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ABSTRACT

The directory assesses current reference materials relating to the health, education, and social welfare of Asian Americans. The directory also includes reference materials in such areas as demography, socioeconomics, employment and training, culture, immigration, and housing. Intended for use by the Office for Asian American Affairs, state and local governments, institutions, and scholars, the directory serves research, planning, evaluation, and data bank functions. The 480 reference materials that are abstracted include data developed by HEW and other federal agencies, state and local agencies, universities, and individuals. The introduction relates that the methods used in collecting the materials include a six-month background review of sources on Asian Americans, telephone and mail contact with over 1,000 agencies and individuals, and communication with Asian-American studies programs. The project director reports that materials were judged by criteria of relevance to HEW, currentness, uniqueness, and comprehensiveness. Each abstract provides a citation to the reference materials including author, title, publisher, funding sources, ethnic identification, subject descriptors, geographic reference, data variables, narrative description, and availability of the source document. (Author/DB)

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ASIAN AMERICAN
REFERENCE DATA DIRECTORY

Prepared for

Office for Asian American Affairs
Office of Special Concerns
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

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SO 009544

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ASIAN AMERICAN REFERENCE

DATA DIRECTORY

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INTRODUCTION

Purposes of this Directory

The Office for Asian American Affairs (OAAA), the only Federal level Asian American Office, has been faced with the need to respond to both HEW and other Federal offices; as well as local Asian American organization and individuals on matters concerning the Asian American population group. Requests to the Office from Federal, State and local agencies, local organizations and individuals have concerned data on every type of issue relating to Asian Americans.

The purpose of the Asian American Reference Data Directory is multifold. It is a research, planning and evaluation tool for use by the Office for Asian American Affairs, other Federal offices, State and local governments, as well as institutions and individual scholars. It also serves as a data bank maximizing the response capability of OAAA's small staff to the many inquiries from other Federal agencies, researchers and the Asian American community. Through the Directory, the Office for Asian American Affairs has an available information system that can keep abreast of the reports and projects of interest to this growing population group.

This Directory contains abstracts of some 480 of the major reference materials related to the health, education and social welfare characteristics of Asian Americans. It differs from comprehensive bibliographies on Asian Americans which have been assembled by individual scholars and academic institutions in the past. The emphasis in this study has been on sources relating to the current health, education and social welfare of the population rather than on the total body of Asian American literature which would include historical studies and fiction. This study has focused on those data developed by HEW and other agencies or by State and local agencies, universities and individuals which are relevant to the Department.

At the same time, as the first effort to assemble materials on issues relating to the health, education and social welfare of this population, the search was not made with the purpose of focusing upon particular issues of current interest and priority to the Department but to provide an overall assessment of the current status of reference materials relating to social policy on Asian Americans and to include many areas of potential relevance. Thus in addition to materials on health, education and social welfare issues, the directory also includes reference materials in such areas as: demography, socioeconomics, employment and training, culture, immigration, and housing.

Methods

During a six month period from July 1975 to December 1975, the project staff conducted a comprehensive background review of sources on Asian Americans. Federal, State, and local public and private agencies were contacted by mail and phone to determine the availability of data and other reference materials applicable to the health, education and social welfare of Asian Americans. Additionally, letters requesting information were mailed to Asian American Studies Programs and individual educators and researchers involved in projects concerning Asian Americans. In all, over 1,000 different agencies and individuals were contacted. The project focused primarily on those States and Cities with high concentrations of Asian Americans, namely Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco, California; Honolulu, Hawaii; Chicago, Illinois; Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Seattle, Washington. As new contacts were identified, however, the search broadened to other parts of the country as well.

A mailing list was developed through a variety of sources, chiefly among the, OAAA's mailing list, city telephone directories and the Smithsonian Information Exchange's list of current research being conducted on Asian Americans.

All Community Action Agencies (CAAs); all CETA prime sponsors, and other local agencies identified to be providing services to Asian Americans in the nine above mentioned cities were contacted. Letters were also sent to departments of education, departments of health, and selected human resources and social service agencies at the local, county and/or State level.

At the national level, requests for references were made to the major Federal data sources including the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), MEDLINE, and the National Institute for Mental Health Clearinghouse. Additionally, information and research offices both within HEW and in other Federal agencies were contacted for information. The major libraries, clearinghouses, and bibliographic resources containing reference material on Asian Americans are listed in Appendix D of this Directory.

Materials received were sifted to determine their suitability for the Directory based upon criteria of relevance to HEW, currency, uniqueness, and comprehensiveness.

Overall, the cooperation of officials and program personnel at all levels was excellent. Few respondents questioned the need for such data or refused to make information about or copies of data files or other reference materials available. The greatest problem was tracking down officials and reference materials which originated from an office or program that was no longer in existence.

Boundaries and Completeness of the Search

The amount of data accumulated during the project exceeded the expectations. Increasingly, data collectors and researchers at the national and local levels are regarding the Asian American population as a distinct group in the collection of ethnic/racial data. Due to time and staffing constraints, not all the reference sources which were identified could be accessed and abstracted. A bibliography of the potentially more useful references are listed as Appendix A.

In establishing boundaries on the types of materials to be abstracted, the staff deliberately and regretfully forwent some sources of information. For example, computerized searches of educational, social/psychological and medical literature yielded references to several hundred individual journal articles and reports based upon research on Asian Americans. Only some of these have been abstracted into the body of the Directory. Other reports and articles of a technical nature have been listed in bibliographic form as Appendix B.

Few references developed as curriculum for ethnic studies and bilingual/bicultural education programs were deemed sufficiently informational and abstracted. All sources which had been identified during the course of the project, however, are listed in Appendix C.

Because of time and staffing constraints, we did not include newspapers and newsletters as a reference source although we were aware that many newspapers--both in the general press and in ethnic media--have developed timely feature articles on the concerns and issues facing the Asian American communities in their respective cities. A list of major print media resources are listed along with other resources in Appendix D.

Another excellent source of information which was not pursued is project proposals. Problem statements in both funded and unfunded proposals are often an excellent source of information about the needs of particular communities. The documents are rarely saved, however, and are proprietary in nature; thus they were not utilized in the current study.

Originally, it was intended that the project encompass all materials developed within the last decade, from 1965-75. However, it was discovered that reference materials, particularly those developed by public agencies and partially-funded programs, have very short life spans. Few copies of agency reports developed between 1965 and 1969 were still in existence and, with few exceptions, this project focused on materials developed within the last five years.

All and all it is felt that the results of the background information search and mass mailings were comprehensive at the primary level. The reference materials covering each subject area and subgroup could, with further research, be expanded. Any attempt to expand upon the current base of materials should, however, only be done to deliberately fill out areas of special interest or to update the materials.

Using the Directory

The key to the Directory are the four indices found in the directory:

- The Subject Index
- The Geographic Index
- The Subgroup Index
- The Name Index

The Subject Index has been developed based upon the major topics covered by each reference. The Geographic Index is arranged by broad areas of the country--Northeast, South, Midwest and West--within which specific States, Counties, SMSAs and Cities have been listed alphabetically. The Subgroup Index identifies those listings which refer to specific subgroups in the Asian and Pacific Island populations. The Name Index reflects authors, authoring organizations, project names, and major funding organizations.

The user will find that each index term in the subject, subgroup and geographic indices have been subdivided, where appropriate, by other variables.

Example:

Vocational Education

227,399,406,413, (Chicago)67
Chinese (New York City)70
Samoan (Hawaii)101
(See also Training-Employment)

Abstracts to references about vocational education programs serving Asian Americans in general are found on pages 227, 399, 406, and 413; an abstract to a reference dealing with vocational education programs and Asian Americans in Chicago is found on page 67; a reference specifically about Chinese and vocational education programs in New York is found on page 70 while one about a Samoan vocational education program in Hawaii is to be found on page 101. Related materials may be found listed under "Training-Employment" in the index.

Each reference listing (abstract) provides a standard citation to the reference materials including author, title, publisher, funding source, ethnic/racial subgroup identification, major and minor subject descriptors and a geographic reference; a list of pertinent major data variables (tabular material) available; information on the availability of the source document itself; and narrative descriptions of the material contents, methodology, and findings and conclusions.

Most of the materials cited are printed documents; on-line data files are also described. Related materials, such as on-line data files and published reports or related reports by one or more authors utilizing the same data base, have been combined within a single abstract.

Review and Assessment of Reference Data Collected

Types of Reference Data

This section highlights the major categories of data that are included in terms of their function and uses in research, program planning and evaluation. Expectedly, there is overlap among categories; some data can serve more than one function and several types of data may be found in a single reference source. The categories with examples of reference materials in the categories are discussed below:

- Basic and Applied Research

  Asian Americans have been included as a research sample in a variety of medical, social/psychological and education studies as a search of journal citations from the National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health and National Institute of Education (ERIC) clearinghouses indicates. In the medical area, Asian Americans are represented in cross cultural studies of the incidence of such diseases as cancer, heart disease and multiple sclerosis as well as research on metabolic and physiological processes among different ethnic/racial groups. Social psychological studies have tended to focus on levels of acculturation and identity among successive generations and among different ethnic/racial groups. In education, Chinese and other Asian American children have been frequent test subjects in studies of bilingual children and their language patterns, socialization patterns, and achievement levels of children of different ethnic/racial groups.

- Baseline/Sociodemographic Data

  Baseline sociodemographic data on Asian Americans are available chiefly through the 1970 U.S. Census. The survey reports on numbers, marital status, family sizes, income, employment patterns, educational levels, etc. It is the chief source of information at both the Federal and local levels. Other sources of baseline data are developed annually; these include Immigration and Naturalization figures, vital statistics data on births and deaths, and current population surveys of population and languages.

  One can include as a subcategory those data which are collected in compliance with various Federal laws and court rulings concerning discrimination in employment and education. Chief among these are the Equal Employment Opportunity reports, and special surveys conducted by the Office for Civil Rights, DHEW.

- Needs Assessments

Most of the local information and data which are referenced in this directory would be classified into the category of needs assessments which can be simply defined as an attempt to identify and enumerate the needs of a population. These data have been developed from a variety of methodologies including commentaries and descriptive accounts, not based upon surveys; statistical data collected in local community surveys; and analyses of standard socioeconomic and health indicators derived from public records and reports.

- Program Operations, e.g., Interventions, Components, Processes, Costs

Another category of information collected with the directory is descriptive data on the operations of demonstration projects or community projects designed specifically to serve Asian Americans. These include health programs for Asian Elderly; orientation projects for Asian War Brides and other immigrants; community mental health projects, and bilingual elementary and vocational education programs.

Overall, data on costs to provide services to Asian Americans and other ethnic populations are lacking. Data on and analysis of project costs at the local level are almost non-existent.

- Utilization and Beneficiary Data

Major types of data collected by Federal agencies are beneficiary data and data on services utilized. This category encompasses most of the educational data which are collected by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare including enrollment data for elementary, secondary, vocational, higher education and professional schools, data on recipients of special student services, and enrollment under Title III and Title VII. Some reports from social service agencies at the local level provide beneficiary data for both public assistance and social service programs. At the national level data are available on Asian American enrollment in AFDC and food stamps.

Utilization data from community mental health centers and mental hospitals are available on a selected basis. Little data exists on Asian utilization of health care facilities in general, however, either locally or nationally.

- Outcomes of Services and Programs

The final category of data, program and service outcomes measures includes programs evaluations, case studies, and summary reports. Data on immediate outcomes such as clients referred to other agencies, number of trainees placed in employment and student completions are usually available since their collection is required to fulfill federal, state, or local administrative requirements. The long-term outcome or impact of particular programs or projects, however, are rarely considered, since local projects are rarely implemented at a sufficient scope or on a sufficiently long term basis for such analyses to be appropriate.

An Assessment of the Reference Data

The need for reference data on Asian Americans occurs at all levels. The different types of data and reference materials described in the previous section and contained in this directory are of potential usefulness to DHEW officials, as well as to officials in the States, Counties, Cities and non-governmental structures.

Locally developed studies are particularly useful as needs assessments and establish that certain problems appear among immigrant groups, among poverty groups, among elderly, etc. They provide in-depth analyses of the life styles and human service needs of particular local populations. The locally developed materials are useful to Regional, State and local level structures in planning, in hypothesis building and in the development of research and evaluation strategies. From the directory base, gaps in data available on Asian Americans and areas for further research can also be identified.

Users should be aware of certain limitations when using locally developed materials. Some studies suffer from technical flaws brought on by small sample sizes, non-random designation of samples, lack of uniform definitions or other unsophisticated technical approaches. Thus Findings are not always generalizeable or comparable beyond the sample population. Reference data should be used with judgment complimented by other sources.

At the national level where decisions on public policies are made, Federal agencies will rely heavily on those data developed at the national level. Since the needs of any particular population must be weighed in the context of the total population; the data which are most useful at the national level are those in which other ethnic/racial groups--Whites, Blacks, Spanish and Native Americans--are included in the data base, in order to insure that comparisons are valid.

The sample size of national surveys is usually large enough so that ethnic/racial variables can be cross-tabulated by income, age, sex and other key variables if they are collected. Because national studies usually are well supported, they are usually updated on a periodic basis, providing the analyst with comparable data over time from which longitudinal studies, trends analysis and projections may be made.

Nationally developed data, however, should be used with an awareness of certain disadvantages for small groups, particularly for Asian Americans. For most of these is lack of a precise definition for the term "Asian American." In most cases, Far East Asians are included in the term, but individual studies will vary as to whether Southeast Asians, Pacific Island peoples and/or South Asians peoples have been included.

The social problems of small but concentrated populations often lose their impact when viewed from a national perspective. Unless the data are analyzed geographically, national data on Asian Americans as a group and even national data on specific subgroups may fail to capture the heterogeneity of the population. Comparisons among groups tend to be expressed in terms of means and medians, measures which obliterate rather than highlight the extreme polarity within certain minority populations, giving a false impression of an average that may not exist anywhere.

The process of utilizing either national data or locally developed materials in the directory are outlined below:

Specific Steps Towards Utilizing the Data Base

1. Identify all available reference materials relating to a particular issue.

2. Classify the data by functions (such as needs assessment, baseline data, utilization and beneficiary data, outcome data) and source (personal commentary, state and local public agency surveys, community initiated surveys, national surveys).

3. On the basis of the above, determine whether or not the data have any applicability towards the issue at hand, specifically in terms of a) helping to further define issues b) developing a comprehensive research or planning strategy that takes into account all important variables; c) used as primary data for analysis.

4. Identify appropriate methods to improve or expand the data base for purposes of analysis, e.g., a) further cross-tabulation or statistical analysis of hard data; b) identifying data collection efforts that are repeated over years permitting longitudinal and trend analyses; c) performing extrapolations, inferences and projections on the data where it is reliable to do so; d) aggregating data to increase the data base or develop a comparable base; e) systematically compile local data; f) utilize secondary sources, etc.

5. Identify gaps or shortcomings in the data which warrant additional data collection efforts. Identify areas where additional research is needed.

Abbott, Kenneth A. and Abbott, Elizabeth L., "Juvenile Delinquency in San Francisco's Chinese-American Community: 1961-1966" Journal of Sociology, No. 4, April 1968 (National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, China) 11 pages.

Funding Org: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese.
Descriptors: Youth, Juvenile Delinquency, Criminal Arrests Sociocultural Factors, Crime.
Location: San Francisco, Chinatown.
Data Variables: Distribution of Offenses, Residence, Marital Status, Birthplace.

Content Description: The article is a case study of juvenile delinquency in San Francisco's Chinatown.

Study Methodology: Statistics from 1961-1967 were collected by authors with the cooperation of the youth guidance center and San Francisco Police Department. Statistics in this report refer to those youth who were apprehended, cited, and adjudicated in Juvenile Court. The number of cases reported during 1961 was 73, during 1964 was 158, and during 1966 was 180.

Findings and Conclusions: Juvenile delinquency in the Chinese American Community of San Francisco has remained remarkably low compared to other cultural groups. However, there has been a small but significant increase in more aggressive offenses (assault, robbery, burglary) between '64 and '66 which concerns the Chinese community especially when these crimes are antisocial or violent offenses.

Availability: Journal article. Also in S. Sue and N. Wagner, Asian Americans: Psychological Perspectives, Science and Behavior Books, Palo Alto, Ca.

Abe, Stan, "Japanese Community Mental Health Workshop, Oct.21-22, 1974". 21 pages.
Funding Org: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Mental Health Services, Social Services
Location: San Francisco and Los Angeles, California
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: Minutes of a workshop attended by 18 professional staff representatives from various mental health and social service agencies to discuss the mental health needs of Japanese Americans in the U.S., particularly in the Los Angeles and San Francisco area. A chart which was developed by the workshop participants and which identifies the target group to be served, the problem areas in which they need services, the available resources now being offered to the target group, outreach approaches to be used, and alternative services and techniques to be developed, is included in this report.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: The discussion focused on the issue of how to develop alternative mental health services for the Japanese community. They felt that solely treatment-oriented programs which are offered now are unsatisfactory to truly meet the needs. They recommend developing preventive services in addition, with emphasis on delivering services to those who are more traditionally Japanese and reluctant to seek services.

Availability: Inquire: Division of Mental Health Services, NIMH, Rockville, Md.

Ablon, Joan, "Retention of Cultural Values and Differential Urban Adaptations: Samoans and American Indians in a West Coast City" Social Forces, Vol. 49, 1971, pp. 385-393.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, NIMH; NIH; and Ford Foundation

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Samoans, American Indians
Descriptors: Culture, Family structure, Community dynamics, Urban migration, History, Adaption.
Location: "Pacific coast city"
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper examines specific cultural and social features that Samoan and American Indian migrants bring to a West Coast metropolitan area. A survey of motivations for relocation, history, demography, and social and cultural characteristics of the two groups is presented. The interrelationships of these features are considered as well as the ways in which they interact with realities and demands of the receiving environment.

Study Methodology: A review of history, social characteristics and culture from the literature and anthropological field research is provided. Material was gathered through interviews and participant observation since 1968.

Findings and Conclusions: Although they bring few job skills, Samoans have a positive self-image that contributes to every learning experience. They answer for their conduct to their family and community, not to an alien White Federal agency as Indians must do. The Samoan community functions as a clearinghouse concerning employment, housing and other areas of urban life. Mutual aid functions of the Samoan extended family and community are extremely important in a crisis. Most Samoans would consider public welfare as shameful. For Indians there are fewer persons from one tribal group in the area within which family and community cohesion and mutual aid can be expected to operate. While both Indians and Samoans are unsophisticated in dealing with employers and work-related problems, Samoans are more artful social manipulators while Indians tend to be more withdrawn with non-Indians. Differing self-images, motivations for material success, social structures and personality characteristics foster different levels of adaptation success in terms of the receiving community. The paper suggests that comparison of similar as well as differing characteristics that migrant groups bring to their urbanization experience offers an opportunity to examine the ways that specific cultural features contribute to differential adaption.

Availability: Journal article.

Action for Boston Community Development, Planning and Evaluation Department, The Chinese in Boston, ABCD, Boston, Massachusettes, 1970, 88 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Demography, Socioeconomic characteristics, Educational Problems, Health problems, Employment problems, Housing problems, Youth, Elderly, Community organization
Location: Boston, Massachusetts
Data variables: Report contains 25 tables including: Chinese population in Boston, Immigration, Educational attainment, School enrollment, Median family income, Household composition, Enrollment in ESL, Employment status, Occupational profiles, Vital statistics, Infant mortality, TB, Housing conditions.

Content Description: Research report prepared by ABCD staff on the Chinese in Boston to illuminate conditions among one of the city's least known yet oldest minority groups.

Study Methodology: Interviews with members of the community and of organizations connected with the community as well as analysis of the little quantitative data that could be derived from existing sources: 1960 U. S. Census, Boston Redevelopment Authority, U. S. DHEW, U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and selected local agencies.

The authors note that their analysis is hindered by the almost total lack of accurate quantitative information on the Chinese community. The data either fail to distinguish Chinese from "Other Races," deal only with the geographic area of Chinatown as a whole, provide information only on a segment of the Chinese Community, or are otherwise fragmentary and incomplete.

Finding and Conclusions: Conditions among Boston's Chinese are in many respects worse than among any other group. From 1960-70, the population grew 51%. Influx of children and young adults has brought even greater crowding to an area with one of the highest population densities in the city and overloaded the public schools. Local restaurants, businesses and shops traditionally employing the men are saturated. The garment industry traditionally employing the women is declining. Youth problems -- generation conflict, drop outs, and delinquency--are growing. Elderly men without families live in cramped overcrowded quarters. Chinatown's median family income is the lowest in the city. Families are larger and more crowded than the city as a whole. ESL is provided to only 1/3 of the foreign born Chinese pupils enrolled in Boston public schools. Nearly 70% of household heads have less than 8th grade education. There are 82% in service jobs. Incidence of T.B. was nearly 2 times greater and infant morality was 2½ times greater than in the city as a whole. Chinatown is not included in any anti-poverty target areas. Knowledge of services is slight and lack of translators makes the language barrier often insurmountable.

Availability: Write to Action for Boston Community Development, 150 Tremont Street, Suite 500, Boston, Mass. 02111; first copy free, additional copies $1.50 each.

Alexander, C. Alex M.D., "Common Distortions About Foreign Medical Graduates," (unpublished draft), 1975, 13 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asians, Pilipinos, South Asians
Descriptors: Foreign medical graduates
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper describes the situation of foreign medical graduates in regard to their true numbers and performance in the 1973 state licensing examinations.

Study Methodology: Data and other information were taken from the 1973 edition of the American Medical Association's Profile of Medical Practice and secondary sources.

Findings and Conclusions: Current literature showing concern about foreign medical graduates (FMGs) immigrating from underdeveloped countries contain distortions. The U.S. health care system acted with greater sympathy and concern to integrate European FMGs into the system. It is clear that the FMGs admitted prior to 1965 did not perform well in the licensure examinations. It is also evident that not all FMGs from underdeveloped countries fare poorly in current examinations. However, the distortion continues to be propagated that FMGs from poor countries are of inferior competence. It is necessary to evaluate all recent studies on FMGs with rigor and objectivity.

Availability: Reprint requests to 31 S. Green Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201.

American Council on Education, Division of Educational Statistics, 1969 ACE-Carnegie Commission Faculty Data File (On-line system)

American Council on Education, Division of Educational Statistics, 1972-73 ACE Faculty Data File (On-line system)
Funding Org.: Carnegie Commission and National Science Foundation

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", Whites, Blacks, Spanish, American Indian
Descriptors: Higher education faculty, Socioeconomic faculty, Attitudes of faculty
Location: National, States, Cities
Data variables: American college faculty by employment status, field and type of subject taught, institution attended, type of other activities involved in; attitude toward students, toward institution, toward other faculty, and toward society.

Content Description: These data files contain data collected in 2 national surveys of faculty and include demographic and background characteristics, workload, activities, goals, attitudes, and some institutional characteristics. The data files were derived from the ACE's Cooperative Institutional Research program (CIRP) source in the ACE data bank.

Study Methodology: Data were provided by a national sample of 60,028 faculty survey respondents during the 1969 survey and 53,029 respondents during the 1972-73 survey. (Subject weights permit aggregate estimates of national population parametics).

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Write to Office of the Director, Division of Educational Statistics, ACE, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. 20036 (costs will be calculated based on the request specifications).

American Council on Education, Freshman Survey Data 1975, (data file)
ACE, Washington, D. C. (annual)

American Council on Education, Longitudinal Student Data Files
Washington, D. C. (annual)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, American Indian, Spanish, Black, White
Descriptors: College Students, Demography, Career aspirations, Attitudes, Employment status.
Location: National, States
Data Variables: Demographic characteristics, educational background, family background, career aspirations, political attitudes, educational plans, extracurricular activities

Content Description: These data files were developed from an annual survey of entering freshmen. The Freshman Survey file collects data from over 300,000 participant students each year. The Longitudinal Student Data file contains data from over 40,000 respondents to a senior followup survey with registrar's data including institutional characteristics.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquiries for copies of tapes or for ACE data access services should be made to American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. 20036.

American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, Committee on Integration, "Today's Immigration: New Issues Confronting America and The Contemporary Experience of Three Ethnic Groups - Cubans, Chinese, and Japanese", (Report of the Seventh Annual Seminar on the Integration of Immigrants), New York, N.Y., January 13, 1967, 23 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Cubans
Descriptors: History, Immigration, Acculturation
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This brochure is a collection of reports and summaries of discussion concerning the historical points of immigration including experiences encountered by the Japanese, Chinese, and Cuban immigrants.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Services are beginning to be provided for immigrants from Hong Kong planning to resettle in San Francisco. Local agencies must cooperate and include services for those immigrants heading for other areas of the country.

Availability: Committee on Integration, American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, 509 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Price - 50 cents - also in The Dynamics of Immigrant Integration and Ethnic Relations edited by Wm. S. Bernard, through same agency.

American Public Health Association, Minority Health Chart Book,
A.P.H.A., Washington, D.C., October 1974, 92 pages.
Funding Org.: DHEW, PHS, Contract # HRA106-74

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, American Indians, Blacks, Spanish, White, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Pilipinos, Hawaiians
Descriptors: Socioeconomic characteristics, Vital statistics, Mobility, Malnutrition, Health service utilization, Health professionals, Demographic characteristics
Location: National
Data variables: Demography, Vital statistics, Employment and unemployment status, Income and poverty level, Health condition and type of disease, Health services utilization characteristics, Health professions participation characteristics

Content Description: This book was prepared for distribution as a program supplement to registrants at the 102nd Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association in New Orleans on October 20-24, 1974. The general theme of the conference is the health of minorities and the poor.

The chartbook is intended to give a graphic overview of minority health concerns to highlight some key facts about several major racial/ethnic minorities in the United States today, their socio-demographic characteristics, their health status and needs, their utilization of health services and participation in health programs, and their involvement in health resources. It emphasizes the differences and differentials in data between these minorities and the White Anglo population.

Study Methodology: Information was collected from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970, vital and health statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics and published and unpublished studies by professionals and scholars.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: A.P.H.A., 1015 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Anderson, Robert N. et al., Kauai Socioeconomic Profile, Center for Nonmetropolitan Planning and Development, Cooperative Extension Service and Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Hawaii, Departmental Paper 35, May 1975, 156 pages.
Funding Org.: County of Kauai, Hawaii CAP Directors Association, Rural Development Act of 1972, Title V, College of Tropical Agriculture

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Pilipinos, Hawaiians, Part-Hawaiians, Portugese, Caucasians
Descriptors: Population, Immigration, Socio-economic characteristics, Educational characteristics, History, High school students, Rural concerns
Location: Kauai County, Hawaii
Data variables: Population 1890-1970; ethnicity and birthplace of adults by education, by wages, by number of years in Kauai, and by age, 1974; Ethnicity and education of adults by public program priorities; Birthplace of high school seniors, Sept. 1974; Prestige levels of job expectations of high school students.

Content Description: This is a statistical and analytical study of the socio-economic profile of Kauai, Hawaii's westernmost island. It contains data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population, economic profile, community services and concerns, political profile, and students' characteristics. The analyses were given with emphasis on: manpower, business, resources, politics, and policy - which influence the economic growth and impact of Kauai. Data which categorize Asians are limited to demographic characteristics of adult and high school students, and attitudes toward public programs in Kauai. Appendixes give detailed explanation of data collecting and analytical methodology used for this study.

Study Methodology: Primary ethnic data were collected by interviews and by mail-back questionnaires. A ramdom sampling of 10% of 855 households and approximately 500 high school senior students were surveyed. Other ethnic data utilized include various governmental survey data on county, state, and Federal levels.

Findings and Conclusions: There are considerable differences in educational levels among ethnic groups. The lowest levels of educational attainment are prevalent among people who immigrated to Hawaii as plantation laborers. Pilipinos are concentrated in the middle wage bracket of $ 500 to $749 per month. Japanese, many of whom are elderly, have lived on the island for more than 40 years. Remarkably few Hawaiians are elderly. There were relatively more Japanese students at Waimea and Kauai high schools and more Hawaiian students in Kappa high school while the other ethnic groups were more equally distributed among all three high schools. Hawaiian adults gave less priority to large agricultural programs and community colleges and more emphasis to recreation, child care, and small scale agricultural programs. Pilipinos gave higher priority to those programs that improve immediate daily living, and low priority to programs such as recreation, drug control, and community planning. Japanese placed higher priority on programs that would prevent and control crime and less emphasis on community college and public transportation programs.

Availability: Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Tropical Agriculture, University of Hawaii.

Arimoto, Mary M., "Formative Evaluation of Reaching Out Service to Asian Women, July 1, 1973-June 1975." Long Beach, California (No date), 15 pages and appendices.

Funding Org.: State of California under Mental Hygiene funds from the Federal Health Revenue Sharing Bill.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Cambodians, Pilipinos, Guamanian, Koreans, Vietnamese, Samoans, Taiwanese, Thais, Caucasian, Mexicans.
Descriptors: Asian Wives, Interracial Marriages, Mental Health, Counseling, Staff Training, Outreach.
Location: Long Beach, California.
Data Variables: Number of clients by race, by sex, by marital status and by international marriage, July 1974-June 1975.

Content Description: The Reaching Out Services to Asian Women project was operated by Westside Neighborhood Center, funded by the States' Revenue Sharing funds for two years beginning July 1, 1973, then extended for another year with funds from the State Department of Health and County Revenue Sharing funds. The goal of the project was to provide mental health counseling services for Asian Wives who are brought into the Long Beach area by their American husbands and who are suffering from serious emotional, mental and social problems. This report provides a program description which includes information about program design, goals and method of service delivery, staff training and services utilized.

Study Methodology: Data and information were obtained from the project file. This evaluation is a formative evaluation intended to provide information with which the decisionmakers can improve the program.

Findings and Conclusions: Through the two year pilot project, the beliefs that Asian Americans are self sufficient and that they are not in need for community services have been disproved. What the program found was that there was a serious, urgent need especially for international brides and new immigrants to understand the structure of the community and its resources to alleviate their social, emotional, financial, educational and physical needs. The clients have mainly requested that the initial contact and counseling sessions be held in the home. Individual, marital or family counseling could be provided without loss of family pride and with confidentiality. In the second year of the program more clients asked for formal counseling sessions with designated appointments in the office and in some cases gradually transferred to counseling sessions with psychiatric social workers in local hospitals and mental health facilities. Telephone counseling was the heaviest modality used. Counselees called not only in times of emotional stress, but also to contact the counselor about good news as a family member would be notified. During the first year there was a functional English class with field trips to restaurants, supermarkets, etc. Clients were then phased into regular language classes. In the beginning phases of counseling it was important for the client to be able to express her feelings in her native tongue, later they were encouraged to use more English. The program was funded for 2/3rds of a third year by the State Department of Health and five months supplementary funds were obtained from the Long Beach Commission on Economic Opportunity under County Revenue Sharing funds.

Availability: Westside Neighborhood Center, 1372 West Willow St, Long Beach, California 90810.

Arlington County Public Schools, Secondary TESOL Center, "Secondary Survey of Non-Native English Speakers, October 31, 1975" Arlington, Virginia.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Thai, Burmese, Pakistani, Pilipino, Samoan, Cambodian, French, Spanish, and other specific language groups.
Descriptors: Secondary schools, ESL, English proficiency
Location: Arlington County, Virginia
Data Variables: English proficiency (reading, listening, speaking, and writing) by grade, by school, by native language.

Content Description: These statistical tables give information on numbers of non-native English speaking students in the Arlington County secondary schools.

Study Methodology: Not available.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Inquire to Arlington Public Schools, Secondary TESOL Center, Arlington, Virginia.

Arlington County Public Schools, "Summary of Civil Rights Survey October 31, 1975," Arlington Public Schools, Planning Management and Budget Department, Arlington, Va., November 12, 1975, 3 pages.
Funding Org.: Arlington County

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, American Indian, Black, Spanish Surnamed, All others.
Descriptors: Elementary and secondary enrollment
Location: Arlington County, Virginia
Data Variables: Percentage enrolled by race, and by level of education, 1974/75 school year and 1975/76 school year; number and percentage enrolled by race and by individual schools, October 31, 1974 and October 31, 1975.

Content Description: This statistical report shows numbers of students by race for 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Study Methodology: Data were collected from each school

Findings and Conclusions: Ethnic composition of the student enrollment has remained relatively stable from 1974/75 school year to 1975/76 school year. Asian American student enrollment increased from 4% to 6% of the total enrollment during the year. A total of 749 elementary students, 175 junior high school students, and 238 senior high school students were Asian.

Availability: Arlington Public Schools, 1426 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Va. 22207.

Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia, "Career and Employment Opportunities for Asian Americans: A Time for Change!," (First annual conference of the Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia: A Report of the Proceedings), AACGP, Philadelphia, November 10, 1973, 65 pages
Funding Org.: AACGP

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Employment opportunity, Employment discrimination, Hiring and promotion problems, Federal employment, Business ownership, Professional employment problems, Immigrant employment problems.
Location: National, Philadelpha, Pa.
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: Conference proceedings. Part I of this report consists of general session proceedings which include a keynote address and a summary of responses by the panelists. Part II presents summary reports of workshops held in conjunction with specific aspects of the conference topic. Appendixes consist of general conference information. The purpose of this conference was to bring together representatives from various Asian ethnic groups in the United States to discuss the problems and possible solutions to the problems of Asian Americans in the labor market.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: The keynote speaker addressed the issue of discrimination and racism toward Asian Americans in the United States which existed throughout their history in America. Her speech was reinforced by the responses from panel speakers who were representing their own ethnic groups. Asian Americans are thought to be successful in their careers and to have established a prominent social status in the United States. The truth is far from this belief. A perpetuating racism and stereotyping against Asian Americans is apparent in hiring and promotional practices in public and private agencies, business and industries alike. Recommendations were made to improve this situation in the Philadelphia area by promoting awareness on the part of the federal government, public agencies and educational institutions of the problems of Asian Americans in the area of employment; urging Asian Americans to take more initiative in dealing with these problems; supporting recognition of Asian Americans as a substantive minority group especially among Federal agencies; promoting Asian American entrepreneurial efforts; and developing better jobs and educational training programs for the population.

Availability: Write to:
The Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia, 1006 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. $4.50

The Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia, "Perspectives on the Asian American Experience," (Selected papers presented at the Second Annual Conference of the Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia, and a Process Report on Workshop Discussions, October 26, 1974. University of Pennsylvania) AACGP, Philadelphia,1975
Funding Org.: AACGP

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipinos.
Descriptors: Asian American experience, Attitude, Community structure, Political movement, Youth
Location: Philadelphia
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This report presents highlights from a conference held to address the major problems of Asian Americans concerning their experience in the U.S. This was a part of the national activity stemming from the Asian American Conference sponsored by NIMH and the 1971 White House conference on Aging. This report contains an opening address and progress report, 5 selected speeches, and workshop discussions along with a brief history of the Council.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Conclusions delivered from these speeches and workshop discussions could be summarized as follows: Asian Americans need to organize to fight for their democratic rights, to find out the real problems that face Asians in this country, and to prevent mental illness and other problems by providing services to needy.

Availability: Inquire: AACGP, 1006 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107

Asian American Mental Health Federation, San Diego Ad Hoc Committee of Southern California Region IX, Determining Mental Health Priorities for San Diego and Related Areas, San Diego Mini Conference, March 2, 1974, San Diego, Calif., 50 pages.
Funding Org.: National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. DHEW

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American
Descriptors: Mental health needs, Elderly, Immigrants, Educational needs, Asian women, Social services needs.
Location: San Diego, Calif.
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: Conference proceedings. The conference was held as a result of follow-up activities of the First National Asian American Mental Health Conference held on April 1972, to identify problems and to seek aid in helping improve life conditions of all Asian Americans in the San Diego area. It was attended by representatives from various community and ethnic organizations, public and private agencies, communication organizations, educational institutions, faculty and students, and professional people. The report contains: speeches delivered by several speakers representing various ethnic communities; workshop reports which discuss the problems and needs of elderly, youth, children, immigrants, and women in the area of mental health, health, education, employment, housing, transportation, recreation, language and discrimination; and recommendations to help improve the situation. A list of the conference participants and goals and task plan of the Ad Hoc Committee are also included.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: The committee recommends new allocation of city, county, State and Federal funds to assist Asian elderly, 100% utilization of existing programs of the United Way, Revenue Sharing, etc. and establishment of the Pan Asian Mental Health Research Center for Asian elderly. To improve the service to immigrants and especially to new arrivals, the committee recommends actions to insure stringent adherence to affirmative action guidelines, conduct of research surveys, implementation of counseling and training programs, implementation of supportive services to trainees, and establishment and reevaluation of employment, licensing, and civil service orientation systems to fight discrimination. Education for Asian Americans can be improved by promoting better use of Asian teachers, teacher training and curriculum development to meet needs of Asian students, and development of affirmative action strategies to implement equal employment opportunity programs. Asian women feel that they needed to express their own authentic selves as Asians and as women. They recommended more attention be paid to employment discrimination and that more social services, child care, and counseling services be made available, as well as better communication among women concerning their ethnicity.

Availability: Inquire AAMHF, S.D. Ad Hoc Committee, 1350 Front Street, Room 4013, San Diego, Calif., 92101. (Summary of available data is also available.)

Asian American Studies Central, Incorporated and Asian Women's Center "A Final Report for Asian Women's Center" AASC INC., Los Angeles, California. September, 1974, 40 pages.

Asian American Studies Central, Inc., "Final Evaluation Report 1972-1973 Asian Women's Center", Los Angeles, California, 1973, unpaginated.
Funding Org.: Partially funded under a Research and Demonstration Grant No. 08-P-55932/9-01 from the Division of Research and Demonstration Grants, Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: **Asian women, Drug abuse, Youth, Drug abuse program needs, Drug rehabilitation programs.**
Location: Los Angeles, California
Data variables: Services utilized by type of problems.

Content Description: The 1975 report is a summary and evaluation of a two-year program which was designed to serve Asian women drug abusers in the Los Angeles area. The program was administered by the YMCA, and operated during 1972-74 by few staff and a large number of volunteers in addition to coordinated support received from other service agencies. The report includes a history of the program, a description of services offered and an evaluation of the first and second year of the program. A study by Asian Sisters Program (An originator of the AWC), an article on JACS (Japanese American Community Service), and a summary report of the service delivered by AWC were included. The 1973 report is an evaluation of the first year of the Asian Women's Center. Included are proposals, program descriptions and methods, and letters of support for the project.

Study Methodology: Data were compiled from reviews of program correspondence, minutes, case files, progress reports, and interviews with staff, volunteers, resource consultants and those using services of the center.

Findings and Conclusions: The study by the Asian Sisters indicates that there has been an increasing problem of drug abuse and other related problems among Asian Women between the age of 13 and 25 in Los Angeles County. The self-help program offered by the Asian Sisters was unable to meet the scope of the social needs of drug abusers and the gravity of the drug abuse problem thus the AWC was formed. Comprehensive services offered by the Center during the program years were drug abuse counseling and rehabilitation service, health education and referral services, child care services and educational programs for Asian Women and community.

Availability: Inquire SRS., DHEW

Asian Community Mental Health Services, "Asians in Alameda County: Mental Health Need Assessment Report," September, 1974, Oakland, California, seven pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, Vietnamese.
Descriptors: Mental Health Services, Mental Health utilization, Immigrants, Youth, War Brides, Elderly.
Location: Alameda County, California
Data variables: Population, by ethnicity, by income level

Content Description: This report is an assessment of mental health services provided for and utilized by Asian Americans in Alameda County. Information on characteristics of Asian American patients served, the particular needs of Asian youth, immigration and population patterns of Asians in Alameda County, and the mental health service needs of the Asians are summarized.

Study Methodology: U. S. Census, U. S. Dept. of Labor and public school records provide the data for this report.

Findings and Conclusions: Asians in Alameda County constitute a significant ethnic minority which is growing. Asians are geographically clustered in low-income tracts. Mental health problems of Asians, expecially of elderly, Asian War Brides, youth, and newcomers are very serious. The problems are brought on mainly because of a lack of responsiveness by and an inadequate delivery system of health, education and social service agencies, and a reluctance on the part of Asians to seek the services. There is a need to develop unique and culturally sensitive mental health services.

Availability: Write to: Asian Community Mental Health Services, Oakland, California. Copies are available at cost.

ASIAN Inc., (Asian-American Service Institute for Assistance to Neighborhoods), A Study of Employment Discrimination Against Asian Americans In the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area: The Large Private Industries, Final Report (Draft Revised August, 1975), 334 pages.
Funding Org.: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans, White, Black, American Indians, Spanish surname.
Descriptors: Employment discrimination, Private industry, Employment, Occupations, Income
Location: San Francisco-Oakland SMSA
Data variables: Population by labor force participation, by occupational distributions, by sex, by income, 1970; employment in industries by level, by mobility, by sex, 1973; comparison with White population by labor force, by class of worker, by occupational distribution, 1970; employment in the petroleum refining industry, by occupation, by ZTEST (single value which indicates racial and sexual discrimination), 1973.

Content Description: A final report of a research study which analyzes employment patterns of Asian Americans in the forty leading private industries in the Bay Area. The study is one of 5 being conducted by ASIAN, Inc. for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that will cover employment in private industry (the current study), labor unions, state and local governments, and educational institutions. The report contains data on demographic characteristics, labor force participation, employment and employment discrimination patterns of Asian Americans in the San Francisco-Oakland area. A description of research procedures, analysis of the data, conclusions and recommendations to the Commission are also provided.

Study Methodology: The data were obtained from computer tapes, reports, and publications made available through various government agencies. The two major sources were the Bureau of Census and EEOC. Other sources include Immigration and Naturalization Service, Dept. of Commerce, State of California E.O.D. and Dept. of Finance, and City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Health.

Findings and Conclusions: While Asians constitute 7% (220,000) of the San Francisco Oakland SMSA population, the employment of A.A. is only one-third of the 7% parity in most of the major industries. The Asian level of employment is especially low in the professional, salesworker, craftsmen and operative ranks in most of the industries. A high number of Asian professionals coupled with a low number of Asian managers suggests that there is restricted upward mobility practiced as a result of racial discrimination. There are high levels of employment of Asians as clerks and service workers which indicate severe under-employment and restricted upward mobility of Asian females in these ranks. Sex discrimination against Asian women compounds the disparities in many of the industries.

Availability: Study has not been released by EEOC and its eventual status is not clear. A summary is available in the form of a 2 page news release from the Office of Public Affairs, EEOC.

Asperilla, Purita F., "Mobility of Filipino Nurses Part II" in Philippine Journal, June 21-July 4, 1974, pg. 7.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Nursing, Immigration of health professionals, Asian women
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This article summarizes the findings from a study of Pilipino Nurses who had graduated from universities in the United States and returned to the Philippines. Recommendations based upon those findings are provided. The study was intended to provide information useful to those planning and administering nursing programs, especially in the determination of policies and practices for nursing in the Philippines.

Study Methodology: The main research instrument was a self-administered questionnaire sent to all subjects. It contained items designed to elicit personal and demographic data from the subjects; information regarding social, economic and educational background of parents; information regarding subjects' education and work in the Philippines and the motivations and situations that influenced them to migrate to the U.S. and subsequently return to the Philippines.

Findings and Conclusions: Nurses who migrate to the U.S. are usually single and belong to stable middle-class families. Further training in the U.S. is a status symbol for both the nurse and her family. Those who migrate to the U.S. were in the upper half of their class and had an average 1.8 years working experience in the Philippines. Factors that influence the nurses to migrate were friends, parents and nursing associations. The major influences were: opportunity for professional and personal growth, better salary and travel and seeing other places. The nurses rated all aspects of their work as satisfactory particularly nature of the job, results, satisfaction derived from the job and working conditions. Most of the nurses had left the U.S. because of termination of visas and most wanted to immigrate back to the U.S. There is apparently a considerable migration of Pilipino nurses to the United States; 50 percent of the graduates of four selected schools or nursing in the Philippines from 1960-1969 migrated to the United States. It is recommended that the Exchange Visitors Program be evaluated in terms of objectives and problems, that the policies in the home country be restructured to make available more rewarding and attractive career opportunities and that more information be collected regarding emigration of Pilipino nurses and its effects on the welfare of Philippine society.

Availability: Newspaper article; also summarized in East-West Population Institute, Proceedings of Conference on International Migration from the Philippines, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1975.

Ayabe, Harold I., and Santo, Susan, "Conceptual Tempo and the Oriental American" The Journal of Psychology, Vol. 81, May 1972, pp 121-123
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese and Chinese (combined), Pilipino, Hawaiian, Samoan (combined), non-Asian/Pacific groups.
Descriptors: Testing, Students
Location: Not applicable
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This article is a case study of experimentation done with Asian American school children under varying testing conditions.

Study Methodology: 30 second graders (15 male, 15 female) of Japanese or Chinese extraction and 30 of other racial extraction were assigned to complete "Matching Familiar Figures," a test for reflection-impulsivity testing conditions. Groups were instructed to "go as fast as possible" and "slowly," and at a normal pace at repeated administrations of the test.

Findings and Conclusions: The Japanese and Chinese American group did not lose accuracy in the timed exam. This group made less errors under all conditions than the other racial groups. This is in accord with the apparent better performance in standardized tests by the group, perhaps due to perseverance. Greatest bias of standardized tests is lack of time given to complete exams, the authors suggest.

Availability: Journal article

Bainbridge,Island School District 303, "Toward Acceptance," A Title III Program, 1969-1972," Bainbridge Island, Washington, 1972, 44 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, OE, Title III

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino-Indians
Descriptors: Curriculum Development, Ethnic studies, School and community cooperation.
Location: Bainbridge Island, Washington
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This project report describes a program designed to increase the effectiveness of the general educational program for the Pilipino-Indian community in the Bainbridge Island School System. The rationale is based on the need for improved average daily attendance, the need for improved home-school contact and communications, and the need for improved cultural enrichment of the curriculum through additional ethnic studies. The project is designed to include three basic components: a) cultural enrichment of social studies; b) individualized programs of remedial activities in the tool subjects; and c) use of home-school liaison aides and other non-certified staff from the Pilipino-Indian Community. (ERIC)

Study Methodology: A survey questionnaire was distributed to thirty families representing Pilipino-Indian students, grades K thru 12. Of the total of 37 forms sent out, 30 were returned for a total of an 81% response.

Findings and Conclusions: Recommendations based upon the results of the activities are the following: 1. Continuation of hiring minority certified staff to the extent that the professional staff reflects the ethnic make-up of the community, 2. Continuation of social studies enrichment activities at all educational levels, 3. Continuation of the home-school liaison aide positions.

Availability: ERIC Price MF- $0.65 HC- $3.29 ED#083-073.

Batalden, Paul B., San Francisco Home Health Service, Home Health in Chinatown, U.S. DHEW, Bureau of Community Health Services, Washington, D.C., 1973, 32 pages
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, Health Services Administration

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese.
Descriptors: Health Services, Elderly, History, Culture.
Location: Chinatown, San Francisco
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The document reports on the successful efforts of the San Francisco Home Health Service, which brings much needed homemaker/home health aide services to hundreds of elderly people in the San Francisco Chinatown area. Providing historical and cultural background information about the area, its residents, and its particular health problems, the report traces the program's development, which began with the cooperative efforts of the Self Help for the Elderly organization and the Chinese Hospital in 1966. The language barrier and lack of community acceptance were major obstacles in establishing the needed health service and a training unit for the preparation of homemaker/home health aides. However, an adapted homemaker/home health aide training program was initiated with the assistance of a three-member bilingual staff. Three case histories, chosen at random from the health service files, illustrate the type of problems encountered. An appraisal of the agency's ultimate acceptance by the community, its pattern of service, and major achievements close the report.

Study Methodology: Data compiled by active social workers, doctors, and nurses in Chinatown.

Findings and Conclusions: The development of services to this Chinese population has financial limitations, but has been successful.

Availability: ERIC-ED 102 399 $1.95. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. GPO #1726-000 33 (50¢)

Bay Area Social Planning Council, "Trends in Chinese Immigration," Chinese Newcomers in San Francisco: Working Paper I, BASPC, Oakland, Calif. 1969.

BASPC, "Health Services," CNSF: Working Paper II, BASPC, Oakland, Calif. November, 1969, 32 pages.

BASPC, "Social Services in Chinatown," CNSF: Working Paper III, BASPC, Oakland, Calif. December, 1969, 51 pages.

BASPC, "Pre-migration," CNSF: Working Paper IV, BASPC, Oakland, Calif. December, 1969, 34 pages.

BASPC, "The Immigrant and the Law," CNSF: Working Paper V, BASPC, Oakland, Calif. April, 1970, 67 pages.

BASPC, "Education and Language Training," CNSF: Working Paper VI, BASPC, Oakland, Calif. June, 1970, 56 pages.

BASPC, "Analysis of 1969 Alien Address Reports to the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service," CNSF: Working Paper VII, BASPC, Oakland, Calif. July, 1970, 29 pages.

Funding Org.: The San Francisco Council, BASPC.
Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese.
Descriptors: Immigration, Employment problems, Health services, Educational services, Housing status, Social services, Premigration services, English as a second language, Legal services, Immigration laws.
Location: San Francisco, California.
Data Variables: Number of visits to social service agencies, Needs of clients, Year of immigration, Elementary and secondary school enrollment, Language proficiency, Status of bilingual teachers, Status of students in bilingual education programs, Availability of bilingual education programs, Employment status.

Content Description: These documents were developed as factual background material by BASPC staff for a special citizens' Study Committee to study problems of and recommend solutions for San Francisco's Chinese newcomers.

Study Methodology: Data were collected through surveys, interviews with agency officials, analysis of agency records and analysis of government data.

Findings and Conclusions: Among the findings of these papers: Chinese newcomers are now healthier than in the past, but the incidence of TB remains high. Chinese newcomers are reluctant to seek health services, intensive instruction in English, jobs and housing were the three principal needs of newcomers. The Chinese Newcomer Service Center is the only agency that deals with new immigrants. The pre-immigration services in the mother country and post-immigration services in the U. S. are adequate for Chinese immigrants. Students who lack adequate communication skill in English also have difficulty in scholastic achievement.

Availability: Write to Bay Area Social Planning Council, 577 14th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94612. Working Paper I is out of print.

Bay Area Social Planning Council, "Chinese Newcomers in San Francisco: Report of the Implementation Committee," BASPC, Oakland, Calif. January 15, 1973, 19 pages.

BASPC, "Chinese Newcomers in San Francisco: Report and Recommendations of the Study Committee," BASPC, Oakland, Calif. February, 1971, 66 pages.

Funding Org.: San Francisco Council.
Subgroups: Chinese.
Descriptors: Immigration services, Employment status, Health services, Language training, Housing,
Location: San Francisco.
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: The 1971 document was developed by a special citizens' Study Committee appointed by the Bay Area Social Planning Council to study the problems of San Francisco's Chinese newcomers and to recommend solutions which would assist newcomers to attain full participation in community life. The report is divided into 5 sections: the first section describes the origin of the study, the nature of the problem studied and the study process; the second section outlines the major conclusions of the study committee; the third section presents the study committee recommendations for improving the service systems; the fourth section attempts to deal with the historical aspect of Chinese immigration; and the final section summarizes the report. The 1973 report was developed by a citizens' Ad Hoc Implementation Committee. The report recommends changes in areas of premigration services, immigration law and its administration, postmigration services, language training, health, employment, and housing.

Study Methodology: The reports and recommendations are based upon the BASPC working papers, supporting data and other studies of Chinese immigrants.

Findings and Conclusions: Substantial progress has been made in providing services to Chinese newcomers since the study was undertaken. In addition, the study has served as a catalyst to focus attention on problems encountered by Chinese newcomers. However, the committee failed in its effort to change the immigration law and failed to gain the support of the Chinese 6 companies in the areas of manpower and business. Lastly, a recommendation was made for San Francisco Council to continue the effort to improve services based on the committee's recommendations.

Availability: Bay Area Social Planning Council, 364-14th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94612.

Befu, Farumi, "Contrastive Acculturation of California Japanese: Comparative Approach to the Study of Immigrants," Human Organization, Vol. 24, Fall 1965, pp. 209-216.
Funding Org.: University of Michigan.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese.
Descriptors: Culture, Acculturation, Immigration, Socioeconomics, Employment.
Location: Chestnut Creek and Sierra, California.
Data variables: Income, Employment status.

Content Description: This article is a case study of two inherently similar Japanese immigrant groups. The availability for economic improvement in the two settlement areas differed. Acculturation was measured in both groups.

Study Methodology: Data were gathered between 1957-1958.

Findings and Conclusions: Economic difference is found to be a causal factor in respective social structures. The economically disadvantaged group remains isolated from the Caucasian community, while the Japanese who have advancement opportunities are better articulated with the White community.

Availability: Journal article

Berliner, Gabrielle **et al.**, The Chinese Family in San Francisco, A Preliminary Study, Part I (A Group Research Project in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master of Social Welfare Degree, U. C. Berkeley, 1966.), 445 pages.

Abma, Gail **et al.**, The Chinese Family in San Francisco, Part II, June 1967, 427 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Acculturation, Immigrants, History, Family life, Demographic characteristics, Community services, Social services, Religious organization, Recreation, Public schools, Bilingual education, School children, Social problems, Socioeconomics, Juvenile delinquency, Health conditions, Asian business.
Location: San Francisco, Taiwan, Kuala Lumpur
Data Variables: Population by age, by census tract, 1940-1950-1960; Religious organizations by service offered; Pupil population in public schools, 1965; Housing in Chinatown by family characteristics, 1960; Chinese delinquency, by age, by sex, by intake disposition, by reason for referral, by family background, 1964; Dependency referral by case, by family background, by age, by sex, by disposition, by birthplace, 1961-1964; Distribution of responsibility by number in household, by birthplace, by education of children by parents, by decision-making, by communication within the family, by family activities; Responses to problem situation, by sex, by age, by birthplace.

Content Description: This group thesis is based upon a three-year study of the acculturation of migrants from South China and the descendants in San Francisco, Taiwan and Kuala Lumpur. The purpose of the total study is to assess the relationship between cultural change, family dynamics and social dysfunctioning.

Study Methodology: A variety of methods were used including family interviews and problem situational tests with 100 families, interviews with 62 community leaders, interviews and psychological testing of 25 juvenile delinquents, interviews with the delinquents' families, and a review and evaluation of literature on Chinese personality and mental health.

Study Methodology: Chinese-American families are in varying stages of acculturation, consequently, there emerges no one image of the "typical" family. The more highly educated Chinese-Americans placed greater emphasis on preservation of ethnic identity. Educational achievement was consistently valued above other types of achievement. Chinese-Americans have a strong sense of responsibility for relatives, and expressed self-blame when a younger person, child or subordinate failed to live up to the elder's expectations. The status system in the community reflected instability, and the status criteria appeared to be dependent upon the degree of assimilation of different sub-groups in the community. The researchers question whether it is valid to use any Western derived theory to analyze and interpret a culture whose social and behavioral ethics and values are derived from different premises. Most popular classes among Chinese students were math and shop, and the least popular were English. Chinese families scored higher in nurturant themes of TAT scores than Japanese families. Chinese mothers had a significant role in decision-making and in discipline of children in the family. A system of rewarding youth in the Chinese community showed no significant difference from the American community.

Availability: Inquire to: University of California at Berkeley Library, Berkeley, California.

Bernard, William S. Dr., Chinese Newcomers in the United States, A Sample Study of Recent Immigrants and Refugees, American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, New York, New York, 1974, 28 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of State, Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Recent immigrants, Refugees, Demographic characteristics, English language problems, Employment needs, Housing needs, Adult educational needs, Immigrant service needs, Legal problems
Location: National, New York
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This study examines the Chinese immigrants and refugees, their problems and needs, their progress toward adjustment and integration, and their reception into the American community. It is an examination of preliminary aspects of the acculturation process.

Study Methodology: Primary data were supplied through a not "scientifically selected" representation of some 700 New York and over 200 Los Angeles Chinese. The author does not attempt to quantify the data in a rigorous mathematical sense but has approximated proportions where it seemed advisable and indicative. In addition to the questionnaires, other information was derived from interviews with Chinese migrants, with agency specialists and other experts working in the resettlement of Chinese and working in social services for them in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Background confirmatory data were obtained for other studies on Chinese. The conclusions apply primarily to New York, but because of considerable supplementary information drawn from sources elsewhere, the author hopes that the study has wider application and relevance.

Findings and Conclusions: The problem Chinese immigrants feel most acutely is that of the language barrier. The recession, inflation, and other shifts in the American economy would limit jobs in general and especially to newcomers. In the Chinatown areas, where migrants tend to settle, the range of job choices is even more limited. English-learning facilities may be ample for the child, but are not for the adult. Inadequate and too costly housing also posed problems. Pre-emigration orientation should be provided.

Availability: American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, 509 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022

Berrien, F. K., et al., "Generation Difference in Values: Americans, Japanese Americans, and Japanese," The Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 71, 1967, pp. 169-175.
Funding Org.: Office of Naval Research, Hawaii.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Caucasian.
Descriptors: Culture, Acculturation, College students.
Location: Hawaii.
Data variables: Attitudes, Generation gaps.

Content Description: This describes a research study comparing the personal values of students and their parents in three cultures.

Study Methodology: The sample consisted of 100 Japanese college daughters and their mothers, 100 Japanese college sons and their fathers, 100 Japanese American mother-daughter pairs, 99 Japanese American father-son pairs, 100 Caucasian American mother-daughter pairs and 56 father-son pairs. The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule was employed.

Findings and Conclusions: In all 3 settings, daughters were less enduring, defferent, orderly, more exhibitionistic and succorant than their mothers. American and Japanese American daughters were more dominant than their mothers. The situation was much the same in comparing sons to fathers. It is concluded that social maturation process overshadows cultural differences.

Availability: Journal article.

Binh, Duong Thanh, A Handbook for Teachers of Vietnamese Students: Hints for Dealing with Cultural Differences in Schools, Vietnamese Refugee Education Series 3, Center for Applied Linguistics, Arlington, Va., 1975, 30 pages.
Funding Org.: Ford Foundation

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Vietnamese
Descriptors: Educational adjustment, Cultural adjustment, Language barriers, Refugees, Elementary students
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This handbook was developed for use by teachers working with Vietnamese refugees to help bridge the language and cultural barrier. The first part suggests approaches to the specific problems of student-teacher relationships. The second part provides general information about Vietnamese educational systems and culture. The third and fourth parts provide vocabulary and a selective bibliography of materials related to Vietnamese culture and language.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Among the suggestions made: Vietnamese students will adapt to school more easily with the help of "the buddy system," through which the students will learn to copy their peer models. The Vietnamese must adjust to the differences in American public education such as: coeducation, free class time, taking their own initiative, and physical and sex education. English used by teachers with these students should be characterized by short, uncomplicated words, with no idiomatic phrases.

Availability: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209 $1.00

Birk, Janice M.. Cooper, Jacqueline, and Tanney, Mary F., "Racial and Sex Role Stereotyping in Career Information Illustration", (Presented at the American Psychological Association, Montreal, August 1973.)
19 pages
Funding Org: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Blacks, Spanish, American Indians
Descriptors: Vocational stereotypes, Career education, Curriculum
Location: Not available
Data variables: Employment status in career information

Content Description: Paper on a study of illustrations in career literature chosen on the basis of popular use, public and private publisher, and variety of format. Presentation was accompanied by a slide show.

Study Methodology: Pictures were ranked according to set criteria by trained raters. Frequencies and percentages were tabulated for the career information sources and, when appropriate, chi squares were computed on the data. Over 2,000 illustrations were examined, 12 contained Asians: 7 males, 5 females.

Findings and Conclusions: Few women and Blacks, fewer Asians, and no Spanish or Indians appeared. Asians seem only to inhabit the laboratories and the halls of science. Eight of the 12 career illustrations identified as representing Asians took place in a laboratory or hospital. They appeared that way, unflatteringly, in cartoons as well, authors pointed out. While counselors are interested in expanding options, illustrations in career information materials may be conveying outdated vocational stereotypes. Authors suggest they might be limiting rather than expanding career options of clients.

Availability: Authors were associated with the University of Maryland at College Park.

Blane, Howard T., Ph.D., "Personality Factors in Adolescents of a Subculture: Final Progress Report," September 30, 1969, 11 pages

Blane, Howard T. and Yamamoto, Kazuo, "Sexual Role Identity Among Japanese and Japanese-American High School Students," in Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1970, pp. 354-354.
Funding Org.: National Institute of Mental Health, Grant No. NH1-16261-01

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Hawaiians, Caucasians
Descriptors: Drug Abuse, Sex Role Identity, Socioeconomic status, High School Students
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Report: not applicable; Article: attitudes

Content Description: The progress report and article review results of a study of high school students in Hawaii. The project included the following components: marijuana, glue-sniffing, and alcohol intake; sexual identity; social class and generational effects on personality and deviant behavior; content analysis of the Franck drawing completion test; improvements on national-ethnic identification methodologies.

Study Methodology: Samples included over 1,500 juniors in seven public high schools who were administered a questionnaire to measure dependency, succorance, sexual identity, anxiety, anti-social behavior, parental disobedience, marijuana use, glue-sniffing and alcohol effects and a small group of private school students who were studied as to ethnic identity, ethnic-national descent, parental education and occupational status, and classified by ethnic background and social class position. Sexual identity measures were also administered to some 300 college students.

Findings and Conclusions: Japanese and Chinese reported lower frequencies of substance use than Pilipinos, Hawaiians and Caucasians (although the Pilipino females in the sample reported low frequencies). Sex by ethnicity test findings showed that Japanese American males and females scored in a more "feminine" direction than did their Caucasian counterparts, which may be interpreted as a reflection that Japanese Americans living in Hawaii continue to live out Meiji ideals of masculinity and feminity. Evidence for tension consequent to sex-role strain among Japanese American females was noted in their relatively high scores on feminine anxiety. An analysis of Japanese Americans by generation showed that the third generation group had higher mean I.Q.'s than the fourth generation, a finding which may mean that the educational-academic achievement orientation oft-noted in Nisei may slack off with succesive generations in the United States. Lower class Japanese Americans showed a greater dependency and anxiety but no differences with the middle-class in succorance, sexual identity, disobedience or anti-social behavior. 7

Availability: Write to: School of Education, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Boneau, C. Alan, and Cuca, J., "An Overview of Psychology's Human Resources Characteristics and Salaries from the 1972 APA Survey," in American Psychologist, Vol. 29, No. 11, November 1974, pp. 821-840.
Funding Org.: American Psychological Association

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental," Pacific Islanders, South Asians, American Indians, Blacks, Whites, Middle Eastern, Others
Descriptors: Psychologists, Availability pool
Location: National
Data variables: Members and eligible non-members of the American Psychological Association by racial/ethnic identity, APA members by level of highest earned degree, sex and racial/ethnic identity.

Content Description: This article reports on a survey of professional characteristics of members and eligible non-members of the American Psychological Association.

Study Methodology: In Spring 1972, the American Psychological Association (APA) mailed an extensive questionnaire to its total membership (35,361) and to another 26,556 non-members selected primarily from the membership rolls of other psychological societies and associations but also including graduate students. The final return included responses for 27,371 members (a 77% response rate) and 7,990 non-member respondents who were eligible for membership in the APA (out of a total 10,785 non-member responses).

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Journal article -- Requests for reprints should be sent to the Manpower Information Clearinghouse, American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Bourne, Peter G., M.D., "Suicide Among Chinese in San Francisco" in American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 63, No. 8, August 1973, pp. 744-750.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Mental health, Suicide, Mental disorders
Location: San Francisco
Data Variables: Suicide rate by age, by sex, by nativity, by marital status, by occupation, 1952-1958.

Content Description: This is a study to test the validity of previous belief that mental illness among Chinese is virtually non-existent, and suicide occurrence among Chinese is minimal both in China and in the United States. The study was conducted first by reviewing the available literature, then by investigating the incidence of suicide over several years among Chinese in San Francisco. The data were collected to provide information about suicide rates, demographic and socioeconomic background of the victims, and method of suicide used. Tabular data, methodology used, and findings of the study were included in this article.

Study Methodology: The data for this study were obtained from the San Francisco Coroner's Office Annual Report and log book. Additional data were collected from other sources on victims who had received psychiatric care prior to their deaths. Information was collected from 1952-1968. (Attempted suicide data were not available). Control data for the population of San Francisco was obtained from the 1960 US Census.

Findings and Conclusions: The suicide rate among Chinese was significantly higher seventeen years ago, but it has been steadily declining, and it is about the same as for the rest of the population. Chinese men committed suicide in the past with 4 to 5 times the frequency of Chinese women, but this ratio is changing. For both sexes, the peak ages for suicide is between 55 and 65 years of age, however, the average age has been decreased for the past nine years. Barbiturate ingestion by men and hanging by women are the most frequent methods used for suicide. Despondency over physical ill health is the most frequent cause of suicide in men while in women interpersonal conflict with accompanying psychiatric illness is the most common.

Availability: Journal article.

Boyd, Monica, "The Changing Nature of Central and Southeast Asian Immigration to the United States: 1961-1972," in International Migration Review, Vol. 8, No. 4 Winter, 1974, pp. 489-519.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, South Asian, Japanese, Koreans, Pilipinos.
Descriptors: Immigration policy, Immigrant professionals, Asian Women
Location: National
Data variables: Immigrants by birthplace, year of immigration, sex, and age, number of immigrants by birthplace, by year of immigration, number of immigrants by country, by period of immigration, by preference category, occupational characteristics.

Content Description: This article reviews immigration policy and the changes in sex ratios and occupational characteristics of immigrants from Asia since 1965.

Study Methodology: A literature search of pertinent information was conducted. Data from reports from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service were analyzed.

Findings and Conclusions: Immigration from Asian countries, specifically China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, India, Korea, and the Philippines has changed both in volume and composition during the 1960's and early 1970's. The increasing number of immigrants born in these countries and the changes in their sex, age, and occupational characteristics generally reflect the adoption of the 1965 Immigration Act which replaced national origin criteria with those of manpower and which also emphasized the reunification of families. Family reunificiation is also reflected in the numbers of Korean-born and Japanese-born who enter the United States as wives of United States citizens.

Availability: Journal article.

Boyle Heights Research Team, "Boyle Heights Study, 1973-4," Working papers on Asian American Studies, No. 4 , Asian American Studies Center, University of California at Los Angeles, May 1975, 43 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Community Dynamics, Race Relations, Residentia[illegible]bility, Social Service Needs.
Location: Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, California
Data variables: Occupations, Sources of information, Educational attainment, Needs expressed.

Content Description: This survey study was conducted between October 1973 and June 1974, to systematically determine the needs and concerns of Japanese Americans in Boyle Heights, the oldest Japanese American residential community in Los Angeles.

Study Methodology: People and organizations directly involved in the community were consulted to determine research needs. A master list of Japanese households in the area was obtained through a reverse telephone directory and cross-checked with organizational membership lists. A random sample was drawn using the list. Thirty-eight interviews were conducted, 17 in Japanese and 21 in English. In-depth interviewing was used to tap the perceptions that the respondents had of their community and its impact in their lives. A wealth of information was collected which was oftentimes scattered and openended.

Findings and Conclusions: The prevailing feeling was that there was no real strong Japanese community in Boyle Heights and that the population was dispersing. Those who are left feel they were left behind by the more affluent and upwardly mobile. Unfortunately, many see their problems as one of Chicanos moving in rather than problems that generally arise in a ghetto environment.

Over half of the residents still belonged to Japanese community organizations or institutions. These centered around the Japanese-speaking Issei in the community; the English-speaking Nisei or Sansei who were not as active in these institutions. All Sansei were either presently attending or already attended college indicating a clear drive toward upward mobility among youth. Only a few of the community leaders mentioned were from Boyle Heights. Half of the people said there were no leaders or that they did not know of any. The major health concern was the high cost of medical services. Many of the respondents while supportive, were confused as to the difference between Asian and Asian American history and culture. Strong support for legal and health services was indicated. Issei, most of whom were women, were more concerned with immediate problems--personal safety, housing, neighbors--than they were with availability of social and cultural programs. There was some confusion as to what a bilingual program and its purpose was. There was a mixed response to questions about the need for a child care center in the area. Some felt it would be valuable for new immigrants while others felt there were too few young Japanese families in the area to warrant establishment of such a program.

Availability: Order from the Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, California, 90024.

Breslow, Lester and Klein, Bonnie, "Health and Race in California," American Journal of Public Health, April, 1971, Vol. 61, pages 763-775.
Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Blacks, Whites
Descriptors: Vital Statistics, Morbidity, Demography, Occupations, Educational Attainment
Location: California
Data Variables: Annual income, Employment status, Physical health Educational Attainment

Content Description: This study reports on the health status of racial groups in California and attempts to offer possible explanations based on circumstances and living conditions.

Study Methodology: The data were based on the U.S. Census figures; State of California, Bureau of Vital Statistics; State of California, Human Population Laboratory; and California Tumor Registry Records.

Findings and Conclusions: It may be concluded from the data that degree of education correlates with the health of the groups. The Japanese have the best health and Blacks the poorest, with Whites and Chinese intermediate; the level of education corresponds with this ranking.

Availability: Journal article

Bridge Magazine, "Learning in Chinatown: A Panel Discussion by Teachers in Chinatown" in Bridge, Vol. 1, No. 4, March/April 1972
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Immigrants, Elementary and secondary school problems, Community participation
Location: New York, Chinatown
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This magazine article presents excerpts from a panel discussion by teachers in Chinatown on educational problems.

Study Methodology: The teachers' comments and opinions are based upon their experiences in the schools and community.

Findings and Conclusions: Language is the first educational problem. Junior and senior high school students suffer the most--they never learn the other language adequately, and drop out. Chinese youth are picked upon by Spanish minority kids. Chinese parents are afraid of formal authority structures and do not complain. Non-citizens cannot vote in School Board elections. Chinese are beginning to organize. The few efforts made to sensitize teachers have been ineffective. Teachers are not involved in the community and are unfamiliar with their children's lives. Bilingual and paraprofessional teachers are needed. However, the certification examination system is too rigid; one has to be citizen, know the right people, take the right courses, use the right forms. Chinese are needed in administrative positions, but the existing administration does not encourage their entry or community participation. Some Chinese do not want to be stigmatized as a minority; however, unless Chinese are recognized as such they will not get their share.

Availability: Write to: Bridge magazine, c/o Basement Workshop, 22 Catherine Street, New York, N.Y. 10038, $1.00 per back issue.

Brouillet, Frank, Minority Enrollments in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, Office of the Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, Washington, October 1974, 90 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Asian American, Black, Native American, Spanish, Surnamed
Descriptors: Elementary and secondary enrollment
Location: Washington State
Data Variables: Enrollment by Schools

Content Description: This statistical report gives racial enrollment data for public elementary and secondary schools in Washington.

Study Methodology: Each fall, the schools of Washington State submit a report of the number of pupils enrolled in each grade who are members of the four specified minority groups.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: State of Washington, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, Washington

Brown, Timothy R., Los Angeles Chinatown Health Team Project Evaluation of the First Year of the Los Angeles Chinatown Health Team, Resthaven Research Report #9, August 1973, 28 pages
Funding Org.: California State Department of Mental Hygiene

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Social services utilization, Health outreach services, Immigrants
Location: Los Angeles, Chinatown
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Caseload, Client problem areas, Referrals by Chinatown health team workers

Content Description: This project report evaluates the progress made by the Chinatown Health Team, a service group initiated to provide case finding for Los Angeles special agencies and assist the Chinatown Inter-Agency Coordinating Council in maintaining and extending their services.

Study Methodology: Case files were examined. In May 1973, questionnaires were mailed to the 26 members of the Chinatown Inter-Agency Coordinating Council, and interviews were held with the health team coordinator, members of the council, and three health team workers.

Findings and Conclusions: The Chinatown Health Team made contact with a large number of Chinese immigrant families who were previously uninformed of the social services available to them. The distribution of referrals to other agencies in the council was not as great as expected.

Availability: Resthaven Community Mental Health Center, Los Angeles, California

Brown, Timothy R., et al., "Mental Illness and the Role of Mental Health Facilities in Chinatown," Resthaven Research Report #6, Resthaven Community Mental Health Center, Los Angeles, California, May 1972, 38 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Mental Health, Mental Disorders, Mental Patient Characteristics, Community Mental Health Center
Location: Chinatown, Los Angeles
Data variables: Demographic Background, Medical Background.

Content Description: This research study compares data on Chinese and Caucasian inpatient samples which characterize and differentiate the type of mental health problems each group has. The report includes brief background information on Chinatown, Los Angeles; study methodology and findings; clinical impressions and insights of Chinese Mental Health professionals working with Chinese Americans in Resthaven's outpatient clinic, and suggestions and recommendations for a modified community mental health model and a proposed community-based program for the Chinatown community.

Study Methodology: The case file of 23 Chinese patients who had been inpatients at Resthaven, and a matched comparison group of Caucasians of the same sex, age, approximate financial status and legal status were obtained from medical records. Additionally, observational ratings were made by research staff.

Findings and Conclusions: 70% of Chinese patients were men while only 40% of the Caucasian patients were men. The mean age for Chinese was higher (39.0) than the general admission sample (34.7). The majority of Chinese patients (83%) were born in China with limited English language skills and were employed in low and unskilled occupations. Sixteen variables testing demographic characteristics, background and adjustment prior to admission reveal no significance between the two groups. However, an analysis of 12 dimensions or syndromes of psychiatric behavior reveal a highly significant overall difference between the two groups. The Chinese subjects demonstrated higher levels of disturbance, particularly in the areas of retardation, seclusiveness, care needed, and psychotic disorganization. Analysis of treatment and discharge data indicate that there were no significant differences between the two groups, however, there do appear to be more Chinese unimproved after treatment.

Availability: Inquire Resthaven Community Mental Health Center, Los Angeles, California. Also in S. Sue and N. Wagner, Asian Americans: Psychological Perspectives, Science and Behavior Books, Palo Alto, California.

Bruno, Louis, "State of Washington Minority Group Enrollment, October, 1971," Superintendent of Public Instruction, Office of the Washington State, Olympia, Washington, 16 pages.
Funding Org.: Title IV CRA Funds

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Orientals",* Blacks, American Indians, Spanish Surnamed
Descriptors: Education, Enrollment, Public school students.
Data variables: School districts with at least 100 Asian American pupils 1968-1971, schools with 20% or more Asian enrollment (1971), segregated schools as of October, 1971 (more than 40% Asian).

Content Description: Statistical report of minority student concentrations in Washington State schools.

Study Methodology: These data are compiled through the State's P-105 reports from individual schools. The data are hampered by the "visual observation" method as well as difficulties associated with grouping public school students by ethnic/racial classifications.

Findings and Conclusions: The school districts enrolling the greatest number of Asian pupils reported no major changes from 1968-1971 except for substantial gains in Bethel, Lake Washington and Steilacoom. There is a continuing steady increase in both numbers and percentages except for Franklin Pierce, Spokane, and Wapato. Gains are most apparent in the suburban areas of the State.

Availability: Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, Washington.

* defined as Chinese, Japanese, or other "Oriental" origin.

Buell,Philip, "The Effect of Migration on the Risk of Nasopharyngeal Cancer Among Chinese," Cancer Research," Vol. 34, May 1974, pp. 1189-1191

Buell, Philip, B.A. and Dunn, John E., Jr., M.D., "Cancer Mortality Among Japanese Issei and Nisei of California," Cancer, Vol. 18, No. 5, May 1965
Funding Org.: American Cancer Society, I-c.; U.S. DHEW, National Cancer Institute

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese,
Descriptors: Cancer incidence, Mortality rates, Generational differences
Location: California

Data Variables: Buell (1974): expected number of deaths from Nasopharyngeal Cancer (NPC) in second and third generation Chinese. Incidence rates of NPC in Chinese and White populations. Age--standardized rates of mortality from NPC, by nativity for males. Buell (1973): Annual incidence of breast cancer, 1969-71, Age and case rate by Japanese in Okayama and Issei, Nisei and Whites in San Francisco Bay Area, 1969-71; mortality for Japanese and Whites by age, State of California; 1956-72. Buell and Dunn: number of Japanese by age, sex, and nativity, 1960; average annual rates of mortality for stomach cancer by age, sex, and nativity, 1949-62; Number of deaths from cancers of specified sites (stomach, lung, leukemia, etc.) by sex, and by age (observed and expected).

Content Description: These articles report on studies of incidences of particular types of cancer among different generations of Asians and among Asians and the White population.

Study Methodology: Sources of data utilized in these reports include the 1950, 1960, and 1970 U.S. Censuses, The National Cancer Survey Bay Area record, and other cancer records.

Findings and Conclusions: The Chinese in California have an incidence of NPC roughly on the order of magnitude of the very high rate in Southeast Asia. Pilipino migrants to California have a NPC risk intermediate to the high risk for Chinese and the low risk for Caucasians. A study of mortality over the period 1958-1972 shows a gradient of lower risk of the disease in the second and third generations of Chinese in California. While a genetic explanation of the racial susceptibility cannot be entirely ruled out, it can be said that the Chinese are at a very high risk of the disease partly because of unusual exposure to an environmental agent. Mortality studies for the period around 1950 and 1960 showed breast cancer mortality rates of Japanese-American women only slightly above levels prevailing in Japan, though other site-specific cancer risks had shifted more markedly toward levels of White Americans. The third National Cancer Survey of 1969-71 reveals that breast cancer risks for Japanese-American women in the San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area closely approached those for Whites. The upward shift occurred among both the Nisei (second generation) and the Issei (immigrant generation). The contribution of the Issei to the increased rates was substantial but somewhat less than that of the Nisei.

Availability: Journal articles

Burch, Thomas A., "Pregnancy and Divorce in 15 to 18 Year Old Brides in Hawaii," in R&S Report, Issue No. 4, Research and Statistics Office, Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii, May 1974, pp. 1-12,
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino, Hawaiian and Part Hawaiian, Japanese, Caucasian, Other
Descriptors: Fertility rates, Divorce rates, Youth, Women
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Interval in months between 1970 marriage and first and second live births by age of bride, by race; interval in months between marriage and divorce, by live birth or abortion, by age of bride, by race.

Content Description: This study supplies raw data on marriage, pregnancy, and divorce in high school age girls in Hawaii by ethnic group.

Study Methodology: An alphabetical list of 1970 brides, age 15 to 18 by groom's surname was manually matched against alphabetical lists by family name for 1970, 1971, and 1972 of married women under age 20 with live births and fetal deaths and women under the age of 21 who were divorced. The information contained on the various certificates was transcribed onto a separate computer tape to facilitate cross tabulations.

Findings and Conclusions: The various ethnic groups differed markedly in the frequency of live births during the study interval with Japanese brides having the highest and Caucasian brides the lowest frequency of live births. The differences were especially marked at the seventh month after marriage by which time 76% of the Japanese, 61% of the Hawaiian, 53% of the Pilipino and 39% of Caucasian brides had had a live birth. The rate of divorce was greater in brides who had not had a live birth or fetal death in all ethnic group studies except Japanese. Hawaiian brides comprised the only ethnic group in which the difference was greater than could occur by chance.

Availability: Inquire to: Research and Statistics Office, Hawaii State Department of Health, Box 3376, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Burch, Thomas A., et al., "Population Characteristics of Hawaii, 1972" in Population Report, Department of Health and Department of Planning and Economic Development, Honolulu, Hawaii, October 1974, 18 pages.

Burch, Thomas A., and Viele, Marie O., "Racial Distribution in Hawaii," in R&S Report, No. 1, January 1973, Research and Statistics Office, Hawaii State Department of Health, 21 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, Samoan, Black, Puerto Rican, Hawaiian, Part-Hawaiian, Caucasian, Mixed (non-Hawaiian)
Descriptors: Demography, Economics, Mobility
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Burch, et al.: ethnic stock by military status; Income and military status by race; Mobility by ethnicity. Burch and Viele: population of Hawaiian Islands by sex, race, and age, by georgrphic area; percent changes by race, sex, and age between 1964-1967 and 1969-1971 surveys.

Content Description: These statistical reports present data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the population of Hawaii.

Methodology: Data for both reports were collected as part of Hawaii's on-going Health Surveillance Program. Burch, et al. is based upon a sample survey of 5,233 households living on the six major islands of the State in 1972 while Burch and Viele is based upon a random sample of 6,000 households in 1969-1970.

Findings and Conclusions: In 1972, the largest ethnic groups are Whites (28.4%), Japanese (27.4%), Part-Hawaiian (18.1%), and Pilipinos (10.0%). A significant proportion of the Caucasian population are members of the armed forces and dependents; if these are excluded, the Japanese become the largest single group followed by Part-Hawaiians and Whites. More than a fourth of the household population were of mixed race. Whites, Blacks and Samoans are disporoportionately represented among migrants who arrived within the last year. Median family incomes ranged from $7,600 for Black families to $14,700 for Chinese and $16,600 for Koreans. The percent of change between the 1964-1967 and 1969-1971 surveys indicate that there was a gain in all racial groups except Chinese, which decreased by 9-8%. The Samoans had the greatest change with an increase of 175.9%. All racial groups except Pilipinos and Samoans showed a smaller increase in females than in males. This was especially marked in the Chinese and Japanese who had fewer females in the 1969-1971 than in the 1964-1967 survey.

Availability: Inquire to: State of Hawaii, Department of Health, P.O. Box 3376, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96801.

Burch, Thomas A., and Ching, Gerald H.S., "Trends in Mortality by Race in Hawaii 1910-1960" in R&S Report, Issue No. 2, Research and Statistics Office, Hawaii State Department of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1973, pp. 9-15.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipino, Japanese, Hawaiian, Caucasian
Descriptors: Vital statistics, Mortality rates
Location: Honolulu, Hawaii
Data variables: Death rates per 1,000 population by age, sex, 1910-1960

Content Description: This statistical report is an account of the mortality trends after 1900 of the major racial groups in Honolulu.

Study Methodology: The data are based on a study of all recorded deaths during six five-year periods centered around the 1910-1960 decennial census years. The effect of variation due to yearly fluctuation in number of deaths was reduced by taking the average yearly number of deaths for each five-year period and dividing by the appropriate census population figure. Age-sex specific death rates were calculated for each racial group studied and these were used to calculate standardized death rates adjusted for age and sex for each race by the direct method based upon the 1970 Census population. The 1970 death rates are not included in this analysis because of the marked change in definition of race and enumeration procedures in the 1970 Census.

Findings and Conclusions: From 1940 to 1960, the death rate among Japanese was lower than for other groups. The death rate for Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians was much greater than all other races in all intervals except 1920 when the Pilipinos had a comparable rate. The latter groups had a dramatic improvement in mortality experience so that they did not differ significantly from the Caucasians and Chinese from 1940 to 1960.

Availability: Inquire to: Research and Statistics Office, Hawaii State Department of Health, Box 3376, Honolulu, Hawaii, 98061.

Calabia, Tino, "Data on Sub-topics for Hawaiian Speeches,"
April 21, 1975, 4 pages.
Funding Org.: National Project on Asian Americans, U.S. Commission
on Civil Rights

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Hawaiians, Native Americans, other Asian Americans
Descriptors: History, Population, Political representation, Demographic.
Location: Hawaii, Honolulu SMSA
Data Variables: Population of Hawaiians in Hawaii and U.S., Population under 18, Female headed households, Education completed, Student enrollment.

Content Description: Subjects covered include: a brief narrative on the population of Hawaiians in Hawaii, discrimination against Hawaiians and Native Americans, selected comparable indicators for these two races, political underrepresentation of these racial groups.

Study Methodology: Various census data and reference material were used.

Findings and Conclusions: Recommendations to promote the protection of these two populations and to promote more participation by these minorities in political activities are presented.

Availability: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

California Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission, "Asian-American Public Hearings: San Francisco, California, June 23, 1973" (Reporter's Transcript) 546 pages.

California Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission, "Los Angeles Asian-American and Pacific Peoples Public Hearing," November 30th and December 1, 1973, (Reporting transcripts), 670 pages.
Funding Org.: United States Commission on Civil Rights

Racial/Ethnic Groups: (Participants) Chinese, Pilipinos, Guamanians, Japanese, Koreans, Samoans, and Thais
Descriptors: Employment Discrimination, Business, Training Needs, Social Services, Educational Needs, Housing Problems
Location: Los Angeles and San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Not Applicable

Content Description: These hearings were held to investigate complaints that citizens are being deprived of their voting rights, to apprise federal laws with respect to equal protection under the law, to serve as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information, and to investigate allegations of voter fraud.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: Representatives from the Asian subgroups talked on such issues as the need for ESL classes and Bilingual service workers, the trouble that the elderly encounter in receiving social security benefits and housing, youth delinquency problems, the difficulties of obtaining licensure for foreign medical graduates, and the problems associated with the stereotype that Asians are a source of cheap labor. Other witnesses noted that Asian students are avoiding studies toward occupations in which their group has experienced job discrimination. They also have difficulty in receiving financial aid from higher institutions because they are not classified as a minority group.

Availability: Copies very limited, may be read at the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Region IX Office.

California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Californians of Japanese, Chinese, and Pilipino Ancestry: Population, Education, Employment, Income, California Fair Employment Practice Commission, San Francisco, June 1965, 52 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, White, Spanish, Negro, American Indian, all others
Descriptors: Population, Demographics, Educational attainment, Employment, Occupation, Income, Nativity, History
Location: California
Data Variables: Total number, Age, Sex, Year of immigration, Annual income/salary, Occupation/Employment, School level completed by sex, Population by metropolitian area, by year of residence, by county

Content Description: This statistical report was compiled as a part of the educational program of the California Fair Employment Practice Commission. The report analyzes population growth, residential mobility employability and employment status, family background, and income levels.

Study Methodology: Statistical Tables were compiled from the 1960 U.S. Census of Population

Findings and Conclusions: Californians of Japanese, Chinese, and Pilipino descent totaled 318,376 in 1960. Among 50 states, California was second only to Hawaii in residents of Japanese and Pilipino extraction; its Chinese population was double that of any other state. More than one-third of all U.S. residents of these three ethnic groups lived in California in 1960. Between 1950 and 1960, the proportion of Japanese living in the urban areas rose from 70% to 87%. Chinese who are already concentrated in urban areas rose from 94% to 96% and Pilipino from 60% to 80%. Educational attainments of these three groups differed significantly. Japanese were ahead of the White population in the level of educational achievement. The Chinese picture indicated large gaps within the group. While there are a high proportion of Chinese with college education, nearly 40% had not gone beyond 8th grade. Pilipinos are the lowest in educational attainment. However, Pilipino women had the highest proportion among all racial groups, including Whites, with at least one year of college. A large proportion of Japanese (25%) and of Pilipinos (29%) were employed in agriculture. The largest proportion of Chinese (39%) worked in wholesale and retail trade. Unemployment rates of both Japanese and Chinese were lower than for Whites, but Pilipino rates were higher than Whites. The median income of all three races was considerably lower than that of Whites.

Availability: California State Library, Sacramento, California

California State Department of Rehabilitation, "Clients Served By Race, Fiscal Year, 1973-74," Sacramento, California, May 14, 1975, 10 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental," White, Mexican American, Black, American Indian, all others
Descriptors: Clients Served, Client characteristics, Social services, Rehabilitation
Location: California
Data variables: Total Number, Age, Sex, Caseload, Number and percentage of total population, Clients served and comparison of total population vs. client population by race, by region and district, Selected characteristics of clients by race and service status (FY 1973-74), Comparison of rate of growth for clients by race and type of program during FY 1972-73 and FY 1973-74.

Content Description: Survey report. The report was prepared to meet many requests for the ethnic information received by the agency. The data contains information on ethnic breakdown of total population of the State of California by district and clients served by the Department during FY 1973-74. The type of services clients received and the rate of rehabilitation attained by clients are also included.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Of the total 19.9 million population in the State of California, 1.9% were Asian American. San Francisco and Los Angeles have large groups of Asian Americans (9.8% and 5.7% respectively). During FY 1973-74 the Department served a total of 54,520 clients, and 460 Asian American clients. Most districts emphasized service to Blacks, but under-represented Asian Americans.

Availability: California State Department of Rehabilitation, Sacramento, California.

California Fair Employment Practice Commission, Chinese in San Francisco--1970; Employment Problems of the Community, (as presented in testimony before the California Fair Employment Practice Commission), San Francisco, December, 1970, 47 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Employment discrimination, Stereotypes, History, Public employees
Location: California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: Compiled testimony, which was presented before the Commission by representatives from the Chinese community. The session was organized by the Chinese for Affirmative Action. Testimony by each representative attempted to expose members of the Commission to discrimination experienced by Chinese in employment, and to sensitize the Commission to the continuing plight of the Chinese in California.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Some 30 witnesses testified at this hearing all stating that Chinese workers in the state suffer job discrimination. Hiring practices in public and private industries are discriminatory against Chinese. There still exists significant occupational stereotyping towards Chinese. Many of the Chinese elderly are in poverty because of the historical discrimination against Chinese immigrants. The Chinese community is suffering because of racial discrimination, and is in great need of social and welfare services. Manpower programs for Chinese are not meeting the needs of Chinese workers. Chinese are underrepresented in administrative positions in public agencies, in educational institutions, and in private business. Witnesses urged that immediate action be undertaken by the Fair Employment Practice Commission to end job discrimination and open equal opportunities to Chinese in the labor force.

Availability: State of California, FEPC, Sacramento, California.

California Health and Welfare Agency, Employment Development Department, Ethnic Groups, Veterans and the Handicapped in San Francisco, June 1974, San Francisco, California, 24 pages
Funding Org.: Mayor's Office of Manpower, City and County of San Francisco

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipino, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, American Indian, Black, White
Descriptors: Demography, Economic status, Immigration
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Economic status by ethnic group. Population of San Francisco by age, sex, and ethnic group

Content Description: This report was prepared to assess trends in population, economics and status of 3 disadvantaged groups: the ethnic minorities, the veterans and the handicapped in San Francisco.

Study Methodology: The data are based on 1970 Census data, information provided by various Federal, State, and city agencies, and information from community organizations. Being based on the 1970 Census, it is realized that the validity of the report is limited by the undercount.

Findings and Conclusions: Three of the fastest growing ethnic groups in San Francisco between 1970 and 1973 were the Koreans (+138.5%), the Pilipinos (+53.9%) and the Chinese (+10.4%) due to the relaxation of immigration laws. San Francisco drew more Chinese and Pilipinos and Los Angeles attracted more Koreans and Japanese. The presence of already established ethnic communities has been important in the rapid growth of these groups because they provide a buffer to the difficulty of living in a new country and, upon naturalization, recent immigrants have an increased ability to bring relatives into the U.S.

The low unemployment rates shown for Chinese and Pilipinos contrast strongly with the relatively high percentages of families and unrelated individuals with income below poverty level. This contrast may represent a cultural bias or misunderstanding in filling out the Census questionnaires, and/or willingness to work for very low wages.

Availability: Inquire to: State of California, Employment Development Department, Northern California Employment Data and Research, San Francisco, California

California Health and Welfare Agency, Office of Aging, "Population Characteristics of State of California 60+, by Race and Poverty Status, by County," (unpublished tables), 5 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, Hawaiian, American Indian, Black, White
Descriptors: Elderly, Poverty
Location: California
Data Variables: California residents over 60 by race, poverty status and county.

Content Description: These statistical tables give numerical information on the elderly population of California.

Study Methodology: Statistics are based on a 1970 Census Fourth Count 2% sample estimate.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to: State of California, Health and Welfare Agency, Office of Aging, Sacramento, California.

California Health and Welfare Agency, Vital Statistics of California, 1971, 1972, 202 pages

Funding Org.: State of California, Dept. of Health, Sacramento, Calif.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese
Descriptors: Vital Statistics, Births, Deaths, Infant deaths
Location: Cities, counties (in California)
Data variables: Age, Sex, Births, Plurality of birth, Age of mother, Deaths, Infant deaths

Content Description: This report presents vital statistics information for California in 1971.

Study Methodology: The sources of the data are the records of vital events registered with local health agencies in the State of California.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: State of California, Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Health, Sacramento, California, 95814

California State Personnel Board, July 1975 Report to the Governor and the Legislature on the Annual Census of State Employees, California State Personnel Board, Sacramento, Calif. 43 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans*, Pilipino, Native American, Spanish, Black, White
Descriptors: Affirmative action, State employees, Employment status
Location: California
Data Variables: Age of employees by sex and ethnic group; Full-time and other employees by ethnic groups; Civil service status, by race, by sex; occupation of full-time state employees by ethnic groups and sex; Monthly salary rate by ethnic group and sex; Percent distribution of new hires to full-time service by occupation, ethnic group, and sex; Promotions of full-time state employees by occupation, ethnic group, and sex; Comparison of full-time employees in state agencies and departments by ethnic group and sex.

Content Description: This report shows employment statistics of California State employees by ethnic group and sex. The data were collected in order that the State Personnel Board could identify problems in its affirmative action goals.

Study Methodology: The data are provided by the Employee Census Information System, a permanent ethnic data reporting system established to provide the Legislature with periodic review of the State's work force.

Findings and Conclusions: Asians and Blacks have approximately reached numerical parity in State service as compared to their representation in the California Labor Force in 1970.

Availability: State Personnel Board, Public Employment and Affirmative Action Division, 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

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*Does not include Pilipinos.

Campbell, Teresa, and Chang, Betty, "Health Care of the Chinese in America," Nursing Outlook, May 3, 1973, pp. 245-249.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Group: Chinese
Descriptors: Health Care Services, Nutrition, Socio-Cultural Factors, Traditional Medicine.
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This article discusses the problems of hospitalized Chinese patients based upon information gathered from the North-East Medical Services in Chinatown, San Francisco.

Study Methodology: Expert commentary based upon work in the community.

Findings and Conclusions: Health professionals should accomodate to the needs of the Chinese by substituting more ethnic foods in a standard prescribed diet; providing interpreters, and attempting to understand that there are cultural taboos against hospitals.

Availability: Journal article

Carlton, Thomas Owen and Horwich, Ada. An Introduction to the History of Social Welfare in the Philippines and A Guide to Filipino Thought and Culture for the American Consultant. The Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., 1973, 38 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Subgroups: Pilipino
Descriptors: History, Sociocultural factors, Social welfare.
Location: Not applicable
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This monograph contains material on the history and culture of the Pilipinos which may help those who know or work with Pilipinos living in the United States. Explanations of culture-based behavior are presented.

Findings and Conclusions: The authors explain Pilipino behavior in regard to acceptance, gratitude, and shame. For example, Pilipinos refuse to ask questions, for fear they will appear to be ignorant. Pilipinos may also be vague in agreement, where the American would give a flat refusal for disagreement hinders good relations.

Availability: The Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia, 1006 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107, price $1.50

Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, Making Affirmative Action Work in Higher Education, (Final Draft), August 1975, Berkeley, California, 306 pages.
Funding Org.: Carnegie Foundation

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental," Black, Native American, Latin, Other
Descriptors: Affirmative Action, Faculty, Higher Education, Degrees Earned
Location: National
Data variables: Minorities as a percent of faculty members and doctoral recipients, number receiving doctoral degrees in 1973 by citizenship and racial/ethnic identification, racial/ethnic groups of doctoral scientists by academic year of doctorate, women as a percent of doctorates earned by U.S. citizens by racial/ethnic group.

Content Description: This study was undertaken to determine the current status and policies of affirmative action in the postsecondary institutions of the United States with special emphasis on women.

Study Methodology: Data concerning Asians was adopted from the National Research Council/National Academy of Sciences and the American Council on Education.

Findings and Conclusions: Observations relevant to Asian Americans include the following: Certain Asian minorities such as Pilipinos, Samoans, recent immigrants of Chinese and Japanese origin may be educationally disadvantaged. Chinese Americans and Japanese Americans are not generally educationally disadvantaged being well represented among students, faculty members and nonfaculty researchers in higher education. Realistically among minority faculty, more will be Asian and more will be U.S.-born Chinese and Japanese. Foreign born Asians who have become citizens or permanent residents should not be rejected in the availability pools. Sixty-one percent of the doctor's degrees awarded in 1973 to members of minority groups were received by Asians and of that, 87% were noncitizens. Among the Asians (both citizens and noncitizens) there was a high degree of concentration in the natural sciences, engineering, and mathematics.

Availability: Inquire to: Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, Berkeley, California (in publication)

Castillo, Lydia R., Ponce, Coragon A. Increasing Compatibility Between Educational Practices and the Educational Needs of Pupils Who Are Asian With Emphasis on Their Language and Cultural Needs, San Francisco Unified School District, Sept. 1972, 52 pages.
Funding Org.: San Francisco Unified School District

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Bilinqual education needs, Educational needs, Sociocultural aspects, History.
Location: San Francisco, California and Hawaii
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The contents of this document are organized into eight parts as follows: Part One is a speech discussing Pilipinos in Hawaii, their social and language problems. Part Two and Three are summaries of work sessions with elementary school counselors and ESL personnel. Part Four is a paper reporting on educational needs. Part Five is a study on Pilipino cultural values. Part Six is a glossary of common English-Tagalog expressions. Parts Seven and Eight are reading lists on the Philippine culture and literature.

Study Methodology: Commentary by experts of the community.

Findings and Conclusions: Due to language barriers and culture conflict, the problems of housing, medical care, and employment are magnified. Pilipino students have a more complex language problem than other Asian students because they do not share a common language, but speak a number of different dialects. More bilingual teachers and counselors with Asian backgrounds are needed in the San Francisco school system (ERIC).

Availability: EDRS-ERIC, ED-085 450 paper copy $3.29

Chan, Kenyon, Takanishi, Ruby, and Kitano, Margie, "Asian American Education Project Preliminary Report: An Inquiry into Asian American Preschool Children and Families in Los Angeles," (Working papers on Asian American Studies, No.6,) Asian American Studies Center, University of California at Los Angeles, July 1975, 124 pages.
Funding Org.: Portions were funded from UCLA, Ford Foundation, Spencer Foundation and the Kamehameha Early Education Project

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Pilipinos, Hawaiians
Descriptors: Pre-Kindergarten Children, Child Development, Learning Characteristics, Family Relationships
Location: Los Angeles SMSA
Data variables: Demographic information on sample children, Parental background, Family structure, Test scores, Mother-child interaction frequencies

Content Description: This report presents the preliminary findings of the Asian American Education Project (a community project developed by researchers at UCLA) which is an attempt to provide descriptive information on the learning characteristics and socialization processes of a small sample of 4-5 year old Asian American children. A review of related literature, description of the scope of the research project, the methodology employed, preliminary analysis of the data and an outline of future plans are provided. This study is intended to provide a basis upon which future studies could be designed.

Study Methodology: The first nine months of the project were devoted to planning and development of community support and input. The sample was limited to children and families living in areas where their concentration was relatively high and a target elementary school was chosen as the central focus in each area. Notices about the study were distributed and out of those who responded, 18 Chinese, 22 Japanese, 18 Korean, 16 Pilipino and 17 Hawaiian families with 4-5 year old children participated in the entire study. The sample, the authors caution, cannot be considered representative of Asian American children in Los Angeles and, even less so, the United States.

Findings and Conclusions: Preliminary findings in relation to cognitive styles, psychomotor and visual development, quantitative concepts, language behavior, memory, test taking behavior and the child and its family are presented. Findings suggest that Asian American families within specific ethnic groups are not homogeneous entities but vary in mother-child interaction, language used, socialization practices and goals, etc., which in turn suggests the importance of regarding children and families as individuals within their ethnic groups. Future reports discussing data in relation to demographic variables are being prepared. Recommendations for future inquiry include: replication of the study with larger samples, study of learning characteristics, of relationships between nonverbal and verbal assessments of competence, of Asian families and longitudinal studies.

Availability: Write to the Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024.

Chandra, Kananur V., Racial Discrimination in Canada: Asian Minorities, R and E Associates, San Francisco, California, 1973, 86 pages.
Funding Org.: Canada Council

Ethnic/Racial Groups: South Asians
Descriptors: Employment discrimination, Housing discrimination
Location: Montreal, Canada
Data variables: Not available

Content Description: The aim of this study was to find out whether racial discrimination exists in Canada against South Asians (Asian Indians, Pakistanis and Bangledeshis*) and if so, how extensive it was. extensive it was.

Study Methodology: The study was conducted in three phases: in the first phase, questionnaire-interviews were made with South Asian immigrants to identify any discriminatory experiences, the second phase involved interviews with employers, labor unionists, landlords and others who would be in a position to practice discrimination to determine their attitudes toward the Asian population. In the final phase, South Asians and White persons of equal qualifications applied for employment, housing and other services and their success was compared.

Findings and Conclusions: Racial discrimination against South Asians definitely exists in Canada. Those South Asians interviewed claimed they experienced discrimination or racial hostility mostly in the areas of employment and housing. They were discriminated based on their physical appearance, their religion, and overall stereotyping by employers, labor unionists and landlords. Those people who have higher academic and job qualifications and speak English fluently are the ones who experienced discrimination the most. South Asians are given jobs only when White people were not available to fill the positions. The South Asians avoided seeking housing from landlords who would discriminate against them and in many instances they protected themselves by staying with their friends and relatives thus avoiding contact with hostility.

Availability: Order from R and E Associates, 4843 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 95070, $8.00.

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* Also known as Bengalis.

Chen, Pei-Ngor, "The Chinese Community in Los Angeles," Social Casework, Vol. 51, No. 10, Dec. 1970, pp. 591-597
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Elderly, Immigrants, Youth, Housing, Social problems
Location: Los Angeles, Calif.
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This article reports on the problems of elderly, immigrants, and youth and their difficulties in accepting outside help, such as from a social agency.

Study Methodology: Statistics in the text were taken from U.S. Census and the Los Angeles District Immigration and Naturalization Service. Chen is also an active social worker with the Chinese community in Los Angeles.

Findings and Conclusions: The elderly Chinese are lonely, sick, and poor. Having not learned English intensifies their problems. Immigrants in Los Angeles have difficulties in finding employment and adapting to the new culture. Youth delinquency grows out of the generation gap and cultural adjustment problems. The community organizer who works with the Chinese community should not ignore ethnic group culture and behavior patterns.

Availability: Journal article.

Chen, Pei-Ngor, "Samoans in California" in Social Work, March 1973, pp. 41-48
Funding Org.: Not Available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Samoans,
Descriptors: Culture, English Language, Immigrants, Youth, Elderly, Social Work, Religions, Social Services
Location: California
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This article describes the background and ethnicity of Samoans, their cultural and family characteristics, community structure, recent immigrants, youth, and elderly, social service needs, and role of social workers in Samoan community. The recommendations in fulfilling some of the needs of Samoans by social services activities are also given.

Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Samoans in the United States have been an ignored and neglected minority. The cultural, religious and language differences exacerbate problems similar to those of other Asian Americans. A small proportion of the recent immigrants, the young people, and elderly are especially in great need of assistance from social service agencies in the community. It is important that social workers understand the religious, cultural, and social aspects of the Samoan community. The author recommends setting up a multiservice center staffed with bilingual staff; an information and referral service center to provide bilingual education, counseling and family planning; cultural and recreational programs; and a self-help group to assist newcomers, youth and elderly.

Availability: Journal article

Chernow, Ron, "Chinatown, Their Chinatown: The Truth Behind the Facade," in New York, June 11, 1973, pp. 39-45.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Social welfare problems, Community problems, Immigrants, Garment industry, Drug abuse, Crime, Juvenile delinquency
Location: Chinatown, New York
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This article describes the slum-like conditions in Chinatown including harsh working conditions in the garment industry, housing problems, youth gangs, and gambling.

Study Methodology: Not available.

Findings and Conclusions: The workers in Chinatown are exploited, the tenants are neglected, and family structure deteriorates due to varying working hours in the factories and restaurants. The Chinatown situation reveals an industrious immigrant people, helpless before the workings of economic law.

Availability: Journal article.

Cheung, Freda, Ph.D., "Site Visit Report for Maryland," (Presented to the HEW Refugee Task Force) U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office for Asian American Affairs, Washington, D.C., January 22, 1976, 20 pages.
Funding Org.: U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Indochinese
Descriptors: Refugees, Social services, Employment status, Educational services, Public school students, Public assistance utilization, Housing problems, Mental health problems
Location: Maryland
Data variables: Number of students by school system, Persons and families receiving public assistance

Content Description: This is a report on services delivered to Indochinese refugees who are resettling in the State of Maryland. The author visited sites, interviewed agency officials who were involved with assisting Indochinese refugees, and intervewed individual Indochinese refugees who have settled in the State. The report describes the present status of refugees, the type and quantity of services delivered by various social service, educational, and health service organizations, and recommendations for future service plans.

Study Methodology: Records were collected during visits to voluntary agencies (VOLAGS), and sponsoring agencies, social services agencies, employment agencies, education and training programs, and some 20 refugee families.

Findings and Conclusions: The total number of refugees resettled in Maryland is approximately 2,380. Two-thirds of the refugees chose to resettle in Montgomery County. A great percentage of the employment was obtained through the help of sponsors and friends. Most of the refugees were placed in menial jobs. On-the-job training is recommended to help the refugees to learn new skills. ESOL programs in the public schools for elementary and secondary school students, and Adult Basic Education programs for adults were offered. Hiring bilingual teachers, establishing definite guidelines for ESOL program structures and expanding adult language classes are recommended. Medical assistance, financial assistance and Food Stamps program were provided through the Social Service Administration. Mental and psychological services were provided with assistance from volunteer agencies.

Availability: U.S. DHEW, Refugee Task Force, Washington, D.C.

Chicago Housing Authority, CHA Statistical Report, 1974, Chicago, Illinois, May 1975, Annual, 5 pages and 22 tables.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", White, Black, American Indian, Spanish American, other Minority
Descriptors: Housing, Occupancy
Location: Chicago
Data variables: Occupancy by area of housing development

Content Description: This statistical report includes information on the housing managed by 20 management offices located in the City of Chicago funded by Chicago Housing Authority. The data on Asian Americans were limited to a table which gives information on occupancy by housing development areas.

Study Methodology: The data were compiled from the annual reportes submitted by 20 management offices.

Findings and Conculsions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire CHA, Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Public Schools, "State of Illinois Public School Fall Enrollment and Housing Reports Summary," Annual, Chicago, Illinois, September 1975, 7 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, Spanish surnamed, Mexican origin, Puerto Rican origin, Cuban origin, American Indian, Black, Caucasian and Other. (Other Spanish surnamed origins)
Descriptors: Enrollment, Elementary and secondary schools, Vocational schools, Special education
Location: Chicago, Illinois
Data Variables: Enrollment by ethnic group by elementary level and secondary level, by type of school (regular, special, vocational, etc.); Enrollment by school district, enrollment by special and vocational schools.

Content Description: This report supplies ethnic enrollment data by educational facility for the Chicago Public School system. Data are compiled to meet the reporting requirements in connection with filing State of Illinois Public School Fall Enrollment and Housing Reports.

Study Methodology: Not available.

Findings and Conclusions: Asian students accounted for 1.0% of all students in the Chicago Public School system with an increase of 294 students since the 1973 survey. The number of Spanish and Asian students increased while all other groups (Caucasians, Blacks and American Indians) decreased.

Availability: Inquire to: Board of Education, City of Chicago, Room 410, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

Child Development Associate Consortium, "Colloquy of Asian Americans: A Report," February 20-22, 1975, Washington, D.C., 138 pages.
Funding Org.: CDA Consortium

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino
Descriptors: Early Childhood Education, Bilingual/Bicultural Education, Day Care, History
Location: National
Data variables: High school graduates by racial groups, Median school year completed, Non-white racial groups in Washington

Content Description: The papers from this consortium deal with cultural differences and the ensuing discontinuities inherent in Asian American relationships with American culture. Among issues discussed are: day care, early childhood education, bilinguality and monolinguality, history, and social welfare concerns.

Study Methodology: Colloquy participants were educators and researchers who had worked extensively with their Asian American communities. Federal, state and local data on Asian Americans as well as research and writings by and about Asian Americans were used as references.

Findings and Conclusions: No day care or Head Start centers exist to work with American-born Japanese, Koreans, and Pilipinos or the mounting numbers of Asian immigrants. In school programs, bilingual staff should have a genuine respect for childrearing values and views of Asian cultures. School curricula tend to ignore the contributions of the Asian Americans to the United States, denying children a sense of pride in cultural heritage.

Availability: The Child Development Associate Consortium, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 601E, Washington, D.C. 20014, publication No. 1. 0675-3.

Chin, Rocky, "New York Chinatown Today: Community in Crisis" Amerasia Journal. Vol. 1, No. 1, March, 1971, pp. 1-24.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Community organization, Immigrants, Employment problems, Housing problems, Health problems, Educational attainment, Political activism.
Location: Chinatown, New York City
Data Variables: Employment status, educational attainment.

Content Description: This article describes the serious social problems of Chinese in Chinatown New York and the rise of the Asian American movement in the community to deal with these problems.

Study Methodology: The article is based upon the author's personal experiences, findings from other studies, and interviews with groups and individuals.

Findings and Conclusions: Currently there is a social, cultural and political upheaval in New York City's Chinatown. Massive resources which can only be obtained through united creative efforts on the part of all Asians and Chinese are needed.

Availability: Write to Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, California, 90024.

Chin, Irving S.K., "Career Education: Implications for Minorities," in Position Papers on Career Education (Prepared for the National Conference on Career Education: Implications for Minorities, February, 1973) 46 pages
Funding Org.: U. S. Office of Education, DHEW, Contract #OEC-0-73-0708

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Career Education, Language Needs, Educational Needs
Location: New York, Chinatown
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: In this position paper, the author describes the Chinese as a "silent minority with a third class quasi-minority status," citing as reasons: cultural traditions, unfamiliarity with the system and lack of political power; tokenism and discrimination; and lack of equal treatment as a minority in education; business and government responses are cited. Problems of youth, bilingual needs, and the successes of the New York Chinatown Foundation English Language Center are described.

Study Methodology: Author's knowledge of community illustrated with individual cases.

Findings and Conclusions: Chinese need greater voting strength locally. Their priority in programs are English language training, basic consumer orientation followed by manpower and career education projects.

Availability: Conference proceedings were prepared by A. L. Nellum and Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Chin, Laura (ed.), Asian Americans and Pacific Peoples: A Case of Mistaken Identity, California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, February 1975, 66 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Region IX

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian
Descriptors: Employment problems, Education problems, Social welfare problems, Housing problems, Youth, Elderly, Population, Immigration.
Location: California

Data Variables: Total number, Year of Immigration, Occupation-Employment, Urban/rural settlement, English proficiency

Content Description: This report analyzes Census figures on Asians living in California, traces migration trends, and compares rural and urban populations. Problems of education, housing, language, and employment are studied.

Study Methodology: Interviews with community representatives, transcripts from two open hearings in San Francisco and Los Angeles, community-generated papers and reports, and other data.

Findings and Conclusions: Asians must convince the government that they are a minority. Report recommends bilingual employment programs, social services, re-evaluation of census and development of accurate Asian data.

Availability: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Region IX

Chin, Laura, A Dream Unfulfilled: Korean and Pilipino Health Professionals in California, California Advisory Committee to U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, May 1975, 43 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Region IX

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, Asian Indians, Thai
Descriptors: Health Professionals, Immigration, Education, Employment, Licensing
Location: California
Data Variables: Year of Immigration, Occupation/Employment, Education

Content Description: This report surveys the status of Asian Health Professionals in California.

Study Methodology: Census data, Immigration and Naturalization Reports

Findings and Conclusions: Korean and Pilipino doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses are either being denied the opportunity to take licensing examinations or, for a variety of reasons, cannot pass these tests. They cannot afford tuition or have no time for refresher courses. The foreign-educated applicant obtains State license more slowly. It is suggested that funds be appropriated to institute refresher courses and other supports. There is a reluctance by California State Board of Medical Examiners to assist foreign-educated health professionals who are seeking licensing. Their training would be a minimal cost to the State or Federal government.

Availability: Region IX, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Chin, Peter, "Busing and Chinatown" in Bridge, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1975, pp. 10-16
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: "Busing," School Desegregation
Location: Boston, Massachusettes
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This article describes the impact of Boston's 1974 busing crisis on the city's Chinatown community. Statements by anti and pro-busing organizations and the Chinese Education Committee are also included.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: The resistance of the Chinatown community to Boston's 1974 busing plan was markedly less compared to other communities, much of this indifference resulting from parents' attitudes of accepting what they were told to do or not knowing what was going on. Chinese high school students were bused to a school many had already been attending. There weren't many high schools close to Chinatown in the first place and the busing program only made it more convenient. Instead of fighting the Supreme Court ruling, the Chinese Education Committee chose to propose recommendations that would assure that Chinese students were given careful consideration in future desegregation plans. Recommendations included: that schools take extra steps to provide supportive services to Chinese students and their families; that a Chinese bilingual/biliterate person be hired to coordinate the Chinese component of the desegregation plan and that the community be involved; that an affirmative action program be implemented to hire Asian American school staff at all levels and that Chinese history and culture classes be readily available, that bilingual programs be clustered so that a number of levels of learning possibilities are provided and that there are ranges and flexibility for individual student progress.

Availability: Write to: Bridge Magazine, c/o Basement Workshop, 22 Cathedral Street, New York, New York, 10038; $1.00 per back issues.

Chinatown Family Outreach Center, Progress Report, 1974-75: Evaluation of the Second Year of the Chinese Family Outreach Project, Chinatown Family Outreach Center, Oakland, Calif., July 31, 1975, 23 pages and appendix
Funding Org.: California State Dept. of Health

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Mental health needs, Client characteristics, Elderly, Children, Inpatient services, Crises - outpatient, Day treatment, Rehabilitation, Psychiatric emergency services
Location: East Bay area
Data Variables: FY 1974-75, Age, Number of visits to agency, Caseload, Mental health, Population distribution by geographic location, Psychiatric and non-psychiatric therapy by race, Client characteristics by age and by sex, Client status by type of problems, Service offered to elderly by sex

Content Description: The evaluation of the project was conducted by three consultants during the second year (FY 1974-75) of the project operation. The report contains a brief description of the project, project evaluation reports, and a general evaluation of the client population which includes tables of client characteristics and type of services offered by the agency. The appendix also includes data on non-case direct and indirect services utilized, community workshop summary, and sample of client and staff questionnaire forms.

Study Methodology: For the purpose of the evaluation, case analysis and client telephone interviews were conducted. The data was collected from records kept by the program for the number of Chinese clients seen and their demographic and treatment profiles. Out of the total client sample 100 were randomly selected for the case study, and at the end of June 1975, 15 of the remaining 60 cases were interviewed via telephone by bilingual workers. For the purpose of comparisons between Chinese and non-Chinese cases, 100 non-Chinese cases (20% of total cases) were randomly selected. Staff evaluation was done with 5 out of 6 staff complying to the questionnaire. Cost analysis was also included in the evaluation.

Findings and Conclusions: In spite of the limited funding and other difficulties, the project appears to have been successful. During FY 1974-75 total caseload has been 119; 61 open and 58 closed cases. The number of clients served increased considerably since FY 1973-74 (41.2% increase rate.) The majority of clients are between 19 and 55 years of age. The clients are mostly foreign born (87.6%,) less educated (82.7% with less than 12 years education,) married (45.9%,) speak only Chinese or very limited English (64.9%,) unskilled or semiskilled (55.1%,) earning $250 or less per month (55.1%,) and unemployed (41.6%.) 64.1% of these clients are suffering from a life crisis situation and 71.9% are not receiving any welfare.

Availability: CFOC, 257 Eighth Street, Oakland, Calif.

Chinese for Affirmative Action, "Chinese/American Day at the State Capitol," (presentation for Chinese/American Day at the State Capitol,) San Francisco, California, February 21, 1975, 3 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Employment
Location: California
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper reports on employment problems faced by the Chinese in California due to language handicaps and stereotypes. Recommendations for State Departments are given which may alleviate the present problem.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: Recommendations given by the Chinese for Affirmative Action are: to provide better statistics on the Chinese total work force; to make available and print all job orders from the Employment Development Department in Chinese and English; to create new positions for Chinese in policy-making divisions of the State Personnel Board; to provide bilingual English and vocational training to immigrants who need to learn English and a skill; to appoint Chinese representatives and staff to the State Manpower Services Council; to implement faster processing of claims with the Fair Employment Practices Commission; to implement a program to assure moving Chinese into the unions; to create a State Commission to establish guidelines and regulations to enforce affirmative action policies for all State contracts.

Availability: Inquire to: Chinese for Affirmative Action, 669 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

Chinese for Affirmative Action, "Language Needs of Chinese Speaking Persons in the San Francisco Police Department," (presented to the California Judicial Council, Language Needs Hearing, September 9, 1975), 9 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Bilingual staffing, Police department, Equal justice
Location: San Francisco, California
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This testimony reports on the need for bilingual police officers in the Northeast area of San Francisco. There are no means to communicate emergency situations since the dispatchers cannot understand Chinese. The Chinese Newcomer Service Center, who in the past, relayed calls to the police or hospital has stopped this 24-hour service due to lack of funding. Chinese arrestees cannot be informed of their rights due to language barriers.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: Chinese for Affirmative Action recommendations: the Police Department should create new bilingual positions in precincts where the need for translators is great; the Civil Service Commission should add additional points to the total examination scores where candidates can speak Chinese, Tagalog, or Spanish; officers who are bilingual should be compensated in their salaries; all Chinese officers should be given priority for choosing Central Station as their worksite until a sufficient number are there to meet language needs; the Police Department must provide bilingual dispatchers in the Communications Unit, translators should be taken out of record-keeping units and assigned to units with greater public contact; police officers on patrol should carry with them Chinese translations of the Miranda rights and reimbursements for victims of violent crime. On the State level, similar recommendations were also made.

Availability: Inquire to: Chinese for Affirmative Action, 669 Clay St., San Francisco, California.

Chinese Newcomers Service Center, Annual Report: 1973-74, February 1974, 19 pages.
Funding Org.: CNSC, United Bay Area Crusade, and Levi Strauss Foundation

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Social Services, Population, Immigration, Clients
Location: San Francisco
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Occupation/Employment, Caseload, Language, Housing Status, Services Provided, Citizenship Status, Family Size, Source of Referral.

Content Description: This is an annual report from the Chinese Newcomers Service Center, a five-year-old community-run information and referral service for Chinese.

Study Methodology: Based upon data collected for client caseload and administrative records during 1973-74.

Findings and Conclusions: During the year, 8,027 persons were affected by services provided by the center. Contacts were made by telephone, drop-in, and home visits. During the past year, about 1/3 of all newcomer families to the area had been visited. Number of clients to the center increased by 36%. Most common and pressing problems of clients were related to employment and language assistance and learning. Forty-two percent of newcomer families lived in one-room units in FY 74. There is need for childcare or child supervision. There are few counseling, training or other programs for newly-arrived children 16 years or over. Among newcomer families there was high unemployment and underemployment. Largest growth in employment for women was operatives and for men, was service. Thus, for new arrivals, job training and placement programs have limited impact. There is a continuing and growing need to develop and sustain manpower programs on a broader more comprehensive level.

Availability: Chinese Newcomers Service Center, San Francisco, Calif.

Chinn, Glenn "Drug Abuse in the Asian Communities of Seattle" Seattle/King County Drug Commission, Seattle, Washington, August, 1974.
Funding Org.: Seattle/King County Drug Commission

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Drug abuse, Youth, Drug rehabilitation program utilization
Location: Seattle, Washington
Data variables: Incidence of drug usage, Visits to agencies

Content Description: This is a statistical research report developed for planning a drug abuse program for Asian youth.

Study Methodology: Data are based on a sample of youthful drug users.

Findings and Conclusions: The incidence of drug usage by Asians is equal if not higher than the general population, but Asians use available drug rehabilitation programs at a lower rate than does the general population.

Availability: Inquire to: Seattle/King County Drug Commission, 100 Crockett, Seattle, Washington 98119.

Chomori, Karen, et al., Japanese-American Sightless Institute Project. Los Angeles, California, June 1974, 130 pages.
Funding Org.: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service (in part)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Rehabilitation services, Blind, Handicapped, Bilingual/Bicultural services, Self-help, Community social services
Location: Los Angeles, California
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This is the final report by the Japanese-American Sightless Institute demonstration project which addressed two problems: first, that the barriers to service between the ethnic community and the service delivery systems of the larger community were incongruent and secondly, that the marginal status of the handicapped consumers within the ethnic community acts as a deterrent to service receptivity by consumers. With the hypothesis that the formation and utilization of ethnic self-help models would be a viable methodology for servicing ethnic minority communities and that the intermediate use of an ethnically homogeneous group in service delivery would heighten receptivity of the ethnic consumer in relating to public services as well as enhance the capability of consumer identification.

Study Methodology: The demonstration utilized indigenous consumers in a multi-phase process in developing linkages between the marginal potential consumer to the project and subsequently has served in an intermediary role in a service delivery system. A group of second generation (Nisei) Japanese-American sightless persons were involved in the training demonstration to carry out the objectives of intermediaries in the project design.

Findings and Conclusions: The project demonstrated the viability of an ethnically homogeneous self-help group approach to bridging service barriers as a delivery methodology. The implications of this demonstration can be the early delivery of service that will result in considerable savings and benefits to the public and to the consumer (author).

Availability: Write to: Japanese Community Pioneer
Center, 125 Weller Street, Los Angeles, California 90012.

Chu, George, "Drinking Patterns and Attitudes of Rooming-House Chinese in San Francisco," in Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Supplement No. 6, 1972, pages 58-68
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, White
Descriptors: Alcoholism, Elderly, Immigrants, Attitudes
Location: San Francisco, California
Data variables: Frequency and quantity of drinking, Attitude toward drinking

Content Description: The survey study was conducted to check the validity of previous studies by two San Francisco surveys in 1962 and 1964, and to resolve the conflict between the study by Barnett in New York's Chinatown in 1947. Methodology of the survey, findings from the survey and observational data on drinking patterns and attitudes toward drinking were compared with those of the White population data and analyzed.

Study Methodology: The study was undertaken as a research project by a graduate student. A simplified questionnaire which included questions on frequency and quantity of drinking, attitude toward alcohol, and health, was translated into colloquial Cantonese. Interviews were conducted by bilingual male interviewers in a 129 dwelling unit sample randomly selected from the list of hotels and rooming houses in the Chinatown area obtained from the San Francisco Department of Public Works. The interview was mainly aimed at single males, over age 50, living alone and with an average income of below $3,000 a year. A total of 41 interviews was finally obtained for the study. In addition, the study was supplemented by observational data.

Findings and Conclusions: Both survey and observational data indicate that Chinese do not drink as much as is commonly believed. Twenty-six of the respondents were abstainers and only three were heavy drinkers. Chinese's attitudes toward drinking were considerably stricter than that of Whites, the author concluded.

Availability: Journal article.

Chun-Hoon, Lowell Y, "Teaching the Asian-American Experience," in Teaching Ethnic Studies, Concepts and Strategies," Banks, James E. (ed.), National Council for the Social Studies, Washington, DC, 1973, pp. 119-140.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Pilipinos
Descriptors: History, Discrimination, Asian studies, Secondary schools
Location: National
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This article discusses the history of Asians in America and the importance of teaching this history from the Asian-American viewpoint also rather than rationalizing discrimination from the American viewpoint. The history of the Chinese is emphasized due to the large amount of recent research in that area and the fact that the Chinese established patterns that were largely duplicated by other Asian immigrants who followed them later.

Study Methodology: Based upon author's experiences as an educator in Asian American studies.

Findings and Conclusions: There is a need for recognition of Asian-American personalities in the teaching of the Asian-American experience so that there can be some discovery of the common human dimension shared by Asians and Americans alike. The greatest danger to a small minority like Asian-Americans is that they will be imprisoned in images created for them by mass society. Teaching the Asian-American experience from an Asian-American perspective is one way of attempting to insure these freedoms, personally and intellectually.

Availability: Publisher: National Council for the Social Studies, 1201 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC; Paperbound copy, $6.00; Clothbound $7.50.

Church and Society, "Asians in America", Volume 64, No. 3, January-February, 1974 61 pages.
Funding Org.: Program Agency of the United Presbyterian Church, USA, and the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U. S.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders
Descriptors: Discrimination, Stereotypes, Asian American churches
Location: Not applicable

Content Description: This issue of Church and Society focuses on the problems of Asians in America and attempts to challenge the myths and stereotypes about this population group. The articles include: Minami, D., "Shikata Ga Nai: Legal Justice ar [illegible] he Asian American;" Munoz, F. U., Pacific Islanders: A Perplexed, Neglected Minority;" Yoshiwara, F., "Success Through Education: The Asian American Myth;" Sunoo, H. W., "Asian Politics and the Churches;" Iyoya, N. "Asian American Churches and Social Involvement;" and Loo, D. "Why an Asian American Theology of Liberation."

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: The American legal system was and still is used against Asians; it is a myth that Asians are succeeding through education -- a myth that does little for the educational system or for Asian Americans; South Pacific Islanders are an unnoticed but growing population who are undergoing agonies in their adjustment to the United States; Asians have a responsibility to make their contribution in the area of theology especially at a time when Third World theologies are emerging.

Availability: Journal

Civikly, Jean M. and Plax, Timothy G., "The Effects of Information Exposure Activities on Attitudinal Changes Among Co-Culturals: Some Preliminary Findings," (paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Communication Association, New Orleans, April 17-20, 1974), 26 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino, Black, Chicano, American Indians, Caucasian
Descriptors: Attitudes, Communication, Cultural differences, Cultural factors, Educational research, Ethnic groups, Social attitudes
Location: University of Mexico, Albuquerque
Data variables: Not available.

Content Description: The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of various activites and interactions on the attitudes of members of co-culturals toward each other. Analysis of the survey is given by each race and overall conclusions are included. Survey results in tabular V form are also included.

Study Methology: The research was conducted in two stages. In the first stage, semantic differential scales were developed for the measurement of attitudes toward co-cultures. In the second stages, attitudinal changes across activities and cultures were measured. The Pilipino group was used in the first stage construct of the scales only. The data in this investigation were collected from 89 students enrolled in basic speech communication courses at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. The students were selected at random and instructed to indicate their feelings about each particular cultural group. The item pool was composed of 75 semantic differential-type scales for five concepts. Each of the five sets of scales was used to measure perceptions of different cultural groups.

Findings and Conclusions: In Factor I, correspondence to "character", which measured kind-cruel, good-bad, and courteous-discourteous factors, the Pilipino accounted for 36.1% variance. In Factor II, "sociability," which measured overt behavior, accounted for 9.5% of the variance. On the whole, the findings indicated that similar factor structures were found when measuring the perceptions of co-cultures together or separately.

Availability: ERIC ED 093009 EDRS Prices: MF - $0.75 HC - $1.85

Collins, Bill and Yee, Donna, Social Forces Within the Seattle Filipino American Community Today: 1972, Demonstration Project for Asian Americans, February 25, 1972, 24 pages and appendix.
Funding Org.: SRS/DHEW (in part)

Racial/Ethnic Group: Pilipino
Descriptors: Immigration, Population, Socio-Economics, Employment, Housing, Immigrants
Location: Seattle, Washington
Data variables: Age, Sex, Year of Immigration, Annual Income/Salary, Occupation/Employment, Marital Status, Educational Background, Housing Characteristics, Citizenship Status.

Content Description: This report on 211 Pilipino American households in the Seattle-King County area has uncovered problem situations often neglected by standard research programs. The two principal findings show that large numbers of Pilipino immigrants are currently entering and staying in Seattle and that there is a significant number of "late families" in the community. The growing immigrant population has focused attention on the needs of people in the process of large and small cultural changes. Problems of unemployment and under-employment only add to the tensions already present.

Study Methodology: Questionnaires administered on a group basis at club meetings. 227 individuals responded. Copy of questionnaire is included.

Findings and Conclusions: The concept of "late families", or the occurences of an age difference between father and children within nuclear family which parallels an age difference between grandfather and grandchildren has implications for increased social planning in the areas of vocational rehabilitation, health services, youth programs and social intervention.

Availability: University of Washington Library; tapes are stored at the computer laboratory of the School of Public Health and Community Medicine at the University of Washington in Seattle.

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Concerned Citizens for Chinese American Mental Health Services, "Chinese American Mental Health Needs and Recommendations," (presented to the California State Department of Health), (no date), 4 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Mental health service need, Mental health service utilization, Bilingual staff
Location: Bay Area, San Francisco County, Alameda County, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Contra Costa
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a paper prepared by a group of people who are concerned about inadequacy of mental health services offered to the Chinese community in the State of California. They included professionals and administrators from various universities, schools, community organizations, and mental health services programs. The report describes the status of existing mental health services, and makes recommendations on the method and approaches to be considered to improve and expand the services.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: The State funded mental health service program now existing is not adequately serving Chinese American mental health needs. These programs are either handicapped by inadequate funding and restrictive state policies or not effectively reaching the Chinese population. They urge that the State Department of Health and other State bodies give high priority to meet the needs of Chinese Americans, and recommend that community-based, culturally-oriented programs be funded, that bilingual staff be hired in existing facilities, that staff training be offered, and that the system of service fee paid by clients be improved.

Availability: Contact: Chinese for Affirmative Action, 669 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

Cordova, Dorothy L. and Lee, Ick-Whan Demonstration Project for Asian Americans. A Study of Problems of Asian Health Professionals, July 1975, 49 pages.
Funding Org: Office of Research and Demonstration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare Grant #DHEW/SRS:08-5-57699/0-02.

Subgroups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Health Professionals, Employment, Licensing, Immigration.
Location of Study: Seattle, Washington
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Year of immigration, Occupation/Employment, Language, Attitudes, Education completed by place.

Content Description: This is a report on a baseline research project to find demographic characteristics of Asian health professionals--doctors, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, dietitians, and others in the greater Seattle area, to investigate the degree of their professional fulfillment, to identify their needs and the major obstacles preventing them from practicing their professions; and to find out their attitudes toward life in the United States.

Study Methodology: 111 randomly selected Asian health professionals in the Seattle area were interviewed in mid-1974. All were first generation immigrants from Asia and had past or present experience in the health field.

Findings and Conclusions: The majority of the sample was relatively young. They had had respectable professional education and experiences and possessed appropriate private professional licensing. After coming to the U.S., they faced strong obstacles primarily due to difficult licensing procedures. Many could not participate in health professions to their full capacities. The most important reason for such a high incongruity was identified to be lack of professional license. Only a third possessed an appropriate license in the U.S., while nearly 90% had been licensed in their native countries.

Among factors relating significantly to the present license status were age, English ability, length of stay in the U. S., visa type, and education in the United States. Education in the U. S. showed an especially high relationship with licensing status. The possession of a license proved to be a significant factor leading to job satisfaction and positive attitudes toward American life. Recommendations include: refresher courses for licensing exams, changes in licensing laws, interim jobs, coordinated efforts in internship placements, English classes, lobbying and advocacy.

Availability: Write to Demonstration Project for Asian Americans, 1810, 18th Ave., Seattle, Washington 98122

Cordova, Fred, "The Filipino American: There's Always an Identity Crisis" in Asian American; Psychological Perspectives, Sue and Wagner (eds.) Science and Behavior Books, Inc., Ben Lomond, California, 1973, pp 136-139.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino
Descriptors: Identity, Discrimination, Political attitude, Civil Rights, Cultural heritage.
Location: U.S., Seattle
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The article describes the uniqueness of Pilipinos as an ethnic group, and their passiveness, which results from their difficulties in identifying themselves as an ethnic group and in trying to maintain an identity while trying to acculturate themselves into White American society.

Study Methodology: The article refers to commentaries by community leaders, professional workers, educators, social workers and other experts in the Seattle area.

Findings and Conclusions: Pilipinos in the U.S. still share the bottom of American's socioeconomic ladder. They are discriminated from full participation in the social and political arenas, and prevented from equal opportunity in employment, occupational goals, and educational achievement. Yet, they remain passive and silent and do not wish to improve the situation. Pilipino people have the right and the ultimate duty to be active contributing citizens, not as a people with lost identity and heritage, but as Americans of Pilipino decent with their own unique identity.

Availability: $ 5.95 (for entire book) Science and Behavior Books, Inc.

Corwin, David R., "New Workers in the Banking Industry: A Minority Report", June 1970, 116 pages
Funding Org.: U.S. DOL, Manpower Administration, Employment and Training Administration

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Asian Americans, non Asian/Pacific groups
Descriptors: Employment, Banking, Managers, Asian Business
Location: New York City, N.Y.
Data Variables: Occupation/Employment

Content Description: This report examines current management and employment policies and practices in the New York Banking Industry.

Study Methodology: The data were collected from 6 of the largest savings banks in the city, accounting for 70% of all banking employees in New York City. Research was conducted through interviews with bank officials and an examination of available documents and records.

Findings and Conclusions: The banking industry should recruit more minority workers. Recommended methods include recruitment within urban ghettos, hiring minority recruiters, involving organizations within higher educational institutions, and providing training opportunities for supervisory positions.

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington.

Cowan, Susie, "English Proficiency and Bicultural Attitude of Japanese Students," Taishukan Publishing Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, 1968, 7 pages
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Attitudes, College students, Cultural differences, Foreign students, Language proficiency
Location: Not applicable
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This report is a continuation of a research project at Indiana University, designed to show that foreign students whose overall integrative motivation is high have achieved a higher standard of English proficiency than those whose (integrative) motivation is low. The purpose of this report is to relate English proficiency and bicultural attitudes of Japanese students who have all studied English for about the same length of time in Japan.

Study Methodology: The equipment used for testing consisted of a taped interview from which was derived an English proficiency score and two questionnaires designed to measure degrees of integrative motivation. The first questionnaire listed 30 adjectives which are traits in a person's value system. The second questionnaire listed reasons for coming to America. Between August and September 1967, 31 Japanese students were tested.

Findings and Conclusions: Figures based on the results show: (1) students with a high total English score tend to have high integrative motivation; (2) length of stay in America is not a significant factor in determining whether a student has a high integrative motivation; (3) there is no positive relationship between reason for coming to America and English ability and (4) most of the students considered learning English "rather important." This had no relationship with their English score, however. The final conclusion is that Japanese students with high integrative motivation who tend to become somewhat "Americanized" tend to become better speakers of English (ERIC).

Availability: ERIC #ED027529 MF - $0.25, HC - $1.58.

Creager, John H., The American Graduate Student: A Normative Description, American Council on Education, Research Reports, Vol. 6. No. 5, Washington, D.C., 178 pages.

1969 ACE-Carnegie Commission Graduate Student Data File (computerized file). Funding Org.: National Science Foundation, Carnegie Commission, U.S. DHEW/OE, and NIMH

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental," Black, Caucasian, Other
Descriptors: Graduate students, Graduate school enrollment
Location: National
Data variables: Publication: Age, Sex, Highest degree expected, citizenship status; Computer file: Graduate students by sex, by marital status, by highest degree expected, by field of degree; attitude toward study, toward peers, toward their professors, and toward society; demographic and family background.

Content Description: This is a report of a part of a special research project on the continuing Cooperative Institutional Research Program which includes surveys of faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates in American colleges and universities. Data were provided for demographic and background characteristics, academic and career progress, attitudes and preferences.

Study Methodology: Data were provided by a national sample of 33,119 graduate student respondents in 153 institutions.(3.2% of the total respondents were "Orientals")

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Write to Office of the Director, Division of Educational Statistics, ACE, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Daniels, Roger and Kitano, Harry H.L., **American Racism, Exploration of the Nature of Prejudice**, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, 1970, 155 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, American Indians, Mexican Americans, Blacks, White.
Descriptors: Racism, Discrimination, Immigration law, Political issues.
Location: California, U.S.
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: A book. Authors attempt to penetrate into the core of White racism from a California perspective. Discriminatory treatment of ethnic minorities, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Mexicans, American Indians, and Blacks which prevailed through American history is described for each group. The factual models of social and psychological discrimination toward these minorities were given as an example to explain the treatment of minorities and analyzed by the authors. The conclusions were then drawn and possible consequences of the system of racial stratification were discussed.

Study Methodology: In addition to the professional knowledge and personal experiences of authors, information from authoritative research and studies were utilized.

Findings and Conclusions: Although all non-White groups were treated similarly, reactions to their non-White status reflect certain sub-cultural variations. Old cliches conveniently forget full memories, and verbal solutions may have been appropriate in the past and may even work for a time in the present and in the future, but it could very well remain our grave stone unless the present generation is willing to face the problems.

Availability: Publisher: $4.25.

David, Kenneth H. Dr. and King, William L., "Evaluation of the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Office of Human Resources, Evaluation Section, Honolulu City Demonstration Agency, City and County of Honolulu, May 1975, 62 pages.
Funding Org.: City and County of Honolulu

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipinos, Samoans, Thais, Tongans, Vietnamese
Descriptors: Immigrants, Immigration Law, Youth, Family Information and Referral Services, Social Services, Health Services, Educational Services, Legal Services.
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Year of Immigration, 1960-1973.

Content Description: Evaluation report of the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center which provides information and referral services to immigrants in Hawaii. The evaluation was done during the program operation period of July-December, 1974. The report consists of the evaluation of 1) background information about number and types of recent immigrants arriving in Hawaii and to the U.S., 2) a description of the various elements of the project, 3) data and discussion related to the project performance, 4) a description of recent project changes, 5) project recommendations and 7) references used in this report.

Study Methodology: The data were collected by the program operators during July-December 1974 from recent immigrants to Hawaii who received program services. Number of immigrants, type of services they received, families and individuals contacted, and follow-ups made were recorded.

Findings and Conclusions: The evaluators concluded that the KPISC met all of its objectives, and was remarkably successful in fulfilling its purpose. The evaluation recommends that the program operators improve the data collecting system, expand the services to clients and establish a computerized data retrieval system.

Availability: Office of Human Resources, City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

David, Kenneth H. and King, William M., The Immigration Study: Review and Analysis of Problems of Recent Immigrants in Hawaii, August, 1972, 82 pages.
Funding Org.:

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Hawaiians, Japanese, Koreans, Pilipinos, Samoans, South Asians, Tahitians
Descriptors: Immigration, Immigration laws, Language barriers, Education problems, Housing problems, Employment problems, Adjustment problems, Health problems.
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Year of Immigration, Immigrant population by country of origin, immigration status by geographic location, education level, language spoken, type of problems, student enrollment, occupation, licensing of medical professionals, professional occupations, family background, cases of TB and leprosy.

Content Description: This study was made to review and analyze the problems experienced by recent immigrants. The report describes the recent immigrant population and its background, socioeconomic status, and the problems in the areas of education, language, housing, health, and intercultural adjustment. Included are sections on the history of immigration, immigration legislation, the naturalization process, and implications for future research.

Study Methodology: Much of the information was derived from the self-reports of immigrants, either by means of an interview or response to a written questionnaire. Other data were obtained through existing records such as the Census. Data also were collected from reports of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and published and unpublished materials from State and local agencies.

Findings and Conclusions: The number of immigrants to Hawaii increased from 1,721 in 1965 to 6,055 in 1971 with Pilipinos accounting for 61.2 percent of the 1971 total. For 1971, Hawaii received more immigrants proportionate to its population (7.9 per 1,000) than any other States in the U.S. The education level of Samoan immigrants tends to be lower than that of any other group, thus causing the employment problems for this population. Difficulty with English appears to be a problem for Pilipinos, Koreans, Japanese, Chinese and Samoans. Pilipino professional workers are underemployed. Samoans and Pilipinos are having housing problems. Recent Pilipino immigrants account for a disproportionately high number of reported cases of TB. Samoans and Pilipinos account for most of the recent cases of leprosy. Various intercultural problems are encountered by recent immigrants.

Availability: Inquire to: Evaluation Division, Office of Social Resources, City and County of Honolulu. Honolulu, Hawaii.

Demonstration Project for Asian-Americans "Ag[illegible]urvey: A Summary Report: Demonstration Project for Asian-Americans," Seattle, Washington, September 1974, 12 pages.

Funding Org.: Not available.
Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian-Americans, Other minorities, Majority population
Descriptors: Social services, Social service utilization, Bilingual staff.
Location: Seattle, Washington
Data Variables: Asian staff participation by Agency, number of Asian clients, participation by agency, by type of service utilized.

Content Description: A survey report prepared by the staff of DPAA. The survey was conducted to obtain a profile of agencies serving Asian-Americans in the Seattle area, and characteristics of the Asian clients receiving these services. The report includes data on type of service offered by agencies, budget size and location of agencies, ethnicity of staff employed and clients served by agencies, type and rate of services utilized by clients and location of the clients.

Study Methodology: In April 1974, a questionnaire was mailed to 230 agencies in the Seattle area. The list was obtained from the Atlantic Street Center; 30.4 percent or 70 responses were received within three months, and of those responses, 10 were further eliminated. The remaining 60 responses were selected for this study. The information was tabulated by the use of simple computer techniques, namely, general distribution and cross tabulation.

Findings and Conclusions: The data indicated Asian-oriented agencies tend to be smaller in size, the rate of Asian participation in the available community programs remains low, but rate of Asian staff representation appear higher than those of Asian client representation. Asian clients utilize those agencies that employ bilingual staff, significantly more often than the agencies that do not. Asian participation in agency programs is widely and randomly dispersed across the agencies irrespective of the agency's function and manner of service delivery.

Availability: Inquire: Demonstration Project for Asian-Americans, 1801, 18th Ave., Seattle, Washington 98122.

Demonstration Project for Asian Americans, Health Assessment of Elderly Pilipinos in International District, Seattle Washington, March 1, 1972, 29 pages and appendices.
Funding Org.: DHEW, SRS

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino
Descriptors: Elderly, Health Problems, Demography, Health Service Needs, Housing Preferences, Immigration, History.
Location: Seattle International District, and Other Areas in Seattle
Data Variables: Pilipino elderly by demographic characteristics by health conditions, by health service utilization, and by attitudes about their problems.

Content Description: Survey report. This study is conducted to document the health conditions of Pilipino elderly who live in the Seattle area. A sample of the questionnaire is included.

Study Methodology: The sample consists of Pilipino elderly who live in the Seattle International District (24 hotels and 2 private apartments) as well as others living in the Pilipino community. By random sampling [illegible]33 from the International District and 90 from King County area were selected for interviewing. Out of these 109 were finally selected and interviewed.

Findings and Conclusions: Half of Seattle's Pilipino elderly live in the International District(332 were counted by this study) in hotels and private apartments. All of them are male. The median age is 68 and 81% of the population was 65 and over. The median age for Pilipinos in other parts of Seattle was 66 and 43% were 65 and over. Even though many of the ID residents consider themselves to be fairly healthy, it is suspected that they suffer prolonged illness which is commonly experienced as a problem by elderly. The problem is complicated also by the fact that most of them live alone. The health services provided for Pilipino elderly have not been utilized by these residents mostly because there is no one to encourage them; there is a deep cultural and language gap between service agencies and clients, and most have only modest financial means. The report urges that these service agencies adopt bilingual services, hire Pilipino professional staff, relocate health facilities to more accessible locations, and make greater efforts to reach out to these people in need of welfare assistance.

Availability: Inquire: DPAA Planning and Technical Assistance, 1801, 18th Ave., Seattle, Washington 98122.

Detels, R., et al., "Multiple Sclerosis Among American, Japanese, and Chinese Migrants to California and Washington" in Journal of Chronic Diseases, Vol. 25, 1972, pp. 3-10.

Detels, R., et al., "Multiple Sclerosis in Japanese Americans: A Preliminary Report," in International Journal of Epidemiology, Vol. 3, No. 4, 1974, pp. 341-345.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Caucasians
Descriptors: Multiple Sclerosis, Death rates, Disease, Immigrants
Location: Washington State, King County, Pierce County; California, Los Angeles County; Japan
Data variables: Prevalence rates of MS in six Japanese cities, among Japanese and Caucasian in Hawaii, Deaths from MS in California and Washington by age and place of birth

Content Description: This medical research is a part of a large ongoing study of multiple sclerosis. These articles report on prevalance patterns for migrants from high and low risk areas among different ethnic groups. Methodology used for the study, study findings, and tabular information from the study results were included.

Study Methodology: The 1971 study was conducted with use of death certificate information during the years 1954-1965 out of which some 345 cases, diagnosed as MS death among white U.S.-born migrants, and Japanese and Chinese immigrants to California and Washington were identified. The 1974 study information was obtained through interviews with some 2,360 MS patients in Los Angeles County and 1,500 in King and Pierce Counties through May 1974. Mail back questionnaires were sent to a random sample of 3,000 general practitioners in the two areas for additional information.

Findings and Conclusions: Few multiple sclerosis deaths were found among American-born and foreign-born Japanese and Chinese in California and Washington State suggesting that racial factors may influence susceptibility to MS. Eight cases of MS occurred among the 84,582 American-born Japanese residents in Los Angeles, a prevalence less than 25% of the prevalence expected if multiple sclerosis occurred in Japanese at the same rate as in white California-born Los Angeles residents. No cases occurred among the 20,000 Japanese Americans in Seattle.

The finding of no cases among Japanese-born Americans in either area or in American-born Japanese in Seattle and only 1/4 of the expected number in American-born Japanese in Los Angeles suggests that the lower susceptibility to multiple sclerosis observed among Japanese is due to genetic or racial factors rather than environmental and/or reporting factors.

Availability: Journal article.

Diamond, Milton, et al., "Aborton in Hawaii," in Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 5, No. 1, Winter 1973, pages 54-60.
Funding Org.: Research funded by U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, NIH, Grant NICHIHD HD-05853, East-West Center Population Institute, and the Ford Foundation.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Hawaiian, Pt. Hawaiian, Pilipino, Chinese, and Caucasian
Descriptors: Abortions
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Total Number, Number of women in State, Number of women obtaining abortions in State.

Content Description: Journal article describing number, frequency, social characteristics, reasons, complications, costs and recommendations about women seeking abortions in the State of Hawaii for the 12 months immediately following legalization of abortion. (March 1970) One table provides a breakdown of the women in the sample by ethnic origin, compared to their presence in the total State population.

Study Methodology: A total of 3,643 legal abortions were performed in hospitals during the survey period. Demographic, medical and socioeconomic data were made available from hospital charts, a self-administered questionnaire was filled out by patients on a voluntary basis.

Findings and Conclusions: While 3 in 10 women in Hawaii are Japanese, Japanese women were only 21% of the abortion population, Hawaiians and Pt. Hawaiians, Pilipinos and Chinese constituted about the same proportion as they are in the State. 55% of the Japanese, 52% of the Chinese, 47% of the Hawaiian patients were unmarried. Only 31% of the Pilipino patients were unmarried implying that they are more likely to seek abortions to limit family size while Japanese, Chinese (and Caucasian) women tend to seek termination of pregnancies occuring before they begin their families.

Availability: Journal article

Dien, Dora S. and Venacke, Edgar W., "Self-Concept and Parental Identification of Young Adults with Mixed Caucasian-Japanese Parentage" in Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, Vol. 69, No. 4, 1964, pp. 463-466.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Caucasian
Descriptors: Interracial marriages, College students, Self image, Identity
Location: University of Hawaii
Data variables: Discrepancy score by sex, by ethnic group, by parental background

Content Description: This is a psychological study based on a hypothesis that children of mixed parentage have small self-ideal discrepancy scores; that they have overall small discrepancy scores; and that self-ideal discrepancy scores are correlated with discrepancies between the ideal-self and parent of the same sex. The article describes the method used for the study, and results obtained.

Study Methodology: Subjects were recruited from the student body of the University of Hawaii and were children with Caucasian fathers and Japanese Nisei mothers. Eight men and seven women, aged 17-19 were selected and compared with two control groups for each sex, one with Caucasian parents and the other with Japanese parents. They were matched as closely as possible with the critical groups with respect to age, year in college, religion, residence in Hawaii, and parental occupational and educational background. Telephone contacts were made initially for an appointment, then simple written tests were given to the subjects.

Findings and Conclusions: All three hypotheses were supported for males but not for females. The Caucasian-Japanese males have a significantly smaller ideal-self discrepancy score than either Caucasian males or Japanese males. The Caucasian-Japanese consistently exhibit smaller ideal-father and ideal-mother discrepancies than either Caucasian males or Japanese males. Hypothesis 3 is also confirmed for the males, but the correlation for the females failed to reach an acceptable level of significance but it is in the predicted direction.

Availability: Journal article. See also Dien, Dora S., "Self-Concept and Parental Identification of Young Adults with Mixed Caucasian-Japanese Parentage," M.A. 1962, University of Hawaii.

"Does Chinatown need a New Hospital? Agencies, no; Community, yes."
Modern Hospital, Vol. 115, No. 2, August, 1970, pages 97-100.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Health Care Facilities
Location: Chinatown, San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This article describes the debate over building a new hospital in downtown Chinatown or a mile away in the northeastern section of San Francisco.

Study Methodology: Interviews

Findings and Conclusions: The need for a new hospital in Chinatown will increase with the steady rise in immigration rates, bringing in 1975, 70,000 alien born and non-English speaking persons.

Availability: Journal article

Doo, Leigh-Wai, "Dispute Settlement in Chinese-American Communities," in American Journal of Comparative Law, Vol. 21, 1973, pp. 627-663.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Community organization, Legal system, History, Racism
Location: New York, Boston, and Honolulu, Chinatown
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper focuses on the structure, procedure and theory of dispute settlement among first generation Chinese immigrants in America. This is a study of mediation in Chinatown; its relationship to the structure of the community which is influenced by past tradition and by the outside environment; and the changes which are taking place within the community.

Study Methodology: Interviews were conducted by the author in New York, Boston and Honolulu, with representatives from various community organizations, law enforcement agencies, news media organizations, ministers, lawyers, professors of sociology, businessmen and Chinatown residents.

Findings and Conclusions: Factors contributing to the development of a unique mediation system in Chinese communities include American racism, language difficulty and the traditional philosophy of Chinese people. Whether or not the community might prevent greater assimilation of Chinese American or promote growth of a pluralistic American society, the fact remains that the role of mediation and dispute settlement by associations of the community is one of the vital factors in the continued existence of Chinatown institutions.

Availability: Journal article

Douthit, Dorothy and Lung, Julina, Samoan Demonstration Project Final Report, University of Hawaii, Hololulu, Hawaii, 1974 (101 pages) and 1975 (83 pages)
Funding Org: Office of Education, DHEW

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Samoans
Descriptors: Vocational education, Bilingual education, Curriculum, Cultural adjustment, Health problems, Housing, Economics, Immigrants
Location: Hawaii (Loie, Nanakuli, Palolo)
Data Variables: Total number, Annual income/salary, Occupation/ employment, Educational attainment, Citizenship status

Content Description: These annual reports for the Samoan Demonstration Project give client characteristics and a description of the basic bilingual education curriculum based upon a vocational interest area. (For example, sewing and auto mechanics)

Study Methodology: Prospective client characteristics were gathered prior to admission into the program. Students were selected on the basis of low English reading comprehension scores, under-employment or unemployment, and physical and mental capability

Findings and Conclusions: Bilingual Basic Education taught in relation to and in conjunction with a vocational subject has proven to be a sound concept. The absence of a language barrier between students and teachers keeps open the lines of communication.

Availability: University of Hawaii, Honolulu Community College, Kalihi-Palama Education Center, 874 Dillingham Boulevard, Honolulu, Hawaii

Dunn, Dr. John E., "Cancer Epidemiology: U.S.A., Japan, Hawaii, California", May 1975, *(unpublished paper)*, 10 *pages*
Funding Org.: National Cancer Institute

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Whites, Blacks
Descriptors: Cancer, Dietary habits, Generational differences
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Sex, Cancer incidence by site, Mortality rates

Content Description: This research report shows differences in cancer site incidence related to nutrition between Japanese living in Japan and living in California.

Study Methodology: Data were obtained from the Third National Cancer Survey, 1969, of the National Cancer Institute, and the San Francisco Bay Area Resource for Cancer Epidemiology.

Findings and Conclusions: Gastric cancer rates undergo a stepwise reduction from high rates in Japan to intermediate rates in immigrant Japanese, and lowest rates for American born. Cancer of the breast, uterus, and prostate for the Japanese in California are increasing, and approaching rates for the White population. These and other changes are linked to the nutritional changes occurring with immigration to the U.S.

Availability: Inquire to: California State Dept. of Health, Sacramento, California.

Dutton, Jeffrey E., "Courses and Enrollment in Ethnic/Racial Studies," American Council on Education, Higher Educational Panel Report, Survey No. 14, Washington, D.C., August 18, 1973, 24 pages.
Funding Org.: National Science Foundation; U.S. DHEW, NIH and OE

Ethnic/Racial: Chinese, Japanese, "Other Asian American," Non Asian/Pacific Groups.
Descriptors: Ethnic studies, Higher education
Location: Regions, National
Data variables: Course offerings, College enrollment in ethnic studies, Number of graduates

Content Description: Report on a survey to obtain estimates of the availability of ethnic studies program opportunities and to determine extent to which students avail themselves of these opportunities.

Study Methodology: Questionnaires were received from 451 member institutions, 86.9% of a 20% sample of the 2,578 member institutions in the U.S. Baseline data were derived from the number of 1971-72 BA holders minoring and majoring in each ethnic/racial area. Survey reported for Fall 1972 term. The chances are 2 in 3 that the absolute difference between estimate and population is less than the sampling error and chances are 19 in 20 that the absolute difference is less than twice the sampling error.

Findings and Conclusions: 10% of the sample offered at least one Asian American course. The proportion of universities (as opposed to 2 and 4 year institutions) exceeded, slightly, the normative estimates for Asians. The proportion for 4-year colleges also exceeds the norm while the proportion for 2-year colleges fell below the norm. AA studies accounted for 13% of the total number of courses in the West. Author cautions that findings are based upon low base rates and are to be interpreted with caution.

Availability: American Council on Education, Washington, D.C.

Dygert, Harold Paul III, and Shibata, David, "*Chinatown Sweatshops:* Wage Law Violations in the Garment Industry", in Immigration, Alienage and Nationality, University of California, Davis, Law Review, The Regents of the University of California, Vol. 8, 1975, pp. 68-83.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Employment, Asian Women, Garment Industry, Substandard Conditions, Law
Location: San Francisco, Chinatown
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This article focuses on the problem of wage law violations in the San Francisco, Chinatown garment shops, economic and social facts operative in the industry, an analysis of present law and its ineffectiveness and proposed reforms of the present wage law.

Findings and Conclusions: The garment workers are generally immigrant women. Wages are extremely low and fringe benefits few. The shops are social cultural institutions and workers do not want to work outside Chinatown. Violations of minimum wage and overtime pay provisions of California and federal law are widespread. Employees are afraid of being deported or to bring attention to themselves so they do not testify. Fearing that pressure will drive the manufacturer from Chinatown, workers overstate wages to protect industry and thus jobs. There is a generalized distrust of white agencies and fear of reprisals for legal action. Adequate alternative methods of proof are lacking, remedies are insufficient for employees to risk losing jobs in bringing action. Oversupply of garment contractors forces individual contractors to accept contracts too low to allow payment of minimum wage. Liability is limited to the employer-not the manufacturer. International Ladies Garment Workers Union has organized only 1/3 of the shops; unionization will not be actualized until Chinese confidence in the union and its benefits increase. An anonymous employee recordkeeping system is proposed. A strengthened retaliatory firing statute is necessary, methods of applying pressure on potential violators should be increased, manufacturer's knowledge should become provable under recordkeeping systems.

Availability: Law Libraries

East-West Population Institute, Proceedings of Conference on International Migration from the Philippines, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 10-14, 1974, January 1975, 46 pages.
Funding Org.: East-West Population Institute with cooperation of the Population Institute, University of the Philippines; NIMH, U.S. DHEW; and Filipino Volunteers of Hawaii

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Immigration, Health professionals, Youth, Education, Adjustment
Location: National, Hawaii
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This publication contains abstracts from 28 papers delivered at a conference on Pilipino migration held at the University of Hawaii. The conference topics included: Demography, Brain Drain, Outmigration and the Barrios, U.S. Immigration Policy, Migrant Adaptation, and Assessment of Research Needs.

Study Methodology: Participants were engaged in research on Pilipino immigration in a variety of capacities and included anthropolgists, social scientists and health professionals from Hawaii; mainland U.S., the Philippines, Canada, and Guam. Research methodologies included questionnaire surveys of Pilipino students and health professionals, administration of psychological tests and research of historical documents.

Findings and Conclusions: Research findings reported include: The second wave of Pilipino immigrants are distinct in that they tend to be young, well-educated individuals flowing to urban centers. They now dominate as the Pilipino population in most SMSAs and in many states. Studies of the drain of Pilipino professionals show they tend to be younger persons, single and more women than men.

Pilipino immigrants may be divided into different groups based upon their length of stay in the U.S. and their identity with first family, than region, than national origin. Migrants make use of services of friends, acquaintances and relatives who are included in their network prior to migration. The network orients them to life in the city, provides accomodations and traditional Pilipino hospitality. Associations frequently split along the lines of social networks of individuals in conflict. The Makibaka Movement represents a landmark in the history of Pilipinos in Hawaii. It shows the Ilocanos and Cebuanos can work as a group, demonstrating the ability of Pilipinos to organize and resist, and served as a rallying point and example for other communities. An assessment of 803 different pieces of research on overseas Pilipinos shows that Hawaii accounted for the most entries. Economic conditions and education studies were of greater interest on the mainland than in Hawaii. Little work has been done on marriage and family in the mainland, political conditions, medicine and health, religion, recreation, and language and literature. Informational needs of Pilipinos in Hawaii are listed as non-sugar-coated information on socioeconomic conditions (labor market entry, inadequate housing, communication difficulties), objective analysis of community attitudes and social life (stereotypes, academic prejudice, identity crisis), technical information to maximize Pilipino potentials (demographic information, information about Pilipino organizations).

Availability: East-West Population Institute, East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

Education Center for Chinese, "Asian Newcomer Parent Program: End of the First Year Report: 1971-72," ECC, San Francisco, California, 1972, 53 pages.

Education Center for Chinese, "Asian Newcomer Parent Program: Second Year Report: July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973," ECC, San Francisco, California, 1973, 59 pages.

Education Center for Chinese, "Asian Newcomer Parent Program: Third (Final) Year Report: July 1, 1973-August 15, 1974," ECC, San Francisco, California, 1974, 30 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, Office of Education

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Adult education, ESL, Curriculum development, Program description, Counseling.
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Program data, Test scores.

Content Description: The Asian Newcomer Parent Program was an experimental project initiated in 1971 to provide newly immigrated parents with opportunities to learn English, to understand American mores and lifestyles and to transcend some of the cultural and communication barriers within the family unit. Two major project goals were to develop curriculum and instructional materials and to establish a model English language and community orientation program.

Study Methodology: Data for these reports were gathered through program records, test results and surveys with program participants.

Findings and Conclusions: The first year report outlines five specific program goals and corresponding objectives: to provide comprehensive counseling services, to provide immediate useful English to newly immigrated families, to institute unique teaching methods, to disseminate program information and materials, to provide evaluation of the program. The second year report describes the project, discusses problems encountered and achievements in relation to the following program goals: to act as a reception center for Asian newcomers, to demonstrate the community centered curriculum, to provide on-going supportive services in articulation with other programs, to provide a progress evaluation of parent learners and their assessment of program and materials, to expand and refine the curriculum materials, to begin dissemination of the materials and to work out plans with the community college district for their absorption of the program. The final report briefly reviews the total program and discusses the third year effort which was spent mainly in further development of ESL materials while maintaining the operation of demonstration classes and a reception center.

Availability: ERIC, # ED103704, ED103705 and ED103706.

Ehrlich, Alan, G., "Content Analysis Schedule for Bilingual Education Programs: Building Bilingual Bridges," City University of New York, Hunter College, Bilingual Education Applied Research Unit, January 17, 1972, 33 pages.
Funding Org.: DHEW, Office of Education, Division of Bilingual Education

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Puerto Ricans
Descriptors:Bilingual education, Cognitive development, Curriculum-design, Educational finance, Elementary students, English
Location: Project Best - New York City
Data Variables: Total number students, Dominant language, Number of teachers

Content Description: Evaluation of the ongoing program, which began in 1969. This report contains information on the history, funding, and scope of the project. Included are sociolinguistic process variables such as the native and dominant languages of students and their interaction. Information is provided on staff selection and the linguistic background of project teachers. An assessment is made of the duration and extent of the bilingual component, and the methods of second language teaching in general. Included is an analysis of materials, student grouping, tutoring, curriculum patterns, and cognitive development. The report also discusses self-esteem, learning strategies, the bicultural and community components, and means of evaluation. Inserts include information on classroom instruction, plans for the second year of operation, and community involvement. (ERIC)

Study Methodology: There were 180, 320-360, and 170 students enrolled in the first year, second year and third year of programs,respectively. There were 8 preschool and 4 kindergarten classes with a total of 210 students and 2 classes each for the first, second, and third grade with a total of 150 students enrolled during the second year of the program. 96% or 302 students of Mexican and Chinese ethnic background were non-English dominant

Findings and Conclusions: The program began with Chinese bilingual teachers who had little public school experience and no training in the school's oral language program. The teachers had difficulty grasping the concept of content teaching in the native language. They taught only in English. Program delays made the programmers select one room as a working model-type classroom where they were able to concentrate resources. Great progress was seen not only in the model classroom but also in the rest of the program. Classroom teachers were trained in the afternoon while project staff covered classes. Positive results in terms of parent support were noted through three public relations methods: participation in a local educational TV program, distribution of translated stories to the children,and distribution of bilingual Christmas Cards.

Availability: ERIC EDRS Prices: MF - $0.65 HC $3.29.

El-Khawas, Elaine H. and Kinzer, Joan L. Enrollment of Minority Graduate Students at Ph.D. Granting Institutions. Higher Education Panel Report No. 19, American Council on Education, Higher Education Panel, Washington, D.C., August 1974, 33 pages.
Funding Org.: National Institutes of Health, U. S.D.H.E.W., National Science Foundation, and Office of Education, U. S. D.H.E.W.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Blacks, Spanish
Descriptors: College students, College Majors, Enrollment, Graduate study, Higher Education
Location: National
Data Variables: Enrollment by race, by Census Region, by field of study in public and private institutions.

Content Description: This reports on a survey conducted in February 1974 by the Higher Education panel on minority graduate enrollment at Ph.D. granting institutions. This survey was conducted to gain current information on the representation of minority students within particular fields of study, a level of detail for which only limited information has been available.

Study Methodology: Of the subsample of 220 institutions, 154 institutions (70%) were able to provide minority enrollment data by field. Of the returns provided by these 154 institutions, about 58% were tabulated and analyzed. They accounted for roughly 60% of fall 1973 graduate enrollment.

Findings and Conclusions: Asian American students enrolled in the graduate program at 154 institutions were 14% of the total enrollment. Fields in which more than an average number of Asian American students are enrolled were: Engineering, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Chemistry, and Physics. Lower than average number enrolled were in the fields of: Arts and Humanities, Psychology, and Education.

Availability: Higher Education Panel, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036. Also ERIC ED 094620 price: MF $0.75 HC $1.83.

Emergency Defense Committee for the FMGs "FMGs: A Case of Retributive Justice," (unpublished draft), December 1975, New York, N.Y., 17 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Foreign medical graduates, Employment problems
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a draft report prepared by the committee. The committee was formed to analyze the new ruling established by the State Department which directly affects some 17,466 Medical Foreign graduates who were brought to the U.S. under the sponsorship of Exchange Visitors Foreign Medical Graduate program. The State Department's new decision was made to implement the Section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which amends the 1948 U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act. The report describes the historical background of the FMGs program and analyzes the new ruling of the State Department, from the standpoint of the Foreign Medical professionals, especially of some 2,000 Pilipino FMGs in the U.S. who would be negatively affected by this ruling.

Study Methodology: Information was obtained from various governmental sources. The committee represented an alliance initiated by Pilipino organizations and included representatives of the Pilipino Medical Association in America, the Union of Democratic Pilipinos, and several concerned community persons. The committee was also supported by several organizations from other minority groups, medical organizations and other community-based groups.

Findings and Conclusions: The EVP has not been implemented according to its true spirit but rather has been used to acquire cheap medical manpower. The new ruling by the State Department states that effective January 1, 1976, all medical graduates under the EVP may be subject to return to their home country under a number of different conditions. This will affect some 17,466 FMGs of various nationalities including 2,000 Pilipino FMGs and take away visitors rights of foreign doctors who are now in the U.S. applying for a license to practice their special field of training or trying to establish their practice in the U.S. and become permanent residents.

Availability: Inquire: EDC-FMG, 204 East 25th Street, 2B, New York, N.Y. 10010

Endo, Russell, "Asian Americans and Higher Education" (paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Sociological Association, March 1974), March 1974, 22 pages,
Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Asian Americans, Chinese, Japanese
Descriptors: History, Ethnic Studies, Higher Education, Administrators, Affirmative Action Program, Educational Opportunity Programs, Faculty
Location: National
Data Variables: Income, Education and Poverty Status by Race, Occupational status of men by race (from U.S. Bureau of the Census, subject report)

Content Description: The purpose of this paper is to review the historical significance of Asian Americans and to present the problems of Asian Americans in higher education. The author reviews the history of immigrants in the U.S., their cultural and family structure, significance and traditional Asian values, and the present status of higher educational institutions in the U.S. which all contribute to the problems. Thus, the author urges the Association to make a further study of these topics and that new research be mindful of the contents of this paper.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: The problems of Asian Americans in higher education consist mainly of 1) lack of oral and writing skill among Asian American students, 2) stresses of these students which result from pressures for high level achievement from families and communities, and 3) reluctance of universities to hire qualified Asian American administrators, faculties, and staff to meet the needs of Asian American students in higher education.

Availability: ERIC, ED #89610, EDRS price: MF $0.75 HC $1.50

Endo, Russell, "Japanese Americans: The 'Model Minority' in Perspective" in The Social Reality of Ethnic America, D.C. Heath, Inc., Lexington, Mass., 1974, pp. 189-213
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: History, Socio-economic status, Issei, Nisei, Sansei, Political Issues
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The author reviews the history of the socio-economic and political status of Japanese in the U.S. Through succeeding generations, the Japanese have developed a unique community and individual lifestyle while contending with racism, discrimination and the ever-changing effects of the relations between Japan and the United States. The author attempts to predict the future of Japanese Americans and the American society that holds them.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: The future of Japanese Americans may hinge on yet unforeseen events. However, the outcome of these two trends will almost certainly be affected by the resolution or nonresolution of community differences, the manner in which the Sansei generation comes to dominance within the community, and the extent to which the highly trained Sansei disperse themselves geographically in pursuit of jobs. Of additional importance may be the political and economic relationship between Japan and the United States, a factor that has always been significant in the past because of the tendency of many Americans to stereotypically identify Japanese Americans with Japan. Finally, the future of the group will be affected by the struggles of other racial and ethnic groups. Some of the basic factors that prevent these groups from full participation in American society may continue to be the source of barriers for the Japanese American.

Availability: Journal article.

Endo, Russell, "Whither Ethnic Studies: A Re-examination of Some Issues," from Sue, Stanley, and Wagner, H. (eds.), Asian Americans: Psychological Perspectives, Science and Behavior Books, Ben Lomond, California, 1973, pp. 281-294
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Blacks.
Descriptors: Asian American studies.
Location: Not applicable.
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This paper discusses the initiation of Asian studies into university curricula. Objectives of Black studies and Asian studies are compared. Difficulties in obtaining qualified professors and funding for such departments are also considered.

Study Methodology: Information for this paper was obtained through a literature search and meetings of the Asian American Studies Group, University of Washington.

Findings and Conclusions: Ethnic studies make an educational contribution through incorporation of new materials and stimulation of research. Ethnic studies programs should begin to intensify their efforts to push for inclusion of their materials into other standard curricula such as history and sociology. It is likely that ethnic studies will continue to perform their present functions of sensitization and political socialization.

Availability: Available from publisher: Science and Behavior Books, Ben Lomond, California.

Engineers Joint Council, Engineering Manpower Commission, Statistics on Women and Minority Students in Engineering, New York, N.Y., April 1974, 23 pages
Funding Org.: Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, New York, New York

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Asian/Oriental*," Blacks, Spanish surnamed, American Indians, Caucasian, Other
Descriptors: Engineering Education, Student Enrollment, Higher Education
Location: National
Data variables: Engineering students by field, by sex, by degree levels, by class standing, by high school background, by high school standing, by financial support

Content Description: This is a statistical survey of engineering enrollment of minority students in the fall of 1973. The purpose of this survey was to find characteristics and status of minorities in the engineering field. A brief description of the structure of the study in addition to tabular data on student background information are included.

Study Methodology: All U.S. engineering schools and all institutions having at least one engineering technology curriculum accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development were asked to provide data with regard to all engineering or technology students who were expected to obtain a degree within the two year period following the survey. Information was requested on a person to person basis. Usable data were provided by 148 schools. This report consists of statistical tabulations derived from the entire group of responding schools; a total of 3,209 students' records.

Findings and Conclusions: Findings related to Asians are: Asians and Blacks appear to have a high preference for electrical engineering. Asians and women have a noticeably higher percentage of master's and doctor's degree candidates. Asians and Caucasian women are more likely to be in the top third of the class, and receive lower average amounts of financial support than other minorities.

Availability: ERIC, #ED 092 031 MF - $0.75, HC - $1.50

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* Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, and other Far Eastern origin. It is probable that some students of East Indian and Near Eastern origin are mistakenly included. It is also possible that some foreign students are included.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, "Employer Information Report EEO-1" (magnetic and microfilm tape) (Annual).

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Equal Employment Opportunity Report: Jobs Patterns for Minorities and Women in Private Industry, Vols. 1-10, Washington, D.C. (Annual).

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Employment Profiles of Minorities and Women in the SMSA's of 20 Large Cities, 1971 Research Report No. 43, Washington, D.C.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental," Black, American Indians, Spanish Surnamed, all other.
Descriptors: Employment, Occupations, Industry, Discrimination
Location: Washington, D.C.
Data variables: Total number, sex, employment in nine standard occupational categories (professionals, officials and managers, technicians, sales workers, etc.) by category of industry.

Content Description: Employment reports filed by all private employers with 100 or more employees and/or federal contractors.

Study Methodology: Data are based upon standard form 100 jointly developed by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, U.S. DOL. The Commission considers the data to be representative of total employment among companies with 100 or more employees.

Findings and Conclusions: In 1972, Asian Americans were only 0.7 percent of all 1972 EEO-1 reported employment. The highest participation rates occurred in the white collar field where they represented more than two percent of the professionals and one percent of the technicians among total reported employees.

Availability: Publications may be ordered through the U.S. Government Printing Office. Requests for computer runs should be made to the Office of Research, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 2401 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20506. Tapes with aggregate data are available at cost to private individuals and free of charge to government agencies.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, "Local Union Report EEO-3" (Data file) (Annual) Washington, D. C.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Minorities and Women in Referral Units in Building Trade Unions, 1970 Washington, D. C. June 1974, 54 pages.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, "EEO-2, Apprenticeship Report" (Data file) (Annual)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Blacks, Spanish Surnamed, Native Americans, "Others"
Descriptors: Employment status, Union membership, Apprenticeships, Building trades, Discrimination
Location: SMSAs, States, National (excluding Hawaii)
Data Variables: Total number, Sex, Membership in referral unions with 100 or more members by race and sex, Number of referrals made by race and sex, Number of applicants by race and sex, Membership in local unions in the building trades; Apprentices by year of training by sex, by graduate, Applicant or drop out status, by trade or craft.

Content Description: The statistics are collected in the annual union and apprenticeship surveys conducted by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The published report covers referral unit membership in the local unions of the 16 internationals in the building trades.

Study Methodology: Data have been collected on the Local Union Report EEO-3 form annually since 1967 from all local referral unions with 100 or more members. In 1972, report forms were sent to 24,742 locals. Only 14% (3,480) responded as being referral locals. Seventy-five percent of these were in the building trades internationals. The data are not complete for the building trade unions since not all are covered because of size limitations and nonresponse. Thus the findings should be used with descretion. The apprenticeship report is filed by all employers with an employer-operated apprenticeship program, 5 or more apprentices, and 100 or more employers.

Findings and Conclusions: Although Asian Americans comprised close to 1% of the civilian labor force they did not have that percentage of total referral unit membership in any international in the building trades. Overall, there were 5,828 Asian members in the building trades in 1972, 0.4% of total building trade referral unit membership. The highest proportion, 0.8% was reported by the Carpenters International (and may be a data error, the report notes). All other internationals had quite meager proportions of Asian Americans.

Availability: Printout data: Inquire to Office of Research, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D. C. Publication: U. S. Government Printing Office, Stock No. 5203-00038. $1.10.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, *Minorities and Women in State and Local Government, 1973: U. S. Summary* (4 volumes), EEOC, Washington, D. C.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, *EEO-4 Report, State and Local Government Information* (Data file)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, American Indian, Black, Spanish, Other
Descriptors: State employees, Local government employees, Employment
Location: National, States, Cities
Data Variables: Full-time employees by salary by level, by sex; Part-time employees by level, by sex; New hires by level; by sex

Content Description: This report which is required under the Civil Rights Act, is filed annually by all states, all other political jurisdictions which have 100 or more employees; and an annual sample of those political jurisdictions which have 15-99 employees. This report should bring about uniformity in State and local government recordkeeping and reporting and should serve as a valuable tool for use by the political jurisdictions in evaluating their own internal programs for insuring equal employment opportunity. Separate data were collected for each function performed: public welfare, police protection, hospitals and sanatoriums, health, housing, corrections, employment security, etc.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to Research Office, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D. C. for printout data. Publication available from the U. S. Government Printing Office

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEO-5 Elementary and Secondary School Staff Information (Data file)

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, EEO-6 Higher Education Staff Information (Data file)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian/Pacific Islanders, White, Black, Spanish, Native American
Descriptors: Educational professions, Teaching personnel, Affirmative action, Teaching salary, Elementary and secondary staff, Higher education staff
Location: National, States, Cities
Data Variables: (Elementary and secondary) Staff by sex, by job classification, by part-time/full-time status, New Hires by job category, by sex; (Higher education) Staff by sex, by job classification, by full-time/part-time status, by type of contract, by salary, by tenure status, by academic rank; Foreign nationals by sex.

Content Description: These report forms are filed by educational institutions as required by the Office for Civil Rights in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and by EEOC to carry out the purpose of Title VII as amended of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972. Administration of these surveys was transferred from OCR to EEOC recently. 1973 and 1974 data on elementary and secondary school staff are available on tapes and printouts; higher education staff data were collected by EZOC for the first time in 1975.

Study Methodology: The forms are completed by a sample of public elementary school systems or districts and schools with 15 or more employees. All institutions of higher education must file the higher education staff reports.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Information about computer printout data should be directed to Office of Research, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D. C. Persons should expect a lead time of at least two weeks on all requests.

Ervin-Tripp, Susan "An Issei Learns English," in the Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 23, No. 2, April 1967 , pages 78-90.
Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Asian Women, War Brides, English Language Fluency, Interracial Marriage, Testing
Location: Not available
Data Variables: Not available

Content Description: This is a report of a study conducted to find out why some Japanese wives who were brought to the U.S. by American servicemen after World War II learn English faster than others and why some acquire better communication skills than others. The results were analyzed by the author.

Study Methodology: Thirty-six Issei Japanese wives were tested on a variety of tests for a total of around nine hours per woman. The types of measures to determine the English mastery included: relative fluency, morphology, prosody, phonemes, and subphonemes.

Findings and Conclusions: The strongest predictors of simple fluency were found to be contact with the language through the number of years in the U.S. But for mastery of English morphological rules and pronounciation, practice in reading English was important.

Availability: Journal article

Espina, Marina E., "Filipinos in New Orleans", in
The Proceedings of the Louisiana Academy of Sciences, Vol. 37, 1974, pp. 117-121.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Population, Socio-Economic Characteristics, Immigration
Location: New Orleans, Louisiana
Data variables: Total Number, Age, Sex, Annual income/salary, Occupation/Employment, Education completed

Content Description: A paper describing the results from a research study examining immigration patterns of Pilipinos into New Orleans and Southeast Louisiana

Study Methodology: Immigrant Pilipinos, identified through letters, phone calls and associations were given a self administered questionnaire of 15 categories. 119 or 54% were completed, 50 by phone and interview and 69 by mail. The survey took place between February 12, 1974 and March 31, 1974.

Findings and Conclusions: Pilipinos were known to have lived among the coast of Louisiana as early as 1765, and were among the ethnic groups making up the Mississippi delta. Among the present population there appear to be a preponderence of older people. Two-thirds were men, the bulk are Tagalogs from Manila. The immigrant population does not show signs of clustering in any particular area of the city. There is a preponderence of married persons, a greater proportion of males had American wives. The divorce rate is lower than average, perhaps because of the high proportion of Catholics in the Pilipino population. Only about half were gainfully employed, 39% were college graduates, most of them recent immigrants. The majority of older immigrants had very little education.

Availability: Journal article, longer report may be available from Earl Long Library, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70122.

Ewing, John A. M.D., D.P.M. et al., "Alcohol Sensitivity and Ethnic Background" in American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 131, No. 2, February 1974, pp. 206-210.
Funding Org.: University of North Carolina Center for Alcohol Studies, State of North Carolina, and U.S. DHEW, Public Health Service grant MH-05993, NIMH

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental*," Caucasian
Descriptors: Alcohol abuse, Alcohol sensitivity, Medical research
Location: Central North Carolina
Data variables: Mean heart rates and symptom comparison by group, highest blood acetaldehyde level by sex and by race

Content Description: This medical study was conducted to confirm various studies done previously to identify the alcohol sensitivity of Asian Americans, and possibly to find a cause for the low rate of alcohol abuse by this group.

Study Methodology: Twenty-four Asians and a matched number of Caucasians were recruited on the basis of race and drinking experience from a file of volunteers. Most of the subjects were university students. Data were collected on the subjects' ethnic background, current and past drinking habits, dietary histories, and presence or absence of a family history of flushing of the skin following drinking. The subjects were tested by actual oral consumption of alcohol.

Findings and Conclusions: The study corroborated previous findings that Asians are significantly more sensitive to alcohol than Caucasians. Asians showed more skin flushing, increased heart rate, drop in blood pressure and general discomfort from alcohol than Caucasians. The evidence suggests that low rates of alcohol abuse and alcoholism among Asians may have physiological rather than cultural origins. The authors suggest further studies on the subject.

Availability: Journal article.

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* Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese

Exelrod, Alan B., "Litigating the Rights of the Bilingual School Child to Equal Educational Opportunity," 1973, 11 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Mexican Americans.
Descriptors: Bilingual education, English as a second language, Educational discrimination, Legal Issues, Lau vs. Nichols.
Location: California.
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This paper reviews a series of court cases, primarily Lau vs. Nichols, that dealt with the issues of discrimination against non-English speaking children in refusing to meet their learning needs adequately.

Study Methodology: Analysis of court cases and legal decisions.

Findings and Conclusions: In regard to the Lau vs. Nichols case, it is possible to find both teachers and funds to implement the required programs, and the question now is to what extent the courts will become involved in the education process.

Availability: EDRS. Price MF - $0.75, HC - $1.50 plus postage, ED#091-940

Farmer, George L., Education: The Dilemma of the Oriental American, University of Southern California, School of Education, Los Angeles, Calif., 1969, 169 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans
Descriptors: Acculturation, Educational problems, School dropouts, Family characteristics, Employment, Housing, Socialization
Location: California
Data variables: Not available.

Content Description: The main emphasis and the major theme of writing in the document is on education and the community. Three subgroups, Japanese, Pilipino and Chinese (Koreans are included only in the summary and conclusion section) living in California are examined in terms of various areas such as history, acculturation, contact, competition, accommodation, assimilation, the culture and the family, housing, employment, religion, and education and the dropout. A chronology of dates which lends emphasis to sequence of events is applied in some sections.

Study Methodology: Literature and other sources; the summary and conclusion section relies heavily on A. G. Holden's Typology of Individual Migration Patterns and this typology was employed to classify the subgroups into its 8 cells.

Findings and Conclusions: This document considers the education of Asian Americans a dilemma since the Asian American minority is reported to represent proportionately the highest educated group in the U.S., bears a pluralistic and bicultural background, and has a long history of having been subjected to restrictions and exploitation in the American West (adapted from author/ERIC)

Availability: ERIC, ED 111 888, $0.76 on microfiche; Asian American Studies Library, U.C., Berkeley, $4.50 xerography.

Federal Communications Commission, Broadcast Bureau, Employment in the Broadcasting Industry: 1974, FCC, Washington, DC, March 1975, 764 pages.

Federal Communications Commission, "Employment Data File" (Computerized Tape)
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Blacks, Spanish, American Indians
Descriptors: Communications, Employment status, Broadcast industry
Location: National, States, Cities
Data Variables: Number of Asian Americans employed by occupation.

Content Description: This report is developed to meet annual employment reporting requirements of the Federal government. Arranged alphabetically by state and by communities within each state, the 1974 report contains employment information on all broadcast units licensed by the FCC with more than 10 full-time employees. The report includes separate entries for full-time and part-time employees.

Study Methodology: Not available.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: FCC, Washington, DC

Fernandes, Celestino, et al., Factors Perpetuating the Low Academic Status of Chicano High School Students, Research and Development Memorandum No. 138, Stanford Center for Research and Development in Teaching, Stanford University, Stanford, California, 38 pages.
Funding Org.: California State Department of Education, Contract No. 43-20438-C-4-030, Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development at Stanford University, and DHEW NIE; Contract No. NE-C-00-3-0062.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Chicanos, Blacks, Whites
Descriptors: Academic achievement, Attitudes
Location: San Francisco, California
Data variables: Sex and ethnicity of students, Perception of others to influence learning of math and English; Rate of importance to learn by subject; Grade by verbal achievement and math achievement; Effort to achieve, Study habit and academic standard by subject.

Content Description: Perceptions of schooling among Chicano students were compared with those of Whites, Blacks, and Asian Americans in San Francisco comprehensive and general high schools. Although the focuses of this study were on Chicanos, there is information on Asian American students and the methods of evaluating the students can be applied to most other groups in most organizations. This is a part of a larger research study on student perceptions of school and work aimed at improving teaching in American schools.

Study Methodology: The primary source of data was a questionnaire administered to a total of 770 students in eight schools in 1974. The questionnaires were sent to 50% randomly sampled students. Four kinds of data analyses were performed with collected data. Data were examined within the four subject areas: Mathematics, English, Social Studies, and Vocational Business Courses.

Findings and Conclusions: Higher proportions of Asian Americans saw their friends as emphasizing the importance of learning and grades than did Whites. Asian students put greater importance on learning math and English than Whites and Spanish did, and scored high in math achievement. Asian students put out a great effort in learning, scored lowest absenteeism and studied at home more than any other groups. On the other hand, Asian students scored low in seeing their teachers as figures of warmth and friendliness.

Availability: Inquire to: Stanford Center for Research and Development in Teaching, School of Education, Stanford University.

Finegold, Sydney M. et al., "Effect of Diet on Human Fecal Flora: Comparison of Japanese and American Diets" in The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, UCLA School of Medicine and School of Dentistry, December 1974, Vol. 27, pp. 1456-1469
Funding Org.: In part by U.S. DHEW, Public Health Service, Contract NIH, NCI-E-72-3209.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Cancer, Diet, Generational differences
Location: Los Angeles, California
Data variables: Type of fecal flora by diet group, age, sex and nativity

Content Description: This medical study of colon and rectal cancer attempts to define a relationship between diet and incidence of bowel cancer, from the type and amount of fecal flora content in the human body. The study was based on the fact that there is less bowel cancer among Japanese in Japan and the incidence of this disease increases among Japanese migrants to the U.S. who adopt the Western diet. The report contains the methodology used for the study, tabular findings, and discussion.

Study Methodology: Thirty-three Japanese Americans of relatively similar background, 15 of whom are on a Japanese diet and 18 on a Western diet were compared for this study. A total of 20 bowel specimens for each of these two groups were studied for the fecal flora content. The results of the study were compared with previous study findings.

Findings and Conclusions: Two hundred twenty distinct species, subspecies, or groups of bacteria were recovered from the subjects on the Japanese diets, while the corresponding figure for those on the Western diet was over 160. Altogether, some 300 different types of organisms were encountered in the study. Additional studies are certainly indicated to further explore the relationships between diet, intestinal bacteria and bowel cancer.

Availability: Journal article.

Flaugher, Ronald L., Rock, Donald A., "Patterns of Ability Factors Among Four Ethnic Groups," Project Access Research Report, No. 5, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J., June, 1972, 13 pages.
Funding Org.: ETS, Princeton, N.J.

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Mexican Americans, Blacks and Whites
Descriptors: Education, Aptitudes, Academic Achievement, Testing
Location: Los Angeles (Memphis, Washington, D.C. - not for Asians)
Data Variables: Percentage variance, Correlations of aptitude scores.

Content Description: This research report investigated differing patterns of abilities among high school males of four different ethnic groups as reflected in interrelationships of the various test scores on a multi-test aptitude battery.

Study Methodology: Tests were given to the four groups of 11th graders all from low socioeconomic background. The tests measured word meaning, reasoning, reading comprehension, grammar, following complex directions, and associative memory.

Findings and Conclusions: The same patterns of abilities are demonstrat[illegible] regardless of the ethnic identity of the examinee (ERIC)

Availability: Eric Documents MF $0.65, ED 068 526, HC- $3.29

Fogel, Walter, "The Effect of Low Educational Attainment on Incomes: A Comparative Study of Selected Ethnic Groups," The Journal of Human Resources, 1967, 40 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Non-Asian/Pacific groups
Descriptors: Population, Socioeconomics, Employment, Education, Manpower, Low income population, Working population
Location: U.S. and California
Data variables: Education, Income and Population by ethnic group, 1960, Educational Attainment in California by ethnic group, 1959, Education and Income of Japanese in U.S. and California, 1940-60.

Content Description: The article provides quantitative estimates of the importance of educational attainment which accounted for the income difference between Whites and members of disadvantaged ethnic groups.

Study Methodology: Correlation analysis of 1960 Census data.

Findings and Conclusions: On the basis of 1960 Census data, this study shows that an individual's educational attainment has less income value for disadvantaged minority groups than that of the majority, and that the more closely members of minority groups approach the appearance of the majority group, the greater their economic potentials. Data is also presented to discount the notion that the relative size of a majority group in a local population is important. Among the ethnic groups considered in this study, the Spanish population had the highest incomes, then Chinese and Japanese. The Pilipino had the lowest income.

Availability: Journal article

Fong, Stanley, and Peskin, Harvey, "Sex Role Strain and Personality Adjustment of China-born Students in America: A Pilot Study," in Journal of Abnormal Psychology, Vol. 74, 1969, pp. 563-567.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Adjustment, Asian women, College students, Sex-role, Stereotypes
Location: San Francisco, California
Data variables: CPI (California Psychological Inventory) scales by visa and naturalized male and female students, Variance of CPI scales by sex, by citizen status.

Content Description: This study is based on a paper presented at the Western Psychological Association convention, San Francisco in 1967. The authors attempted to reevaluate the hypothesis that since the role of student has been traditionally reserved for the male in Chinese society, that China-born female college students would feel generally alienated from and in defiance of norms of the parental culture. The report contains a brief description of the study purpose, the methodology used, and a discussion of the conclusions.

Study Methodology: Forty-three males and forty-three female students born in China and living in the San Francisco Bay area, most of whom were psychology students at San Francisco State College were studied. The questionnaire, which included a personal data form and the CPI form were mailed to the students. Sixty-five percent responded.

Findings and Conclusions: Results on the CPI supported the hypothesis with females scoring lower on Socialization and Good Impression. The Chinese model of the feminine role (reserve, patience, modesty, etc.) was most rejected by the subsample of females on student visas and most accepted by the naturalized females (including permanent residents) as reflected on the CPI Femininity Scale. Regardless of sex, naturalized and resident students clearly outranked visa students on important aspects of psychological health. (Author.)

Availability: Journal article.

Fort, Jane G., Jean C. Watts and Gerald S. Lesser, "Cultural Background and Learning in Young Children," Phi Delta Kappan, Vol. 5, No. 7, March, 1969, pp. 386-388.

Stodolsky, Susan S. and Gerald S. Lesser, "Learning Patterns in the Disadvantaged" in Yeshiva University, Ferkauf Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Conference Proceedings; Conference on Bio-Social Factors in the Development and Learning of Disadvantaged Children, April 19-21, 1967, 70 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education; Harvard Research and Development Center; and Yeshiva University.

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Chinese, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Jews
Descriptors: Learning characteristics, Disadvantaged youth, Elementary school students, Socioeconomic differences.
Location: New York City
Data Variables: Pattern of normalized mental ability scores by ethnic group, by middle and lower class children.

Content Description: These papers report on a research study to ascertain patterns of mental abilities in children were related to social-class and cultural background.

Study Methodology: The diverse mental abilities test was administered individually to approximately 320 first grade public school students, 6-7 years old, from lower and middle class homes of Chinese, Jewish, Black and Puerto Rican origin in the greater New York City area. A total of 16 subgroups, each composed of 20 children were drawn from 45 different elementary schools in New York City and its environs. The test was given during the regular school session on 3 or 4 occasions over a period of one month.

Findings and Conclusions: The effects of ethnicity upon the mental patterns were the most striking findings for the patterns were clearly different among ethnic groups. Within ethnic groups, social class differences affected only level and left pattern unchanged. Chinese children performed spatial tasks better than any other group and verbal tasks least well. The results of this study also indicate that middle class children are better able to perform on all tasks than lower class children.

Availability: Fort: Journal article; Yeshiva University: ERIC Documents, #ED 032 372.

Fraumeni, Joseph F. Jr., M.D. and Mason, Thomas J., Ph.D., "Cancer Mortality Among Chinese Americans, 1950-69" in Journal of the National Cancer Institute, Vol. 52, No. 3, March 1974, pp. 659-665
Funding Org.: National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, U.S. DHEW

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Blacks, Whites
Descriptors: Cancer, Mortality
Location: National
Data variables: Cancer deaths by site of cancer, by sex, by rate, by number and by risk ratios 1950-69

Content Description: This is a medical study of cancer mortality among Chinese residing in the U.S. Data on cancer deaths over a 20 year period for Chinese, Blacks, and Whites were analyzed. The report contains a description of the methodology, the tabular results and an analysis of the findings.

Study Methodology: Data were obtained through the National Center for Health Statistics from the death certificates of all persons dying of cancer in the U.S. from 1950-1969. Published Census statistics for 1950, 1960, and 1970 were the source of total and age specific populations for Whites and Blacks. Census data for Chinese were obtained from a published analyses of the nonwhite population for 1950 and 1960, and from unpublished tabulations for 1970. Site of cancer, sex, race, age, of the cancer mortality of Chinese Americans were evaluated by the use of risk ratios based on death rates of White and Black populations.

Findings and Conclusions: During 1950-69, 5,713 deaths among Chinese in the United States were attributed to cancer. The total cancer mortality rate among Chinese males was significantly higher than that of White males in the United States, but comparable to that of Black males, whereas the corresponding rate among Chinese females was significantly lower than that of both White and Black females. Compared with Whites and Blacks, mortality from nasopharyngeal cancer was elevated 26-fold in Chinese males and 22-fold in Chinese females, with declining rates during the study interval. Mortality from primary liver cancer and lung cancer, particularly in females, was also significantly high among Chinese. Thyroid cancer mortality was excessive in Chinese of both sexes, but significant only in males. On the other hand, significantly low mortality was reported among Chinese males for prostate and bladder cancers. Mortality from cancers of the large intestine and rectum in Chinese was excessive in males, but low in females. The mortality patterns by cancer site among Chinese generally agree with cancer incidence statistics in Hawaii and California and suggest shifts away from the cancer risks among Chinese in Asia and toward those prevailing in the general population in the United States.

Availability: Journal article.

Furukawa, Richard Masami and Hahn, Duck Soo, "Asian-American Social Workers: A Membership Survey of a Community Organization," (Master's thesis for the School of Social Work, University of Southern California, June 1972), 82 pages.

Funding Org.: Not available.
Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Samoans
Descriptors: Social workers, Social work students, History, Immigration
Location: California
Data Variables: Total number, age, sex; Educational background, Nativity, Reasons for joining AASW; Goals of AASW, Reasons for dissatisfaction; Work with Asian community.

Content Description: This study highlights some of the problems which exist in the Asian American community; the need for social work education and training relevant to Asian concerns; the limited supply of trained social work manpower; and job opportunities for service to the Asian people.

Study Methodology: Records and documented materials were secured from Special Services for Groups, Inc., Los Angeles. Questionnaires were sent to the 203 members of the AASW in November 1971. By March 1972, 97 or 47.7% were returned.

Findings and Conclusions: The major reasons respondents joined Asian American Social workers (AASW) were: (1) to become involved in social action, and (2) to provide direct services to Asians. The crucial task for the AASW is to mobilize its limited financial resources and its total reliance upon volunteer help to meet the new demands. Various ethnic group differences as well as individual differences among members within the group need recognition.

Availability: Inquire to: School of Social Work, University of Southern California.

Galedo, Lillian, Cabanero, Laurena, and Tom, Brian,"Roadblocks to Community Building: A Case Study of the Stockton Filipino Community Center Project ," Working Publication #4, Asian American Studies Division, University of California, Davis, California, November 1970, approximately 65 pages.
Funding Org.: Asian American Research Project, University of California, Davis

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Housing, Community organization, Discrimination
Location: Stockton, California
Data variables: Percentage of Pilipinos residing in neighborhoods by employment status, Charts on Pilipino-owned property

Content Description: This case study begins with a brief description of the City of Stockton followed by a history of Pilipinos in the area. The major part of the report examines the efforts of the Stockton Pilipino community to secure financial support for the creation of a Pilipino Community Center. The study presents a chronological analyses of events starting with the concept of a Federally funded Pilipino Center that dates back to March 1968.

Study Methodology: This account of the proposed project covers a period of two and a half years (March 1968-August 1970). The information in this report stems from a chronology of correspondence between the interacting groups, both community and bureaucratic; interviews with members of these agencies and community people; source material from various city agencies and local newspapers; and observations of two community meetings with agency officials.

Findings and Conclusions: The Pilipinos were disappointed in the lack of response from the American bureaucracy. They felt they received no support due to racial discrimination. The Pilipinos were in need of low-moderate income housing since 2,175 people were to be replaced over a six year period by the construction of freeways. The city government was doing nothing about the building of new homes for Pilipinos but approved the development of new luxury apartments. The Pilipinos actively sought solutions to this problem, but efforts were rejected.

Availability: Inquire to: Asian American Studies Division, Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of California at Davis, Davis, California.

Gallimore, Ronald "Affiliation, Motivation and Hawaiian-American Achievement" Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Vol. 5, No. 4, December 1974, pp. 481-491.

Gallimore, R. Boggs, J. W. and Jordan, C. "Culture, Behavior and Education: A Study of Hawaiian-Americans" Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1974
Funding Org.: National Institute of Mental Health

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Hawaiians
Descriptors: Culture, Academic achievement, Personality, Family organization
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Reading and math achievement scores

Content Description: These studies report on some of the results of a 5 year study of Hawaiian Americans in the Nanakuli/Waianae community. These two studies focus particularly on school children.

Study Methodology: A variety of methodologies were employed including participant observation, interviews, and achievement tests.

Findings and Conclusions: Fantasy "n" affiliation (nAFF) was correlated with reading achievement test scores, but not math achievement test scores for a sample of 67 Hawaiian American high school students. There was no relationship between "n" Aff and achievement test scores. The process linking "n" Aff and Hawaiian American achievement was suggested to involve differential responsiveness to teacher social influence.

Availability: Journal article

Gardner, Robert W. and Nordyke, Eleanor, The Demographic Situation in Hawaii Papers of the East-West Center, No. 31, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, No. 31,June 1974, 107 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Agency for International Development

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Pt. Hawaiian, Pilipino, Korean, Caucasian, Black, Indian, Other.
Descriptors: Demography, Birth rate, Fertility population growth, In-migration
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Rate of population growth 1900-1970, Crude birth rates, Fertility rates, Illegitimacy ratio.

Content Description: Fertility, mortality and migration patterns in Hawaii from 1900 to the present are described. The study explores topics of special importance to Hawaii including the ethnic composition of the State.

Study Methodology: Data analyzed include Census tabulations, vital statistics, and state and territory publications.

Findings and Conclusions: All ethnic groups except Hawaiians have experienced continuous growth over the period although the rates of growth have varied depending upon such factors as immigration, intermarriage and fertility. Changing definitions of ethnicity have clouded the picture, but in general the growth rate has been most rapid among the Pilipinos and the Caucasians, slowest among the Chinese and Koreans. According to Census definitions, by 1970 Caucasians formed the largest ethnic groups (39%) followed by the Japanese (28%), Pilipinos (12%), Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians (9%) and Chinese (7%). Large-scale immigration has ceased to play as important a part in determining Hawaii's ethnic composition as in the past, differential fertility and continued in-migration from the U.S. mainland are likely to be the main sources of changes in the future. Since the early years of the century, fertility has been highest among Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians, followed by Pilipinos, Japanese, Chinese and Caucasians. Whether the recent downward trend for most groups continues or not will depend to a great extent on economic, social and political conditions. The actual size and composition of an eventually stabilized population is not predictable with any certainty, but a substantial increase in numbers of inhabitants during the decades ahead appears inevitable.

Availability: Write to: Publications Officer, East-West Center, 1777 east-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

George P. Smith and Associates, Inc., Research and Evaluation Report on Project Outreach, Narcotics Information Service, Los Angeles County Community Services Department, Los Angeles, Calif.
Funding Org.: Los Angeles County

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Japanese, Chicanos
Descriptors: Drug abuse programs, Drug abuse problems, Youth
Location: Los Angeles County, California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This research evaluation report for the NIS Outreach Project assesses patterns of drug abuse in the Asian American and Chicano populations of Los Angeles County. One of the ultimate goals of the program was to determine in what ways and to what extent drug abuse patterns differed from ethnic group to ethnic group and to seek approaches to treatment that, consistent with the findings, are unique to each subculture and common to all subcultures.

Study Methodology: Ethnic teams conducted a general survey of drug abuse patterns and the extent of facilities in each of their communities.

Findings and Conclusions: The drug abuse problem facing the Asian Community is as serious as in other ethnic communities. Drug use by females among Asian youth is at least equal to and may be twice that of males. Most treatment programs tend to be male-oriented. Asian youths are not using the drug facilities available. There is a pressing need for Asian created facilities and their services in the community. Most drug abuse programs are initiated by Japanese and frequently attract only Japanese. Agencies and programs oriented toward serving the Chicano subculture are beginning to appear while there is still a basic lack of such agencies and programs in the Asian community.

Availability: Narcotics Information Service, Los Angeles County Community Services Department.

"Getting Together", Chinese-American Workers: Past and Present, (No Date - Post 1972) San Francisco, California, 105 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: History, Working conditions, Working women, Youth, Culture
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This anthology of articles on Chinese working people in the United States is based on back articles of Getting Together, a progressive Chinese newspaper. The book is divided into five sections: History, Present Conditions, Women, Youth, and Culture.

Study Methodology: Material is based on personal accounts and research.

Findings and Conclusions: This collection provides a general view of working conditions in Chinatowns in the U.S. Accounts are frequently personal and provide a sense of the harsh working conditions and deep frustrations of many Chinatown residents.

Availability: Inquire to Getting Together, P.O. Box 26229, San Francisco, California, 94126 Price - $2.50

Gray, Francine du Plessix, Hawaii: The Sugar-Coated Fortress, Vintage Books, New York, 1972, 145 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Portuguese, Black, Caucasian.
Descriptors: History, Interethnic relations, Politics, Economic conditions.
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This book addresses the economic, political and social history of the people of Hawaii. The author discusses the interrelationships among the various ethnic groups; the resentment of the native Hawaiians, the politically successful Japanese, the financially successful Chinese, and the Whites who continue to actually control the island.

Study Methodology: The materials were compiled through a review of the literature on Hawaii and through interviews.

Findings and Conclusions: The book, written from the native Hawaiian viewpoint, shows a people who have been stripped of their cultural identity. The Hawaiians are at the bottom of the economic ladder, and continue in a life style not motivated toward success. The Japanese are most resented by the native Hawaiians, since they control over half the legislature, although the While elite continue to have a monopoly on the state's land. The Chinese are better accepted as they intermarry with the Polynesians. Island residents tend to feel that tourism and immigration should be curbed as the island is over-inhabited, has a high cost of living, and is becoming ecologically imbalanced.

Availability: Publisher: Vintage Books, New York, $1.95

Griffin, Ples A., "Racial and Ethnic Group Distribution of Pupils and Staff in California Public Schools, Fall 1973," November 29, 1974, 25 pages
Funding Org.: Bureau of Intergroup Relations, California State Board of Education

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Indians, Blacks, Spanish Surnamed, Others.
Descriptors: Education, Enrollment, Employment
Location: SMSA's, counties (in California)
Data Variables: Total number, Sex, Enrollment, Occupation/Employment, Number of physically handicapped students, Ethnic ratio-student to teacher

Content Description: This statistical report gives a count of pupils and staff in each California public school and of staff in each school and district or county central office by racial/ethnic group categories. Comparisons are made between figures from 1967-68 and 1973-74.

Study Methodology: In October 1973, all California school districts submitted counts of pupils and staff, by ethnic category, to the State Department of Education.

Findings and Conclusions: Asian American principals rose from 0.4% to 1.1% between the '67-68 and '73-74 counts. The Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Francisco-Oakland SMSAs reported 63% of all the Asian American pupils. Asians comprised 3.0% of all pupils, 2.7% of all teachers, and 2.6% of all school staff.

Availability: California State Board of Education, Sacramento, Calif.

Griffith, Albert, R. et al.,"Community School District 1: An Evaluation of the ESEA Title I Programs, Final Report,"Teaching and Learning Research Corp., New York, 1973.
Funding Org.: New York City Board of Education

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: ESEA Title I programs, Elementary school students, Bilingual/bicultural program

Location: New York City
Data Variables: Distribution of children according to class and school, Test scores

Content Description: This is an evalation report of 13 educational programs in New York City funded under Title I of the 1965 ESEA, including the Chinese Bilingual program. The report consisted of program activities including pupils served, staffing structure, curriculum description, evaluation and recommendations.

Study Methodology: The MAT test was administered to each student before and after entering the program to test their English reading abilities. To test the self-concept of students, the Michigan Self Concept of abilities test was administered both in English and in Chinese.

Findings and Conclusions: The Chinese Bilingual program was operated for one school year during 1972-73 for grade 4 to 6 students. 25 students in each of the two schools with the highest proportions of Chinese speaking pupils were enrolled in ESL and Chinese cultural courses. Continuation of the program was recommended along with the hiring of a bilingual librarian and the building of a centralized bilingual program to help the Chinese pupils throughout the city.

Availability: Teaching and Learning Research Corp. 91-31 Queens Blvd. Elmhurst, N. Y. 11373 (Price not quoted). Also available from ERIC MF-$0.75 HC-$13.80.

Gwartney, James and Long, James. "The Earning Status of Urban Minorities", U.S. Department of Commerce, EDA, Office of Economic Research, Washington, D.C., 1973, 28 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Grant No. 414-6-72-11

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Pilipinos, Chinese, White, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Black, American Indians.
Descriptors: Economic status, Employment status
Location: National
Data variables: Determinants of earnings by sex, Minorities/Whites earning ratio by age and sex

Content Description: This study analyzes the economic and employment status of seven minority groups compared to Whites.

Study Methodology: The basic data source for this study was the 1-in-100 Public Use Sample of the 1960 and 1970 Census of Population. Data for urban areas of the 20 states with the highest concentration of minority group populations were used. Samples included about 1300 Japanese, 650 Chinese and 500 Pilipinos in the 1960 sample, and about 1600 Japanese, 1200 and 800 Pilipinos in the 1970 sample.

Findings and Conclusions: Japanese urban males had consistently higher earnings than Chinese males. Their additional earnings per year of schooling was also greater. The productivity of Pilipinos was higher than for Mexican Americans and only slightly lower than for the other Asian groups. The Japanese, Chinese, and Mexican Americans who had the highest male productivity adjusted Minority/White Earnings Ratio, had the lowest adjusted ratio for females. Failure of a consistent pattern of earnings differences to emerge suggests the need for additional research on the importance of cultural factors and additional productivity related factors.

Availability: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA, 22151, #COM-75-1062, $3.75.

Harris, Jerome R., "A Participant Observer Study: The Everyday Life of a Group of Delinquent Boys," in Adolescence, Vol. 9, No. 33, Spring 1974, pages 31-48.
Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Hawaiians, Pilipinos, "Orientals," Portugese, Japanese
Descriptors: Youth, Juvenile delinquency
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper reports on the delinquent activities of youth in Hawaii and attempts to point up reasons for their behavior.

Study Methodology: The researcher became immersed in the boys' situation to attempt to help them in making a social change. He contacted teachers, families, and maintained relationships with the boys.

Findings and Conclusions: The boys expressed hostility toward the white population in Hawaii because of what they perceived to be their growing dominance in the culture.

Availability: Journal article

Hata, Don, Jr., and Hata, Nadine I., "I Wonder Where the **Yellow Went? Distortions and Omissions of** Asian **Americans** in California Education," **(a paper presented at the annual meeting of the** American Educational **Research Association), April 16 to 19,** 1974, **20 pages**
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean
Descriptors: Discrimination, Attitudes, Stereotypes, Text books, Curriculum guide, Educational institutions, Students, History, Bilingual/bicultural, Foreign language, Asian American experience
Location: National
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The authors attempt to prove that there is prevailing evidence of long-time racial discrimination and negative stereotyping of Asian Americans in educational institutions. The content of instructional and curriculum materials is not only inadequate in the coverage of Asian Americans, but also misleading and biased. Many examples from instructional materials are provided.

Study Methodology: Review of instructional and curriculum materials.

Findings and Conclusions: The authors conclude by recommending several methods in which to improve the present educational inadequacy: expansion of bilingual programs and of foreign language programs in general, more accurate representation of nonwestern civilizations, more appropriate treatment of Asian-American contributions to the U.S. society, evaluation of instructional materials to rectify distortions or omissions of the Asian-American experience, and support of Asian-American and Pacific-American studies in educational institutions.

Availability: ERIC, ED093747, EDRS MF $.75, HC $1.50

Hawaii Association of Asian and Pacific Peoples, A Shared Beginning: An Asian and Pacific Perspective of Social Conditions in Hawaii (The proceedings of the HAAPP Statewide Mental Health Conference, June 14-15, 1974), Honolulu, Hawaii, August 1974.
Funding Org.: National Institute of Mental Health

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipinos, Hawaiian, Samoan
Descriptors: Mental health, Welfare, Crime, Delinquency, Youth, Education, Housing, Social services, Higher education
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Adult and juvenile arrests, by residency in Correctional Facilities, by referral to probation office; Achievement rates by school, by students; Educational attainment by age; Enrollment in higher education by class level, by institution, by special student service, by Title I projects; Physician licensed by place of residence, by sex; Death of adults by age, by sex, and infant mortality by sex; Diseases by type, by age, by sex; Abortion by age of mother; Dental care for children by utilization; Housing and condition of housing by occupant background, by Census tract; New construction of housing by type of facilities and by area of ethnic concentration; Welfare recipients by geographic location, by type of programs, by occupational level.

Content Description: The conference was held as part of a national effort to address the mental health needs of Asian and Pacific peoples. (The National Pacific/Asian Coalition which was formed during the National Conference on Asian-American Mental Health, sponsored by the NIMH, has designated each of the 9 regions to conduct regional conferences during FY 1973-4).

Findings and Conclusions: Crime and delinquency--lack of quality legal services, people of certain ethnic groups remain within the criminal justice system longer than others, racial bias exists among professionals who deal with offenders, racial bias exists among law enforcement agents in selective enforcement of the law; Education--lack of relevant curriculum, inadequate understanding in schools of various ethnic and cultural values, lack of adequate screening, certification, training, and evaluation of teaching and administration; Health-Medical care costs are too high, preventive care is not practiced, people cannot get adequate health services on neighbor islands; Housing-- Monopoly of land construction materials, mortgage financing, and land development prepares the ground for speculation, need for more public housing with input on planning, location, and development of low-income buildings and zoning codes are unrealistic and harass the people; Welfare--there is no real alternatives to welfare so that people on welfare cannot move onto better living conditions, attitudes and assumptions of our society need to be changed about work and money, there is a communications gap between worker and recipient, the State Department of Social Services and Housing does not provide enough information about services available.

Availability: Write to HAAPP, 200 North Vineyard, Room 602, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Hawaii Cancer Commission, Hawaii Tumor Registry (data file), Honolulu, Hawaii.
Funding Org.: Hawaii State Department of Health, American Cancer Society - Hawaii Division, and the National Cancer Institute.

Burch, Thomas A. and Rellahan, William, "Cancer Research in Hawaii," in Hawaii Health Messenger, Vol. 36, No. 4, July-August, 1973, Hawaii State Department of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Hawaiian, Part-Hawaiian, Caucasian.
Descriptors: Cancer incidence, Cancer research.
Location: Hawaii.
Data Variables: Average age adjusted incidence rates for selected cancers by race and sex.

Content Description: The state registry receives abstracts and follow-up reports of all cancer cases diagnosed or treated at any hospital in the state. Between 1960 and 1973, the registry compiled information on 17,000 malignant tumors. Data in the Tumor Registry are used to show the incidence of the various types of cancer in the population of the state by race, sex, age and other characteristics, and also to show differences in survival in such patients. The article reports on cancer research activities in Hawaii and notes the potential for significant discoveries there due to the ethnic diversity of the population.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: The article notes that the five major ethnic groups in Hawaii--Caucasian, Chinese, Pilipino, Hawaiian, and Japanese, differ in incidence of several types of cancer. They are presumably genetically similar to the population in their respective countries of origin, but have been exposed to strong westernizing environmental influences and the different generations have developed different patterns of diseases. Since Hawaii's population is uniquely multi-ethnic, there is a great opportunity for cancer research programs that maximize the value of national and international efforts to control cancer.

Availability: Inquiries should be addressed to: Hawaii State Health Department, P. O. Box 3378, Honolulu, Hawaii 96801.

Hawaii State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, Office of the Governor, "Evaluation Report of the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center Hawaii State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, Honolulu, Hawaii, August 1974, 28 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHUD, City and County of Honolulu Model Cities [illegible]

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Samoans, Pilipinos, Koreans, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Others
Descriptors: Immigrants, Immigration Law, Language Skills, Housing Needs, Employment Needs, Health Needs, Educational Needs, Recreation Needs, Youth
Location: Kalihi-Palama Model Neighborhood Area, Honolulu, Hawaii
Data variables: Service Given to Family by Race, U.S. Immigrants by Area of Origin, 1891-1900, 1951-1960, 1966-1973, Immigrants to Hawaii by Area of Origin, 1973

Content Description: This is an evaluation report of a program operated by Palama Inter-Church Council during the period September 1973 to June 1974. The program is designed to assist newly arrived immigrants in the Kalihi-Palama Model Neighborhood area where a high concentration (20 to 22%) of non-citizens reside. This report consisted of a description of the historical background of the program, purpose and design of the organization and details of the program operation. An evaluation was made of the quality and type of services the Center provided and the effectiveness of the services to the immigrants. Testimonies presented by a few government officials in behalf of the program were referred for evaluation purposes. Recommendations to improve the program and to urge and recommend long-range planning by the state government to continue assisting newly arrived immigrants were also included.

Study Methodology: The materials used for this evaluation report were obtained from monthly and quarterly reports, program plans, and case files furnished by the Center.

Findings and Conclusions: The Center surpassed the operational goals for the number of Kalihi-Palama resident immigrants to be served during the program period. Types of services offered were direct family contact, information and referral services, counseling services, and youth services in the areas of employment, language, housing, health, citizenship, culture and recreation. The number of new families receiving services during the period were, 908 Pilipinos, 596 Samoans, 206 Koreans, 222 Chinese, 35 Japanese, and 126 Vietnamese.

Availability: Inquire to the Hawaii State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hawaii Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, Report of the State Immigration Service Center, 1972, Honolulu, Hawaii, January, 1972. 80 pages.

Hawaii Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, Report of the State Immigration Services and Problems, 1973, Honolulu, Hawaii, December, 1973, 97 pages.
Funding Org.: State of Hawaii

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Samoans, Pilipinos, Others
Descriptors: Immigrants, Manpower utilization, Immigration services, Bilingual/bicultural staff. Manpower training, Public Services, Community Services
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: (1972 report): socioeconomic characteristics of Samoans and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of Pilipino immigrants. (1973 report): citizenship status of immigrants and socioeconomic characteristcs of Japanese new immigrants.

Content Description: These are the annual reports of the activities of the State Immigration Center, which were submitted to the Governor of the State of Hawaii. The Center was established as a pilot project on July, 1970 by the Governor in response to the problems of foreign immigrants and Samoans who have settled in Hawaii. The purpose of these reports is to inform and make recommendations to the Governor on maximizing the manpower potential of the immigrants.

They include background history of the Center, description and evaluation of the program activities, and recommendations to improve the services. Appendices included were survey reports on Samoans, Pilipinos and Japanese immigrants conducted by the Center and statistical information. Tabular summaries of service activities are also included.

Study Methodology: Statistical data were obtained from various surveys and studies. Two studies during the first year and a study on the second year of the operation were conducted by the staff of the Task Force and individual study groups of the University of Hawaii.

Findings and Conclusions: Approximately 3,700 immigrants, American nationals and returning U.S. citizens were provided information and individualized referral services by the Center. A total of 6 Task Forces were formed to deal with problem areas during the operation year. The specific problems given attention were; assistance to the new arrivals at the airport, a Legislative Task Force to study and make recommendations on legislative improvement, a Health Task Force to deal with health problems, and special studies of Samoan problems. The Center also initiated collaborative efforts with almost a dozen public and private agencies to provide services. Directed services that the Center provided include individual referral services, technical assistance and counseling, and group and community meetings. The Center recommends that bilingual and bicultural staff be hired in the major public agencies; that the Legislative Reference Bureau, in consultation with the Commission on Manpower and Full Employment make a comprehensive study of Hawaii's regulation laws and suggest changes in line with U.S. Immigration laws thus allowing maximum participation of immigrants in the State labor force; that the certification of recognition for volunteers be issued to sustain the interest of individuals. In addition the Task Force on the Samoan survey recommends that a family planning service be offered to Samoans in Hawaii, that Samoans should be encouraged to take advantage of Manpower training, that the State Employment Service give high priority in solving unemployment problems of Samoans, that the Dept. of Social Services and Housing and Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations jointly explore making Samoan families economically productive, and that occupational programs be provided by the MDTP for Samoans.

Availability: Inquire, CMFE, 567 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

Hawaii Council for Housing Action and Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii, Report of Planning for Independent Living for the Elderly Project, October, 1973, Honolulu, Hawaii, 56 pages
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, Title IV Grant, Older American Act of 1965

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Puerto Rican, Pilipino, Chinese, Samoan, Part-Hawaiian, Caucasian, Other
Descriptors: Elderly, Social Services, Client Characteristics, Staff Characteristics
Location: Honolulu, Hawaii
Data variables: Age, Sex

Content Description: This project report discusses a service program for elderly living in low-income public housing units. Various health and personality tests were given to determine the subjects' attitudes toward independence of action and the quality of service received from existing services available in the community.

Study Methodology: The population studied consisted of low income senior citizens residing in highrise public housing administered and managed by the Hawaii Housing Authority. Of the initial group of 429 subjects, 332 subjects completed the second interview, and 266 completed the third interview.

Findings and Conclusions: A visiting service was provided for participants of the project. Education classes, a homemaker service, and a discussion group around aging were also provided. This project offered an exciting opportunity to examine existing services from the viewpoint of the elderly and to develop a service program in response to those viewpoints.

Availability: Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii, Room 602, 200 North Vineyard Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Hawaii Department of Education, "Asian American Bilingual Education," August 1973, Honolulu, Hawaii, 4 pages and a table.
Funding Org.: State of Hawaii

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipino, Japanese, Samoan, Spanish and others.
Descriptors: Bilingual education, Title VII Equal Educational Opportunity.
Location: San Francisco, Hawaii, New York City, Stockton, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Berkeley, Washington, D. C., Boston
Data variables: Asian American Bilingual Project funded by Title VII FY 75, by students served, by language taught and by funding level.

Content Description: The Memorandum contains information on the current status of bilingual education projects funded by the U.S. Office of Bilingual Education under the Title VII Equal Educational Opportunity Act.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: Currently the Office of Bilingual Education is funding 326 demonstration projects at the elementary and secondary school level of which 5 projects are for Asian Americans (Chinese and Japanese). In addition, there are 6 multi-lingual projects, and 4 training projects in higher educational institutions. These facilities are inadequate to serve some 200,000 Asian students who are in need.

Availability: Inquire State of Hawaii, Dept. of Education, P.O. Box 2360, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Hawaii Department of Education, Office of the Superintendent, "Memo to Honolulu School Principals and District Staff Concerning Honolulu District TESOL Program", Nov. 5, 1975, Honolulu District Department of Education, Hawaii, 5 pages and tables
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino, Vietnamese, Korean, Chinese, Samoan, Japanese, Spanish, Other Groups
Descriptors: ESL, English Proficiency, Public School Students, Teachers
Location: Honolulu School District, Hawaii
Data variables: Non-Native Speakers of English (NNSEs) by Schools, September 30, 1975

Content Description: The memorandum contains summary survey information by non-native speakers of English (NNSEs) in the Honolulu elementary and secondary public schools. Racial distribution of NNSEs, description of the TESOL program including the program guidelines, other programs for NNSEs in Honolulu schools, a list of program personnel, and a complete summary of the survey was included.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: There are more than 3,758 NNSEs in the Honolulu public school system. These include 1,378 Pilipino, 781 Koreans, 467 Chinese, 390 Samoan, 281 Vietnamese, and 240 Japanese. 274 Pilipino students were "brand new" (recent immigrants) who need English language education.

Availability: Write to Hawaii State Department of Education, Honolulu District, Office of Superintendent, 1037 South Bertania St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

Hawaii Department of Education, "Section I, State Level Statistical Data on the Basis of Ethnic Categories and Sex," "Section II, District Level Statistical Data on the Basis of Ethnic Category and Sex;" "Section III, School Level Statistical Data on the Basis of Ethnic Category and Sex," 22 pages.
Funding Org.: State of Hawaii

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Part-Hawaiian, Samoan, Black. White, Puerto Rican, "Mixed," Others.
Descriptors: Employment, State employee, Salary, Occupations
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Employees in the 6 state office; Employees in the 7 district office; and school level personnel; by race, by sex, by salary and by position title.

Content Description: This is a set of tabular information on the employment status of selected state and district offices and educational institutions in the State of Hawaii. Information on the employment status by race includes salary, position, title, agency employed and sex.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire Hawaii State Dept. of Education, 1037 South Beretania St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hawaii, State of, Department of Health, Statistical Report, 1973, Hawaii State Department of Health, March 1975, (Annual), 125 pages.
Funding Org.: State of Hawaii

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans
Descriptors: Vital statistics, Health statistics, TB, Births, Deaths, Abortions, Mental health.
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Live births by place, by sex, by month of first prenatal visit, by congenital malformations, by illegitimacy; Deaths by place, by age, by sex, by marital status, by cause; Death of infants by age, by characteristics of mother; Abortions by place, by characteristics of mother by gestation period; Marriage and divorce by place, by age of spouses; New tuberculosis cases by age and sex; TB deaths by age and sex; Diabetes screening by sex; Admissions to state mental health facilities by catchment area, by race, and age, by characteristics of mother; Abortions by place of occurrence by characteristics of mother, by gestation period; Marriage and divorce by place and month of occurrence, by race and age of husband and wife, duration of marriage and legal ground of divorce, by education.

Content Description: This is the statistical portion of the annual report of the Hawaii Department of Health, and supplements a descriptive report published in a separate volume. The report is a compilation of data collected annually from each division of the Health Department: the Research and Statistics Office, Children's Health Service Division, Communicable Disease Division, Dental Health Division, Environmental Health Division, and Medical Health Service Division. The document contains a narrative summary and tabular data many of which are cross tabulated by ethnic/racial group.

Study Methodology: Data are based upon records of the various divisions of the Department of Health.

Findings and Conclusions: In 1973, part Hawaiian births totaled 4,442 followed by White births (4,103), followed by Pilipino births (2,591), and Japanese births (2,376). The Japanese (80.3%), the Chinese (75.2%) and Whites (72.1%) had above-average proportion of mothers visiting a physician during the first trimester. The illegitimate birth ratio was 209.2 per 1,000 for part Hawaiians, 90.6 for Pilipinos, 72.3 for Whites and 41.8 for Japanese. The highest elective abortion ratios by race of mother were 855.9 per 1,000 for Koreans, 429.6 for Chinese, 442.4 for Japanese. Major ethnic groups with infant death rate below the state average were Whites, Pilipinos and Japanese. In 40.6% of the marriages, bride and groom were of a different ethnic group.

Availability: Write to the Department of Health, State of Hawaii, P. O. Box 3378, Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, "Socio-Economic Characteristics of Minorities in Hawaii, DLIR, Honolulu, Hawaii," June 1975, 28 pages.
Funding Org.: State of Hawaii

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, Samoan, Hawaiian, Black, Puerto Ricans, Caucasian, others
Descriptors: Socio-economics, Immigrants, Employment status, Occupations, Underemployment.
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Population by Age, by Sex, by Military status, 1970; Employment Status by sex, 1970; Occupation by sex, 1970; Class of worker by age, 1970; Medium income by family, 1972; Welfare recipient by growth rate, 1972-1974; Marriage occurring by race of parents, 1972.

Content Description: This is a statistical report prepared to identify certain characteristics of minorities in the Hawaiian population. Data on population, immigration and labor force are presented to arrive at possible factors contributing to the economic plight which minorities in Hawaii are experiencing. The report also contains analysis of these data to define socio-economic problems of minorities.

Study Methodology: Most of the data were obtained from the 1970 Census of Population. Other recent and pertinent data were obtained through U.S. Dept. of Commerce; State of Hawaii, DLIR; Dept. of Planning and Economic Development; Dept. of Health; and U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Findings and Conclusions: Certain minorities are experiencing difficulty in securing satisfactory jobs. Many are underemployed as laborers and service workers, underpaid and underutilized in professions. The Pilipino population in the 1970 Census had the lowest mean family income, paid the lowest median rent, had largest family size and represented the smallest percent in the professional and technical occupations. For Hawaii the impact of immigrants on the labor market has been significant. It is estimated that by fiscal year 1975 about 14,850 immigrants will be in the labor force. During 1965-1974 total welfare recipients in Hawaii increased significantly, especially the Samoans. It is reported that every four out of five recipients were of Asian descent.

Availability: Write to DLIR, State of Hawaii, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813

Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Statistics Office, Labor Force Information for Affirmative Action Programs, June 1975, Honolulu, Hawaii, 6 pages and tables.
Funding Org.: State of Hawaii.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Hawaiian, Korean, Spanish, Blacks, Caucasian
Descriptors: Labor force statistics, Manpower utilization, Women, Employment.
Location: (Hawaii), State, Counties and Cities
Data variables: Sex and minority status by labor force participation, by employment status, by occupation and detailed occupation, State of Hawaii, City and County of Honolulu, County of Hawaii, County of Maui, and County of Kauai.

Content Description: This data package was prepared to assist employers with 50 or more employees and Federal-aid contracts in their development of affirmative action plans as required for Federal contract compliance. The data, which contain labor market and population information, are designed to assist employers in evaluating the utilization of women and minorities in their work forces and in setting up goals to improve such utilization. Instruction on how to utilize this information is also included.

Study Methodology: Data were based on the 1970 U.S. Census.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Write to State of Hawaii, DLIR, Research and Statistics Office, 825 Mililani Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813

Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development, Research and Economic Analysis Division, "Size and Characteristics of the Samoan Population in Hawaii, Research Report 73-2," February 1973, 9 pages and tables.
Funding Org.: State of Hawaii

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Samoan, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Hawaiian, Korean, Caucasian, Black, American Indian
Descriptors: Demographic, Immigrants, Welfare recipients
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Demographic characteristics of resident population in Oahu, December 1971 and vital statistics 1963-1970 (Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, January 1972); demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Fair Town, Nanakuli Town and Oahu population (1970 Census); racial characteristics of welfare recipients by census tract, April 1972 (Dept. of Social Service and Housing).

Content Description: The report has been prepared for the "Governor's Ad Hoc Committee on Samoan Problems." The purpose of this report is to represent a clear view of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of Samoan residents and Samoan immigrants in Hawaii. Available survey data on the Samoan population in Hawaii were reviewed and findings based on these surveys were summarized. In addition, a history of data collecting methods and data availability on Samoans were analyzed.

Study Methodology: Information and data were obtained from various survey data including U.S. Census data, Hawaii Health Surveillance Program survey, State of Hawaii Immigration Service, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Hawaii State Dept. of Health.

Findings and Conclusions: Research into characteristics of Samoans has been hampered by lack of direct information from Census. The Samoan population is about 1 to 2% of the total population of Hawaii, yet 5.2% of the welfare recipients were Samoans,they occupied 7.3% of all public housing units in the state, the illegitimate birth ratio is more than double the all-race ratios, and they accounted for 24.4% of all persons arrested for murder

Availability: DPED, P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Hawaii State Dept. of Planning and Economic Development, The State of Hawaii Data Book, 1974, A Statistical Abstract, Hawaii State Dept. of Planning and Economic Development, Economic Analysis Division, Honolulu, Hawaii, November 1974, 306 pages.
Funding Org.: State of Hawaii

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Hawaiian, Part Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, Caucasian, Black, Indian.
Descriptors: Demography, Language, Intermarriage
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Population by ethnic stock 1853-1970, Place of birth, 1960 and 1970, Mother tongue, 1970, Marriages occurring by race of partners, 1972.

Content Description: The statistical report contains data on demography, economics, education, business, recreation, agriculture, armed forces, politics and geography. Data pertaining to Asian Americans (racial information) were limited to demographic information only.

Study Methodology: 1974 edition is the 8th of an annually published statistical abstract. The data book closely follows the organization and format of the U.S. Statistical Abstract.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Copies can be obtained from DPED Information Office, Kamamula Bldg., 250 South King St., Honolulu, Hawaii for $4.00 a copy ($5.00 air mail).

Hawaii Housing Authority, Hawaii Housing Authority: Composite Report, , July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971; July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1974; (Annual) 25 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, Samoan, Caucasian, Puerto Rican, Black, Others.
Descriptors: Housing, Public housing.
Location: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui.
Data variables: Head of family by marital status for low rent project, Emergency project and Navy leased project June 30, 1971, June 30, 1973, June 30, 1974.

Content Description: Statistical report on characteristics of residents in public housing administered by the Hawaii Housing Authority. Racial information was limited to head of household by marital status and spouse occupying the public housing.

Study Methodology: Not available.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Inquire H.H.A., 1002 North School Street, P.O. Box 17907, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Hawaii State Department of Social Services and Housing "A Survey on the Impact of In-Migration on Hawaii's Welfare System," Honolulu, Hawaii, January 1973, 11 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino, Samoan, Japanese, Chinese, Korean
Descriptors: Public assistance recipients, Welfare recipients, Recent immigrants, Client characteristics, Food stamps.
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Financial assistance applicants and Food Stamp applicants by last address before coming to Hawaii; FA expenditures by In-migrant groups; characteristics of FA and FS applicants and active cases.

Content Description: This is a survey report conducted by the agency as a continuing attempt to identify the magnitude of change in Hawaii's public welfare costs. A sample survey was conducted during January, 1973 to identify the impact of in-migration from Mainland U.S. and from Foreign countries on welfare caseloads.

Study Methodology: Five percent sample of all active cases in December 1272 was drawn from case records. In addition another 3% sample of all applications was taken. In total, 1,233 active cases, (920 were Financial Assistance, and 313 Food Stamps only) and 270 applicants (147 for Financial assistance and 123 for Food Stamps only) were drawn for this study.

Findings and Conclusions: In-migrants are now a significant component of Hawaii public assistance caseloads and welfare costs. Comparison of applications during January 1973 and July 1971 revealed that applicants of foreign, non-U.S. origin increased significantly, constituting nearly 17% of the active financial assistance caseload. Applicants from the Philippines rose by over 2,100% during the 2 year period, from Samoa by 555% and from China, Japan and Korea by 304%.

Availability: Write to State of Hawaii, Dept. of Social Service and Housing.

State of Hawaii, Office of the Governor, Governor's Conference on Immigration: Proceedings, Volume I, Honolulu, Hawaii, December 11 and 12, 1969, 152 pages.

State of Hawaii, Office of the Governor, Governor's Conference on Immigration: Proceedings, Volume II, Honolulu, Hawaii, December 11 and 12, 1969.
Funding Org.: State of Hawaii

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, Samoan, Others
Descriptors: Immigration, Immigration services, Immigration law
Location: State of Hawaii
Data Vaiables: Not available

Content Description: These publications highlight the results of the first Hawaii statewide conference on immigration. Volume I contains a summary of the proceedings and recommendations made by the task forces. The four problem areas discussed are: alien immigration, mainland in-migration, immigration and social problems, and immigration and the law. Volume II supplements Volume I and contains a great deal of statistical data and findings of the task forces.

Study Methodology: A variety of data sources including Immigration and Naturalization figures, U.S. Census figures, state and local surveys of immigrant populations and secondary sources provided the background to this conference.

Findings and Conclusions: The task force reports recommended that information about living conditions and job opportunities in Hawaii be disseminated by public and private agencies, that the University of Hawaii establish a department of planning to find solutions for transportation, traffic, and housing problems, that a centralized multilingual information referral service be established, that orientation and outreach programs be established, and that the naturalization law be amended to permit naturalization exams to be taken in other than the English language.

Availability: Copies of Volume I may be obtained by writing to the Office of the Governor of Hawaii or the Office of the Commission on Manpower and Full Employment. Copies of Volume II are limited and may be read at the State Library of Hawaii or the Office of the Commission on Manpower and Full Employment.

Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii, "Study of Board Composition of Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii and Its Member Agencies," Honolulu Hawaii, March 1973, 22 pages.
Funding Org.: Not Available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental," Pacific Islanders, Mixed, Other, Caucasian.
Descriptors: Employment, Social services, Decision makers, Youth involvement.
Location: Honolulu, Hawaii.
Data variables: Board members by ethnicity, by category, population of Hawaii by ethnicity.

Content Description: The study was carried out to determine the composition of various decision-making bodies of the Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii and to determine the receptivity the boards have for youth and other groups to participate in decision-making activities.

Study Methodology: Data on Board of Directors were gathered by 67 questionnaires sent to HCSCH and its member agencies. 51 or 76.1% responded to the questionnaire.

Findings and Conclusions: Ethnic composition of board of directors tended to show more Caucasians and less from the Pacific/Polynesian groups compared to their presence in the total population. Out of 1,288 board members identified, 57.6% were Caucasian and 9.3% were Pacific Islanders while according to the latest Dept. of Health Survey, 33% of the total Hawaii population is Caucasian and 25.9% are Pacific Islanders.

Availability: Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii, Rm. 602, N. Vineyard Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii, 96817

HJ-Zainuddin, Tormodi Bin, "Factors Associated with the Academic Performance of Malaysian Students at Louisiana State University," Research and Thesis-Summary No. 55, (Summary of an M.S. thesis in Extension Education, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1974,) 5 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Malaysians
Descriptors: Academic achievement, College students, Foreign students, Higher education, Undergraduate study, Social characteristics
Location: Louisiana State University
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: Analysis of the relationship of selected factors related to academic performance of Malaysian students. The purpose of this study is to analyze differences in the academic performance of earlier and later enrollees at the University and to relate these differences to the selected characteristics of these students. Itemized selected characteristics of students of earlier and later enrollment are also included.

Study Methodology: Data were collected by mail questionnaires from all Malaysian students with a diploma in agriculture who were enrolled at the University in Fall 1973. These students were divided into two groups; earlier (Fall 1972 and before) and later (Spring 1973 and after) enrollees for a comparison. Their grade points averages were obtained from the College of Agriculture and the graduate school.

Findings and Conclusions: With a grade-point average of 3.18, Malaysian students had a fairly good academic performance record. Earlier enrollees and graduate students had a significantly higher academic performance than later enrollees and undergraduates, indicating that students who had had more time to adjust to the social and learning environment performed better than those students who were recently enrolled. Author suggests according to these findings that: a certain adjustment be made by the University to meet the needs of newer enrollees, that the students endeavor to balance their study and social and extra-curricular activities, and that a similar study in other areas of the U.S. would be desirable to reinforce these findings.

Availability: ERIC, ED095773 EDRS price, MF - $0.75 HC - $1.50, or the main library at Louisiana State University

Holt International Children Fund, Inc. and Holt Adoption Program, Inc. "1974 Annual Reports to the Board," Eugene, Oregon, 1974, (Annual), 36 pages
Funding Org.: USAID and Christian Reformed World Relief Commission and others.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Vietnamese, Korean
Descriptors: Children, Adoption, Foster Homes, Orphanage, School age children, Handicapped children, War orphans
Location: 48 states in U.S., Oregon
Data Variables: Number of placements by age, by sex, by country of placement, 1974; Korean placement handicapped siblings and school age children (5 and over) by country of placement, 1974; Cumulative placements from 1955-1974; Placements in the U.S. by states 1972, 1973, and 1974; Status of service offered by Oregon Direct Services, 1974.

Content Description: Annual working report on HICF and HAP program activity for 1974. The program is designed to place children of Korean and Vietnamese heritage in homes for adoption. Numbers on placement and adoption were tabulated according to the countries of placement, sex, age and medical conditions of children, and placement growth rate by agency.

Study Methodology: Data were tabulated from accumulated records kept by the agencies.

Findings and Conclusions: The work of these agencies continues to become larger in size and broader in scope. Total placements for FY 1974 were 3,159, an increase of 30% or 11%, over 1973. A total of 2,969 Korean children and 190 Vietnamese children were placed during FY 1974. A total of 1,922 children were placed in United States. There were 292 school age children and 105 handicapped siblings of Korean children placed in the United States.

Availability: Holt Adoption Program, Inc., P.O. Box 2420, Eugene, Oregon, 97402.

Homma-True, Reiko et al., Asian Community Mental Health Services, Explorations of Mental Health Needs in an Asian American Community: Review of Oakland's Asian Community Mental Health Service Client Data, June 30, 1975, Oakland, California, 17 pages.
Funding Org.: Alameda County Health Care Services Agency-Mental Health Program. (State of California Short-Doyle Act.)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans
Descriptors: Mental health need, Client characteristics, Mental health service utilization
Location: Alameda County
Data variables: Clients, by sex, by age, by marital status, by place of birth, by citizenship, by ethnicity of spouse, by employment status, by occupation, by income, by education, by number of children, by referral source, and by responses.

Content Description: This study attempts to examine academic and popular ideas about the mental health status and needs of the Asian American and assesses the readiness of the residents to use mental health resources. ACMHS which offers direct and indirect services to the mental health needs of all Asian Americans in the Oakland area was chosed to be reviewed and compared with Alameda County Mental Health Service which serves the population in the area. The report consisted of a description of the purpose of this study, design and goal of the program, study methodology and tabular information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of clients served, and service effectiveness by client responses.

Study Methodology: The number of Asian American clients seen at ACMHS was compared to the number of Asian American clients seen at the local Alameda County MHS from July 1974-May 1975. Client characteristics including sex, ethnicity, marital status, citizenship status, financial status, and type of mental health problems were analyzed.

Findings and Conclusions: Of the total 6,326 clients served by the Alameda County Services only 11 were Asians. The number of Asians served at ACMHS was 230. Of the total caseload which ACMHS has carried, Asians of Chinese background comprised 33%, Koreans 29%, Japanese 27%, and Pilipinos 11%. (The sampling of this study reflected 38% Chinese, 35% Japanese, 17% Korean, and 10% Pilipino.) A composite profile of a typical client at ACMHS is: female age 18-35, less than 12 years education, married to Asian American spouse, having one to three children, unemployed, foreign born, having limited English language skill, poor, seeking help for financial/employment and marital/family problems.

Availability: Inquire to: Asian American Mental Health Services, 287 17th St., Oakland, California, 94612.

Homma-True, Reiko, MSW, Asian Mental Health: Chinatown Community Survey, Oakland, California, July 1974, 11 pages.
Funding Org.: Asian Community Mental Health Services Program, Alameda, County, and the Chinatown Family Outreach Center.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Mental health services, Mental health service-utilization, Attitudes, Bilingual/bicultural staff
Location: Oakland Chinatown
Data Variables: Immigrants by adjustment problems, by type of family problems, and by source of help

Content Description: This is a report based on a survey exploring the nature and degree of mental health problems within the Asian community and the attitude towards resources offered. Continual rejection of proposals to develop community-based mental health service programs because of a lack of substantiating data prompted this study. The report contains the survey methodology, survey findings, and recommendations. A tabular summary of the questionnaire was also included.

Study Methodology: Oakland Chinatown was selected for the survey location. Using a stratified, random sampling method, 100 households were selected and interviewed by bilingual interviewers. Responses to problems in the community, among family and friends, and means of coping with various problems were successfully obtained from approximately 76% of the sample.

Findings and Conclusions: The majority of the Chinatown residents (99%) are foreign-born immigrants and have difficulty in communicating in English. Low rates of service utilization are largely attributed to this fact along with lack of transportation. The author, therefore, recommends community-based operations, staffed with bilinqual/bicultural professionals and paraprofessionals, and community leader and member involvement in program planning and management.

Availability: Inquire to, ACMHS, 287-17th Street, Oakland, California 94612

Hong, Lawrence K., "Triple Stress: Some Special Social Psychological Problems of the Recent Chinese Immigrants in the United States," Annual Conference of Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast, June 19-21, 1975, 8 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Immigrants, Adjustment problems, Employment, Culture conflict, Political identity
Location: Los Angeles Chinatown, San Francisco Chinatown
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper discusses psychological adjustment problems of recent Chinese immigrants.

Study Methodology: Author's observations based upon interviews with Chinese immigrants in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas from 1970-75. No statistical data are provided.

Findings and Conclusions: The author has detected a strong sense of disillusion and discontent among Chinese immigrants. The majority are young, Hong Kong born, with strong feelings of cultural pride. Many are well educated with successful professional backgrounds. Many find it impossible to obtain a job commensurate with former social status. The discrepancy is psychologically stressful. Immigrants from cosmopolitan Hong Kong are distressed by the traditional attitudes and life styles of Chinatowns in the U. S. For younger immigrants, a feeling of hostility is especially strong. The lack of a well defined political identity is also frustrating. Author feels older sojourner immigrants had regarded their earlier hardships as temporary, thus having a psychological cushion. New immigrants view U.S. as a permanent home. Author recommends English language programs, vocational counseling and job referral, and assistance from Chinese who are established in this society.

Availability: Dept. of Sociology, California State University, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036

Honolulu Office of Human Resources, "Report on Impact of the Proposal to Resettle Vietnamese Refugees in Honolulu, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1975, 23 pages and attachments.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Vietnamese
Descriptors: Refugee resettlement, Immigration impact, Social services, Employment services, Educational services.
Location: Honolulu, Hawaii
Data Variables: Clients handled at immigration center, Occupational skills of refugees, Types of employment obtained, Area of residence of resettled Indochinese refugees, Health services provided to refugees, Enrollment of Vietnamese in adult education and public schools by age and school district.

Content Description: This is a social and economic impact statement describing the economic and social consequences of carrying out the OHR proposal for the City and County of Honolulu Refugee Resettlement Program, which involves resettling 800 refugees. The conclusions are limited to a short range time frame and are based mainly on information available on Vietnamese already in the Honolulu area.

Study Methodology: Based upon data from agencies currently involved in processing immigrants and Vietnamese refugees including regular and special reports, on line automated data, and experienced personnel or experts in the field. Limited time was available so the report is based primarily on easily accessible data.

Findings and Conclusions: The immigration of Vietnamese refugees will cause similar problems and impact in the same areas as immigrants from other Asian countries. However, the arrival of these refugees is viewed currently as a short-term concern when compared to the overall immigration problem in Hawaii. Additionally, the design of a specific and voluntary sponsoring mechanism and the availability of federal funds lessens significantly the community burden of transitioning these refugees into the local society. The data suggests that the majority of refugees who are currently on welfare were not resettled through resettlement agencies. It can be expected that an estimated 14% (28 families) of the additional refugee families will require welfare. The state is eligible for 100% reimbursement including administration for all welfare costs incurred through June 30, 1976. The resettlement of an additional 800 refugees as proposed would result in approximately 100 individuals applying for medicaid and 110 for medical assistance through the state. The state is eligible to receive 100% reimbursement. The city's proposed resettlement program would result in an estimated 280 additional school age students. The Department of Education has submitted an application to HEW to cover such costs incurred in servicing the refugee population. The majority of the refugee population is either students or housewives. It is anticipated that 200 jobs will be needed to meet the employment requirements of 800 refugees. These would be generally clerical/sales and service areas. The place of residence of the sponsor is the major factor determining where refugees settle. It does not appear that the influx of immigrants has had a significant impact on Kalihi-Palama. Only 5% of the refugees resettled by Catholic Social Services reside in the area.

Availability: Write to:Ms. Hoaliku L. Drake, Director, Honolulu Office of Human Resources, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hosokawa, Bill, Nisei: The Quiet Americans, William Morrow and Company, Inc., New York, New York, 1969, 522 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Early immigration, Racism, Identity, JACL, Political representation, Internment camps
Location: National, California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This book describes the history of the Nisei in America. Immigration, the internment camps, relocation, activities of the Japanese American Citizen's League, and the current success of Japanese professionals are discussed in detail.

Study Methodology: Information was collected from research done at the Japanese American Research Project, UCLA, the author's personal research and experience as a Nisei, and interviews with Issei and Nisei.

Findings and Conclusions: Since the late 1960's Nisei have made significant contributions in medical research, agriculture, politics, the arts, and business.

Availability: Publisher: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 105 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016

Houn, Florence and Lee, Todd, "Multicultural Workshop Resource Packet on Asian Americans, "The Amherst Asian American Education Committee, Amherst, Mass., 1975, 41 pages
Funding Org: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Subgroups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Bilingual/bicultural education, History, Culture, Asian studies, Curriculum, Students
Location of study: Amherst, Mass.
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The booklet first gives an introductory explanation to the multicultural workshop needs in the Amherst school district in order to provide more comprehensive bilingual/bicultural education to students of Asian origin. The workshop was held to discuss four different topics: 1) history and contemporary issues, 2) cross-cultural sensitivity, 3) curriculum analysis and 4) implementation of Asian American and Asian Studies.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclustions: Although the school district has committed itself to the ideal of cultural diversity in its Affirmative Action policy, thus developing promotional action to develop some bicultural/bilingual programs in the public school system, it is far from realizing a multicultural school system due mainly to the lack of involvement by staff and/or inadequate institutional support from the District. The multicultural workshop committee concludes that there is no universally applicable plan for sensitizing educators to Asian American needs. The committee included a packet of workshop resources in hope that it might be useful to others.

Availability: The Amherst Asian Education Committee, P.O. Box 370, Amherst, Mass. 01059.

Houston, Jeanne W. and Houston, James D., Farewell to Manzanar, Bantam Books, Inc., New York, New York, 1973, 145 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Internment camps, Discrimination, Generational conflicts, World War II, Postwar adaptation
Location: Manzanar, California
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a book about the author's personal experience during the internment years at a California camp where she spent most of the period of World War II as a child. She describes her elementary school years in the camp, the life of her family, the daily life of other Japanese in the camp, the cooperation and the conflicts among her family and others, and the beginnings of her life and her family's life in the American society after the war.

Study Methodology: Personal experiences.

Findings and Conclusions: The family constituent, the most important base of Japanese people's lives had been threatened and broken down during the mass internment. There had been conflict among people and among family members concerning the question of loyalty toward the United States and toward Japan. Most of the families did not recover from financial loss and interruption of business or career and were also unable to unite as a family after the war. The generation gap widened as Issei being left behind, clung to the old ways and Nisei tried desperately to assimilate into American society.

Availability: Bantam Books, Inc., New York, P.C. $1.25

Howard, Allen, "Perspectives on Overseas Filipinos: A Conference Report," in Report of the San Francisco Research Planning Conference on Asian Immigration, June 24, 1975, pp. 101-117.
Funding Org.: East-West Population Institute

Ethnic/Racial Group: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Immigration, Brain Drain, Stereotypes, Socio-Economic Characteristics, History
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: A paper reviewing the dominant themes presented in the Conference on International Migration from the Philippines held at the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 2-6, 1975. The conference included: Historical Perspectives on Pilipino Immigration, Perspectives on Migrant Adaptation and Psychological Perspectives. Twenty-three scholars from the Philippines, Guam, Canada, and the United States prepared papers.

Study Methodology: Review and analysis of the issues presented in the conference papers.

Findings and Conclusions: The 1965 Immigration Act had the most dramatic effect on Pilipinos in the U.S., particularly the increase of the highly trained. There are significant regional socio-economic differences. Only in the West are Pilipinos far below both national and regional U.S. norms. Low status Pilipinos are composed essentially of aged, male, early migrants to the Western States. Little is known about current attitude toward, stereotypes about, and discrimination against Pilipinos in various U.S. communities. Inter-ethnic relations is an issue badly in need of research. Findings from surveys of Pilipino professionals and students about the Brain Drain were not entirely consistent. The major conclusion was that it is a complex phenomenon involving a wide range of factors, the costs and benefits of which cannot be viewed in monetary terms alone. Better information is needed on licensing and underemployment problems. Papers were presented describing Pilipino communities in diverse areas. The contrasts showed the importance of such factors as concentration, region of origin, time of migration, socio-economic background and characteristics of the community in which the Pilipinos have settled. New stereotypes of Pilipinos -- portraying school children as shy, lacking in self-reliance and dependent, for example -- are replacing old ones and are as detrimental. It is important to build upon strengths in Pilipino learning patterns. The one central theme that emerged out of the conference was the heterogeneity of the Pilipinos in the U.S. Portrayal of such a population as a homogeneous group sets the stage of misleading stereotypes and injustice.

Availability: Write to: East-West Population Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hsu, Francis L. K., Minorities in American Life, The Challenge of the American Dream: The Chinese in the United States, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., Belmont, Calif., 1971, 160 pages.
Funding Org.: Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and the Social Research Council

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Caucasians
Descriptors: Chinese, Immigrants, Language, Social Life, Family Life, Religion, Youth, Children, Identity, Discrimination
Location: U. S., Hawaii, New York, San Francisco, Boston, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Toronto.
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This book describes how Chinese Americans and White Americans interrelate in American life in terms of contact and conflict between the cultures; and the effect on behavior patterns of the Chinese group.

Study Methodology: The research is a part of a continuing study from 1949-1970. The author visited Hawaii during 1949-1950 then in 1969-1970 to study and gather information. The author also visited Chinese in many cities including New York, San Francisco, Boston, Atlanta, Los Angeles and Toronto during the two decades.

Findings and Conclusions: Chinese patterns of family and kinship are still upheld in some degree, even within the adolescent group. Americanization is still in progress, but the values of the American people have not been adopted uniformly by the Chinese.

Availability: Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., Belmont, Calif.

Huang, Chen-ya, M.D., M.P.H., and Grachow, Freda, M.S., New York City Department of Health, "The Dilemma of Health Services in Chinatown, New York City", 20 pages and appendicies.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Health Services Needs, Socioeconomics, Culture, Mortality Rate, Demography, History, Political Attitudes, Health Services Utilization
Location: Chinatown, New York City
Data variables: Age, Caseload, Vital Statistics, Utilization Rate by Type of Health Service Facilities and by Age Group, Cases of TB, 1972 and 1973

Content Description: The purpose of this research paper is to bring to light some dilemmas of health service agencies serving Chinatown in New York, resulting from the sudden increase of Chinese immigrants to U.S., and to present possible approaches to reducing some of the contradictions which are preventing the agencies from delivering health services. Included are descriptions of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, health statistics, health services needs and service utilization characteristics of Chinese in New York Chinatown. Recommendations to government and the Chinatown community are made. Statistical tables of mortality rate, health service utilization rate and cases of TB reported are also included.

Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: The dilemma in the delivery of health services is due to the multifaceted, complex nature of social, political and economic characteristics of the Chinese community. Those facilities serving Chinese in Chinatown consist of an HRA operated health center, HYC Health Department operated Child Health Station, four voluntary hospitals, 1 free standing health clinic, and two hospitals located outside of Chinatown. The survey shows that less than 40% of the total Chinese clients receiving services are Chinatown residents. The government must develop new services to meet the needs of the community. The community itself must yield to the change and resolve the conflicts among the people and their society.

Availability: Inquire: New York City Department of Health, 93 Worth St.
New York, N.Y.

Human Services Institute for Children and Families, Inc., A Review of the Minority Studies Program, Arlington, Va., January 1975, 259 pages
Funding Org.: U. S. DHEW

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Japanese, Pilipinos, Chinese, Samoans, Koreans
Descriptors: Social service projects, Community needs, Delivery models, Elderly, Drug abuse programs, Handicapped programs, Federally funded projects
Location: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a report of an evaluation undertaken by HSICFI to review some 20 programs engaged in serving minorities and synthesize the proposals, reports and related materials. Each project was described and its data, reports and activities analyzed. Of the 20 projects reviewed, 6 were engaged in serving Asian Americans: Demonstration Project for an Asian Women's Center (Los Angeles), Demonstration Project for Asian-Americans (Los Angeles), Seattle Demonstration Project for Asian Americans, San Francisco Issei Project, Japanese American Sightless Institute (Los Angeles), and Hanapin at Maylingkod (San Francisco).

Findings and Conclusions: Language and cultural barriers are minimized when service providers are flexible and responsive to individual and group client needs; less sophisticated outreach methods are more effective communication devices than formal institutional information; research and service must be interrelated if substantive data is to be obtained. Federal agencies should develop more effective record keeping in relation to ethnic minorities to ensure adequate future funding. Federal funding sources should undertake the development of standards for the design and conduct of training programs for the community based ethnic minorities in the area of research implementation and utilization; subpopulations within ethnic minorities should be given special attention; special governmental TA should be provided in the design and development of research methodology and research implementation; more active Federal and Regional Office monitoring of funded local level service programs should be made to ensure increased (qualified) ethnic minority staff.

Availability: Inquire Human Services Institute for Children & Families, Inc., 1911 N. Ft. Myer Drive, Suite 302, Arlington, Va. 22209

Illinois Board of Education, Office of Education, Statistics Section, Public School Bilingual Census: 1975 Springfield, Illinois, 1975, 4 pages.
Funding Org.: State Board of Education, Illinois Office of Education

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, Asian Indian, Malaysian, Burmese, Thai, Pakistani, Vietnamese, and non-Asian language groups
Descriptors: Bilingual education, English language proficiency, Languages spoken, Public school students
Location: Illinois, Chicago
Data Variables: Levels of English language fluency of public school students by native language

Content Description: A form was submitted by the City of Chicago to the Illinois State Board of Education. The purpose of this form was to indicate the number of public school students in the City of Chicago who are of non-English language background and the fluency of their English language usage by level, I through V.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Illinois Board of Education, Springfield, Illinois; data for the City of Chicago is available from the Chicago Board of Education.

Integrated Education Associates, Chinese-Americans: School and Community Problems, Chicago, Illinois, 1972, 72 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Education, Employment, Language barriers, Legislation, Educational personnel, Students, Immigrants, Elderly stereotypes, Busing
Location: San Francisco, New York, Boston, Hawaii
Data Variables: Enrollment

Content Description: This booklet contains articles on the community problems and needs of Chinese in various cities.

Study Methodology: Contributors include educators, community leaders, journalists and agency officials who have worked closely with Chinese communities.

Findings and Conclusions: The articles focus on a variety of problem areas including racism and discriminatory practices, the exclusion of Chinese and other Asians in standard school curriculum, the heavy immigration of Chinese in recent years, limitations of the community to handle the increasing social problems of the Chinatowns, the damage and neglect resulting from stereotypes of Chinese success and the minority's traditional silence, the lack of Chinese teaching personnel in the public schools, the consequences of the language handicaps of Chinese children and adults, housing needs, the employment situation, services that have been provided to the elderly and the resistance of Chinese parents to busing. Chapter titles are: Fujimoto, I., "Don't Mistake the Finger Pointing at the Moon for the Moon"; Okamura, R., "Schooling and Employment of Asian-Americans"; Wang, L., "The Chinese Community in San Francisco"; Chin, I. S. K., "The Chinese in New York City"; Murphy, B., "Boston's Chinese: They have Their Problems, Too"; Chang, W. B. C., "The Myth of Chinese Success in Hawaii"; Wang, L., "The Chinese-American Student in San Francisco", Chin, L., "Chinese and Public School Teaching"; Tucker, C. A., "The Chinese Immigrant's Language Handicap"; Kiang, L. L., "Some Community Needs of the Chinese in San Francisco"; Yuen, S., "The Chinese Elderly Poor in San Francisco"; Yee, M. S., "Busing Comes to Chinatown".

Availability: Integrated Education Associates, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604; Price $1.25.

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International Institute of Los Angeles, Oriental American Survey Project, IILA, Los Angeles, California, Summer 1968.
Funding Org.: Economic Youth and Opportunity Agency

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese
Descriptors: Family structure, Health services, Employment, Immigration, Elderly recreation
Location: New Chinatown and Little Tokyo, Los Angeles, California
Data Variables: Chinese: Demography, Family structure, Education, Health, Employment, Housing, Immigration status; Japanese: Demography, Housing, Income, Recreation

Content Description: This is a statistical summary of the survey findings of the Summer Youth Program's Oriental American Survey Report. One hundred and ninety-three families in New Chinatown with school aged children and 131 elderly Japanese in Little Tokyo were surveyed.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Write to: International Institute of Los Angeles, 435 South Boyle Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Inui, Lloyd and Odo, Franklin, Asian American Experience: Syllabus Reader, Asian American Studies Program, California State University at Long Beach, Long Beach, California, 1974, 117 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Japanese, Samoans, Guamanians
Descriptors: History, Culture, Community organization, Education, Demography
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This reader contains articles and reports suitable for Asian American studies curriculum. Contents include: Bonpua, J. L. Jr. "The Filipino Episode in the Land of Gold"; Kim, W. Y., "Koreans in America"; Kim, H. C., "Some Aspects of Social Demography of Korean Americans"; Soriano, Ester, "Samoan Project"; Yokoyama, et al. "Samoan American Culture and Community"; Yokoyama et al. "Samoan American Issues and Problems"; Munoz, F. "Presentation to the U.S. Commission on Human Rights"; Munoz, F. "People of Guam, Chamorros: Some Notes on Their History"; Borja, P. C. "The Cultural Revolution of the Guamanian People"; Faatasi, Omai "Samoan Workshop"; Bloom, J. "Japanese Americans Fight for 'Freedom to Fail'"; Song, J. D. "Childhood and Adolescence in the United States and Korea"; Gurule, K. "A Brief Outline of Events that Led to a Class Action Suit Against the California State Board of Education for Adopting Racist Textbooks"; Brouillet, F. B., "The K-12 Curriculum and Equal Educational Opportunity."

Study Methodology: Information was gathered from the UCLA Asian American Studies Center and private and public Asian organizations.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Inquire to Asian American Studies Program, California State University, Long Beach, Long Beach, California

Inui, Lloyd and Weaver, Jerry L., "Information About Health Care Providers Among Low-Income Minorities", California State University, Long Beach. October 1974, 52 pages.
Funding Org.: Center for Allied Health Manpower Education, California State University.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Pilipino, non-Asian/Pacific groups
Descriptors: Health Service Utilization
Location: "West Coast City"
Data variables: Where respondent would recommend a friend or family member to go for health problems, sources of information about health care providers.

Content Description: This research paper reports on a health care study that had as its hypothesis that ethnicity is the dominant independent variable affecting provider preference and source of information about health care services.

Study Methodology: Samples of different ethnic groups sharing the same socio-economic characteristics and residing in the same metropolitan area were selected. Residents were interviewed in a house to house survey. Total size of sample is not given.

Findings and Conclusions: Findings show that under 65 Anglo, Black and Pilipino samples more often recommended public health clinics and emergency rooms. Over 65 Anglos, and Japanese prefer families or general physicians as sources of help. Factors affecting preferences, including length of residence, economics, status and the availability of ethnic providers are discussed. The Japanese display overwhelming reliance on friends or family members for information as compared to other groups. The Pilipino sample relied upon personal experience. Historical and demographic factors are discussed. Authors conclude that the data illustrates the importance of ethnicity. They suggest that Asians and other marginally assimilated groups must be educated in the context of their communities. Structural reform and community education are prerequisities to improvement.

Availability: Contact Center for Allied Health Manpower Education, California State University at Long Beach. Larger report may be forthcoming.

Fujimoto, Isao, "The New Asian Immigrants and the Role of the Asian and Pacific Island American Community" (prepared for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, National Project of Asian and Pacific Island Americans Colloquy), Aug. 1975, 20 pages
Funding Org.: National Project on Asian and Pacific Island Americans, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Vietnamese, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans
Descriptors: Immigrants, Communities, Community services, Public agencies, Refugees
Location: Not applicable
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The paper focuses on the role of the majority and minority communities in the integration of new Asian immigrants especially of Indochinese refugees. It describes the nature and function of the American minority community and its strengths and shortcomings in serving the residents and arriving immigrants. The role of the dominant society in support of the minority community and Asian Americans and the role of the Asian American Community and Community services agencies in assisting their people are also discussed.

Study Methodology: Various pertinent studies were utilized.

Findings and Conclusions: Asian American community agencies and staff in the service agencies provide vital linkages between the ethnic and dominant community. They are an important source of information and referral and they provide necessary services such as language skills centers, manpower services, and immigrant services. Asian American communities protect cultural heritage and enhance ethnic identity among Asian Americans. The author recommends that the Asian and Pacific Island Americans should promote this community function as a way station where refugees, immigrants, marginal people and the socially mobile alike are given protection and support.

Availability: National Project on Asian and Pacific Island Americans, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.

Ishizuka, Karen, "An Exploratory Study of the Dimension of Ethnicity and the Third Generation Japanese American," Masters Essay, San Diego State College, May 1971, 92 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Stereotypes, History, Social psychological factors, Nisei, Sansei
Location: San Diego, California
Data Variables: Parents and youth perception on parental expectation, Feelings of discrimination by sex, by age, Children's and parents' perception of drug abuse as a problem, Youth's perception of how parents show love by age and sex

Content Description: The thesis investigates ethnicity and stereotypes. A chapter on Japanese American history and a chapter on Japanese norms and values are included to establish a base from which the problem of the study can be more clearly understood.

Study Methodology: Data collection methods included a broad questionnaire covering family relationships, ethnicity and drug use. The subjects were 39 second generation (Nisei) Japanese American parents and 63 third generation (Sansei) Japanese American youth. Participant observation of a youth organization, the United Asian American Community, was the other method of data collection.

Findings and Conclusions: Results of the study indicate that the Sansei place great value on the family and parental sanction and approval. They want to know more about their ethnic heritage, exhibit difficulties with their identity as Asian Americans, and exhibit low self-esteem and low risk-taking behavior.

Availability: San Diego State College Library

Ito, Arthur K., "Keiro Nursing Home: A Study of Japanese Cultural Adaptions" in Minority Aging, (Institute on Minority Aging Proceedings), E. Percil Stanford, Ph.D. (ed.) Center on Aging, School of Social Work, San Diego State University, 1974, pages 80-85.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, Administration on Aging, Grant #AOA-P-76-03619-01

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Elderly, Services to the Elderly, Nursing Homes, Bilingual Services, Diet, Environment, Social Interaction
Location: Los Angeles, Calif.
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: A description of Keiro Nursing Home, an 87-bed convalescent hospital serving elderly Japanese patients who averaged 84 years of age, were mostly long-term, patients and over 2/3 were women.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Consideration for language should be made in terms of frequency of contact, making nursing assignments, and finding credentialed professionals. A high percentage of special diets among patients makes adapting ethnic diet patterns a difficulty. Issei dietary habits have evolved over many years in the U.S. For example, a western breakfast has been adopted. Rice and tea are served at every meal and dinner has the greatest adaption to Japanese dietary habits. An informal attitude about food from home was "Why not? - He is 93 years old and deserves to eat what he wishes."

Though grounds hint of Japanese style gardens and homes, personal items in patient rooms were primarily individual and not stereotyped ethnic modifications. Patients accepted group dining perhaps relating to interment experience in relocation camps. Traditional Japanese baths were worked into exercise-based nursing routines. Although programs were designed with Japanese patterns in mind, it is important that the patient does what he enjoys rather than be forced into activities. Generational conflict and differing values are seen in attitudes toward living with elderly in the same family. Community resources were used to a great extent in recreational activities and one to one patient interaction.

Availability: Write to: Center on Aging, School of Social Work, San Diego State University

Japanese-American Citizens League, "Asian-American Issues," (Memorandum)
Washington, DC, April 6, 1970 (not paginated)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American
Descriptors: Education, Employment in the Federal Government, Languages, Elderly
Location: National
Data Variables: Employed Asians in all departments and agencies of the Federal government, Pay categories of Asians employed by the Federal government

Content Description: This paper discusses the inequities experienced by the Asians in the Federal government community such as research and development grants, hiring of Asian federal employees, and the public school systems.

Study Methodology: Data were supplied by the United States Department of Commerce and the Civil Service Commission Newsletter Statistics

Finding and Conclusions: The problem faced by the Asians are linked to previous prejudice and fostered by neglect on the part of governmental agencies, particularly in the case of the elderly. Educational needs of Asian children are not being met. The importance of the Asian language in the United States is ignored in the public schools. The Federal government does not employ an appreciable number of Asian Americans.

Availability: Inquire to: Japanese-American Citizens League, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.

Japanese-American Health Research Program, "A Preliminary Statement to Participants in the Program," Berkeley, California, March 1973, 4 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Health status, Cerebrovascular diseases, Cardiovascular diseases
Location: Hawaii, California, Japan
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This report reviews a collaborative study of cerebro- and cardio-vascular diseases, and characteristics associated with their occurrence in Japanese men living in Japan, Hawaii, and California.

Study Methodology: Information for this study was collected through medical check-ups and questionnaires of 3,300 men in Japan, 8,000 Japanese men in Hawaii, and 4,610 Japanese men in the San Francisco area.

Findings and Conclusions: Preliminary analysis shows that the prevelance of cardiovascular disease increased from Japan to Hawaii to California. Hypertension was higher in California than in Japan, with Hawaii having the lowest prevelance.

Availability: Inquire to: Japanese-American Health Research Program, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, California.

Jimenez-Magsanoc, Letty, "The Balikbahay" and "Old Man Comes Home,"(a two-article series in Philippine Panorama) May 4, 1975, 3 pages; May 11, 1975, [illegible] pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Elderly, Immigrants, Poverty.
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Not Applicable

Content Description: The news article describes the Pilipino immigrants who immigrated to Hawaii with a dream of success, worked in sugar plantations, and, now being elderly without having attained success, wish to go home. Project Balikbahay assists these people in returning to the Philippines. The second article is a follow-up of those Pilipino elderly remaining in Hawaii and those who went back to the Philippines.

Study Methodology: Interviews

Findings and Conclusions: Pilipino elderly who retired and are living in the Kona (most of them as a coffee plantation laborers) wish to escape loneliness, poverty, and social isolation by going back to their native country. The first group of these people went back to the Philippines in the last week of April 1975, an estimated 700 more are on the waiting list.

Availability: Philippine Panorama (published in Hawaii)

Johnson, Frank A. et al., "Social and Psychological Aspects of Verbal Behavior in Japanese-Americans," in American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol 131, No. 5, May 1975, pp. 580-583.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Language patterns, Culture, Social behavior
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: In this article the authors discuss the verbal behavior patterns of English-speaking Japanese in Hawaii in terms of four cultural themes of Meiji-era Japan: (1) a strong sense of gender differences, (2) a concern for hierarchy, (3) emphasis upon self-effacement and (4) a focus on non-verbal communication.

Study Methodology: The observations contained in this paper are based upon observations made in a series of psychological studies of Japanese Americans and related literature.

Findings and Conclusions: In conversation and interpersonal relationships, Japanese are likely to be terse, to be overly concerned with status of the conversational partner, apologetic and modest. Japanese and Americans may be confused by the others' facial expressions. The difficulties these characteristics can create in verbal communications with Caucasians should remind us of the need to evaluate the significance of various cultural forms of behavior in the context of the culture of origin.

Availability: Journal article.

Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, Differences That Make the Difference, August 1967, 68 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, White, Black, American Indian, Mexican American, Puerto Rican
Descriptors: Crime, Youth, Adult, Manpower Programs, Job Corps
Location: National
Data variables: Total number, Age, Years of school completed, Rate of crime by by adult and youth 1930-1960.

Content Description: Papers presented at a seminar on "The Implications of Cultural Differences for Corrections." It attempts to present some characteristics of minority groups as seen by their own members or by persons who have worked with them. A chapter on Japanese Americans consisted of a seven-page description on the subject of crime, socio-economic achievement, characteristic differences between old and new-comers, generation gap and rapport, and cultural heritage and its impact in Japanese American society.

Study Methodology: Analysis of data from the 1960 Census.

Findings and Conclusions: An understanding of cultural differences should affect corrections significantly. While it is true that every minority group in America today encounters the same dominant society and must make certain adjustments to that society's standards and expectations, the unique character of each group dictates how it will adjust and how successfully. Furthermore, the very fact that such differences exist requires the dominant society to make different responses, each geared to the group concerned. On the subject of Japanese, the author concludes that success of their educational, occupational and socio-economic achievement can contribute to a rise in crime and delinquency. Although the rate of crime for Japanese is relatively low, the author predicts the increase of crime among recent arrivals of young Japanese.

Availability of Material: Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower Training, 1522 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

Jones, Faustine C., Wong, S.P., "Some Implications of Ethnic Disparity in Education for Social Work," Institute for the Study of Educational Policy, Howard University, Washington, D.C., undated, 20 pages.
Funding Org.:Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asians, Blacks, Native Americans, Whites
Descriptors: Education, Social work, Minority groups.
Location: National
Data variables: % distribution of ethnic groups by age, high school graduates, Median school years completed.

Content Description: This paper reviews the issue of educational attainment and the minority group member. Social problems and their institutional nature (the educational system) are discussed.

Study Methodology: Material for this paper was collected through a literature search and analysis of U.S. Census data.

Findings and Conclusions: The Chinese and Japanese, the component groups in the Asian category, possess a long cultural heritage which stresses learning, and despite institutional prejudice and discrimination they attain high educational status. It is common for older Asians to be underemployed. America must work for equal access to educational opportunities and commit itself to an uninterrupted program of equitable education.

Availability: Inquire to authors: Institute for the Study of Educational Policy, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Junasa, Ben, "Hawaii Model of Service Delivery to Immigrants," Hawaii State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment, State Immigration Service Center, (Prepared for the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, National Project on Asian and Pacific Island Americans Colloquy), 1975, 19 pages.
Funding Org.: National Project on Asian and Pacific Island Americans, US Commission on Civil Rights

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Korean, Canadians, Others (includes Vietnamese, Thai)
Descriptors: Immigrants, Employment services, Health problems, Educational needs, Housing needs, Immigrants service agencies
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Immigration to Hawaii by country of origin, 1959-1972, aliens in Hawaii by nationality, 1959-1975.

Content Description: This paper contains brief background information about immigration to Hawaii, assessment of service needs of immigrants, and overview of immigrants services offered in the State of Hawaii.

Study Methodology: Information was obtained from the Honolulu and National Offices of the US Immigration and Naturalization Service, the US Department of Labor Manpower Administration and the Commission on Manpower and Full Employment of the State of Hawaii. Information from the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, and Conference Proceedings are also cited.

Findings and Conclusions: Of the total 65, 339 aliens in Hawaii during the year 1975, 31,439 were from the Philippines, 14,555 were from Japan, 2,591 were from China, and 4,726 were from Korea. Pilipino immigrants increased far more than any other immigrant group; there were 3,764 Pilipino immigrants compared to 392 Chinese, 868 Koreans, 603 Japanese, and 1,046 others including Vietnamese and Thai in Hawaii during 1972. Each district operates few to several service centers under the administration of the various public agencies, which provide services to immigrants in the area of manpower, education, housing and health. The State Immigration Center together with the University of Hawaii also conducted research projects.

Availability: Inquire to: Hawaii State Immigrant Service Center, 720 Kapio Lane Boulevard, Room 301, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

JWK International, Inc., "Problems of Asian American Health Professionals," (Report of a conference held on October 24, 1975 in New York City), Feb. 1976, (expected publishing date)
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Health Resources Administration, Health Resources Opportunity

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Pilipinos, Chinese, Japanese, Korean
Descriptors: Health Professionals, Immigration Law, Foreign Medical Graduates, ECFMG (Education Council for Foreign Medical Graduates)
Location: National
Data variables: Not available

Content Description: A conference report expected to be published in February, 1976 concerning the status of Asian American medical professionals in the U.S. The conference was organized by JWK International under the auspices of the U.S. DHEW. The conference was attended by some 30 representatives from Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino and Korean communities. Discussion was concentrated around the issue of the repatriation order by the State Department which will affect a large number of foreign doctors from Asia. Several recommendations to improve the lot of Asian Americans in the health professions resulted from the conference.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: The repatriation order will affect a good number of Asian foreign doctors who are in the U.S. as visitors and exchange program participants and applied for or planned to apply for a permanent visa. Among the recommendations made by the conference participants were: 1) training programs for FMG's in order to inform them of their rights 2) more accurate count of AA residing in the US in order to receive a fair share of the Federal funds for health care and education, 3) training programs to promote Asian Americans in health careers and 4) improve health service to Asian Americans.

Availability: Inquire to DHEW, Washington, D.C.

Kagan, Jerome and Kearsley, Richard, Effect of Day Care on Early Child Development: Progress Report, Department of Psychology and Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, April, 1973, 83 pages, Funding Org.: Office of Child Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Chinese, Caucasians, Spanish
Descriptors: Early Childhood Education, Child Development, Day Care Programs, Seperation Anxiety, Socioeconomic Differences, Multilingualism.
Location: Tremont Day Care Center Area, Boston, Massachusetts
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This report is an assessment and data analysis of a research project which was conducted September 1, 1972 through April 1, 1973, to determine whether residence in the Tremont Day Care Street Infant Center had any significant effect on the cognitive social and affective development of infants.

Study Methodology: Children who entered the Multilingual Center at the age of 3-1/2 months were from Chinese speaking, Spanish speaking or English speaking families. Three groups of children were chosen for the purpose of this study; 28 attending the Day Care Center, 28 were raised at home, and 10 were in the custodial day care programs. They designed,pretested and implemented the assessment battery at 20 month and have evaluated 1/2 of this sample at that age. The final evaluation will be done when these children are 28 and 30 months old.

Findings and Conclusions: Preliminary analysis suggest no important differences in intensity of maternal attachment and separation anxiety between day care and home-reared children. However, there seems to be a difference in degree of anxiety and timidity in new social situations between working class Chinese children and middle class Chinese and Caucasians. The working class Chinese children in day care are more timid and fearful and less social than others.

Availability: ERIC # ED 081 492, MF-$0.65, HC-$3.29

Kagiwada, George, "Assimilation of Nisei in L.A." in Conroy, Miyakawa, East Across the Pacific, American Bibliographic Center, Clio Press 1968, pages 268-278.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Culture, Generational Differences, Nisei.
Location: Los Angeles
Data Variables: Age, Attitudes.

Content Description: This paper examines intergenerational changes in the assimilation of Japanese Americans.

Study Methodology: Survey was conducted through a mailed questionnaire. 148 responded in January 1967.

Findings and Conclusions: Those who perceived low discrimination are more likely to be highly assimilated than those who perceive high discrimination. The Nisei and Sansei in the high perceived discrimination group exhibited identical assimilation patterns. Data suggests caution in assuming a rapid trend toward greater structural assimilation over successive generations.

Availability: Publisher.

Kagiwada, George, Sakai, Joyce, and Lee, Gus (eds) Proceedings of the National Asian American Studies Conference II, A Tool of Change or a Tool of Control?, (held at California State University at San Jose, 6-8 July, 1973), Asian American Studies, Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of California, Davis, California, April 1974, 139 pages.
Funding Org.: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Region IX, Contract RO-IX-1587-73.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Pilipinos, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans
Descriptors: Asian Women's Issues, Asian Studies, Community Organization, Curriculum Development, Funding and Government Services
Location: National
Data variables: Number of instructors in Asian American Studies by ethnicity

Content Description: This report includes conference papers, workshop reports, panel presentations, outline of National Asian American Studies Coordinating Organization and notes on funding and government services.

Study Methodology: Speakers at the conference were academicians in Asian American Studies Departments. Information from 25 colleges and universities that have Asian American programs were solicited by questionnaire to provide data on instructors.

Findings and Conclusions: The Asian women's panel discussed their history and contemporary problems. In summary, they concluded that women are indispensable in the fight against the exploitative system in unity and cooperation with men and must assert their equality and dignity for success in this goal. A community organization presentation suggests that people unite to gain power in the community instead of working only toward self-interest projects. Unity will achieve action for issues concerning individuals.

An Asian American studies panel noted that such programs began by directing themselves at serving opressed Asian communities but under academic pressures have compromised too much due to lack of funding and striving toward academic acceptability causing isolation from the community. A workshop on public awareness notes that the influence of the media is pervasive on the images people have of Asians and Asians have of themselves. Complaints to the Federal Communications Commission and getting "airtime" for exposure to the public are suggested. Suggestions for procuring funding for programs are given.

Availability: Write to: Asian American Studies, Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of California, Davis, California, 95616. $2.50

* See also "Proceedings of the First National Conference on Asian American Studies" (University of Southern California, April 1971),

The Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, The Korean Immigrants in Hawaii, 1970-1974, A Study of Their Problems, May 1975, Honolulu, Hawaii, 56 pp.
Funding Org. Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Korean, Chinese, Japanese, Samoan, Pilipino
Descriptors: Immigrants, Economy, Education, Social Characteristics, Language barriers, Social services
Location: Honolulu, Hawaii
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Annual income/salary, Occupation/Employment, Household size-rental payments as % of income, Marital status, Immigration, Educational attainment, Types of public assistance, Problems in English usage

Content Description: This survey contains information on Korean immigrants in Hawaii since 1970. Social, economic, and educational characteristics are supplied. Also included are summaries of Chinese, Japanese, Samoan and Pilipino Immigrant surveys.

Study Methodology: 100 questionnaires were hand-delivered to visitors to the service center, adult students attending English classes at community schools and churches, parents of school children reached by the Service Center's legal component, and public housing residents in Kalihi. 86 Questionnaires were recovered, 70% of these were usable. Similar methodologies were used in the Chinese, Japanese, Samoan and Pilipino surveys.

Findings and Conclusions: Among the recommendations: Basic English language teaching systems and translators centers should be made available to Korean newcomers. The most pressing problems for the Chinese immigrants were language and finance. Public services should be announced on the local Japanese television station. The Dept. of Social Services and Housing and the Department of Industrial Relations should explore possibilities of making many Samoan families economically productive. Housing is the overwhelming choice as the major problem for immigrant Pilipino families.

Availability: Inquire to: Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Honolulu, Hawaii

Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, "Monthly Report for September and October 1975", Honolulu, Hawaii, (monthly), 18 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos, Koreans, Samoans
Descriptors: Social Services, Immigrants
Location: Honolulu, Hawaii
Data variables: Age, Sex, Year of Immigration by School, by Counseling Activities

Content Description: This is a project report covering two months of services provided by the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center. Client characteristics, services provided and various immigrant problems are reported.

Study Methodology: Data were collected by field workers during the report period.

Findings and Conclusions: Not available

Availability: Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Honolulu, Hawaii

Kalish, Richard A., Maloney, Michael, and Arkoff, Abe, "Cross-Cultural Comparisons of College Student Marital-Role References" in The Journal of Social Psychology, 1966, Vol. 68, pp. 41-47.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Caucasians
Descriptors: Culture, Interracial Marriage
Location: Hawaii, and Los Angeles
Data variables: Sex, Ethnicity by Los Angeles or Hawaii, Marriage-role Preference Scores.

Content Description: This study is a continuation of earlier investigations concerning marriage-role attitudes of Japanese Americans, Caucasians and Native Japanese.

Study Methodology: A total of 226 college students, 131 Caucasians and 95 Japanese Americans were tested to assess attitudes toward marriage. A 28-item, five-choice scale was used to measure male-dominant and equalitarian attitudes toward marriage and decision making between marriage partners. Researchers caution that the college student population may tend to hold more liberal attitudes than the rest of the population.

Findings and Conclusions: Males generally were found to be more male dominant in marriage-role attitudes, and Japanese American males in Hawaii (but not in Los Angeles) seemed notably high in this regard. Females generally have been found more equalitarian in attitude, and females in Japan (especially at high prestige universities) are strikingly so. (Author Abstract)

Availability; Journal article

Kalish, Richard A. and Reynold, David K, "Death and Bereavement in a Cross-Ethnic Context" (Final Report to the National Institutes of Mental Health) December, 1973, 28 pages.

Reynolds, David K. and Kalish, Richard A., "Anticipation of Futurity as a Function of Ethnicity and Age" in Journal of Gerontology, Vol 29, No. 2, pp. 224-231, 1974.

Kalish, Richard A. and Reynolds, David K. "Phenomenological Reality and Post-Death Contact" Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion" (no date) pp. 209-221.
Funding Org.: Center for Studies of Suicide Prevention, NIMH, Grant No. 7 ROI MH20822

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Blacks, Mexican Americans, Whites
Descriptors: Mental health, Attitudes toward death, Elderly
Location: Los Angeles
Data variables: Experience and attitude toward death and death contact by ethnicity.

Content Description: The research report and articles are based upon a study concerned with the way people verbalize their thinking about death, dying, and grieving, as well as the related ways they actually behave. The data were gathered on verbal and non-verbal levels with cross comparisons between 4 ethnic groups. (The report is accompanied by 8 appended journal articles. The authors have also written a comprehensive manuscript based on the study which will be published through the university press).

Study Methodology: The research was conducted in 4 phases: Community survey, newspaper analysis, interview with professionals and observation. The Community survey was conducted by bilingual interviewers using translated questionnaires. A total of 434 persons, divided equally among 4 ethnic groups and by sex were randomly selected for the one hour interviews. Content analyses of the newspapers of the 4 selected groups were analyzed for how each of these reported death. Interviews with professionals were conducted among 9 Blacks, 20 Japanese, 17 Mexicans and 11 White professionals. Observations were conducted in hospital wards, cemetaries, nursing homes, county coronors offices and during funeral services.

Findings and Conclusions: The intimacy of touching the body at the funeral was considered acceptable by all except for the Japanese. Over half the Japanese and Mexican Americans felt at least one year's wait was necessary before remarriage. Well over half the Blacks and Japanese but somewhat under half the Mexicans and Whites would tell someone of their pain rather than enduring it in silence. Fewer Japanese had arranged for someone to handle their affairs after they died. Traditionally such arrangements were handled automatically by persons filling roles designated by long custom. The Japanese can expect to pay the most for their funerals because more of them anticipate that friends and family will share in the expenses. The Japanese preferred cremation more than any other group.

Availability: Inquire NIMH, Rockville, Md.; Journal articles.

Kalish, Richard A., "Suicides: An Ethnic Comparison," in the Journal of Suicidology, July 1967, 10 pages and tables.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Hawaiian, Part Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Pilipinos, Puerto Ricans, Caucasians
Descriptors: Mental health, Suicides
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Suicide attempts, by sex, by age, by method, by selected indices of social disorganization, 1959-1965.

Content Description: This is a study report to investigate the demographic background of suicides and suicide attempts in Hawaii in relationship to ethnicity, age, sex, and other variables. The study goal was to determine the patterns and methods of suicide related to ethnic groups and to determine whether these patterns are related to indices of social disorganization. Tabular summary data were also included in this report.

Study Methodology: Data were obtained through U.S. Census, statistical reports of the Department of Health, and the Hawaii State Hospital audit and cohort analysis of first admissions to the Hawaii State Hospital.

Findings and Conclusions: Substantial differences between ethnic groups were found on several variables. Compared to those of East Asian ancestry, those of Southeast Asian, and Polynesian ancestry were more likely to have a high rate of attempts, a low ratio of successful suicides to unsuccessful attempts, a high proportion of youthful suicides and attempts, a large proportion of suicides caused by firearms, high rates of crime, mental hospitalization, divorce, and illegitimacy, and low occupational status. (Author)

Availability: Journal article.

Kalish, Richard A. and Mariwaki, Sharon, "The World of the Elderly Asian American", Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 29, No. 2, 1973, pp. 187-209.

Kalish, Richard A., Yuen, Sam, "Americans of East Asian Ancestry: Aging and the Aged, "Gerontologist, Vol. II, No. 1, Autumn 1973, pp. 36-47.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos
Descriptors: Elderly, Early Immigration, Culture, Service needs, Health, Attitudes, Research needs.
Location: Studies from many areas are cited.
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: These articles review the history, cultural origins and attitudes toward Asian elderly. Expectations and the economic situation of Japanese and Chinese elderly based upon traditional culture and history in the U. S. are compared to expectations of the middle aged and young Japanese and Chinese. The articles stress the need for Asian sterotypes of self-sufficiency to be re-evaluated and the health care and service needs of the elderly Asian American to be recognized.

Study Methodology: These articles are based upon a survey of the literature, personal accounts and professional experiences. (Kalish and Mariwaki): data was gathered from the U. S. Census, interviews and responses to forty letters sent to Asian American scholars.

Findings and Conclusions: Elderly Asian Americans have a personal history and present milieu not shared with younger Asian American or non-Asian elderly. Cultural origins, socialization, history in the U. S. and age-related changes must be understood. There is a need to investigate personality changes in Asian Americans that occur beyond age 60. Planning research should accompany food and housing programs. Many first generation Asian American values are counterproductive for maintaining later life satisfaction. The Asian American life-style and value system should be studied so that services are better oriented to the community.

Availability: Journal articles.

Kaneshige, Edward, "Cultural Factors in Group Counseling and Interaction," in The Personnel and Guidance Journal, Vol. 51, No. 6, February, 1973, pp. 407-412.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Counseling, Culture, College Students
Location: University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: Describes problems Japanese have with group counseling as a result of their personal values. The Japanese are hesitant to admit to a personal problem and are even less inclined to display this in public as they feel this is a sign of familial defect. The Japanese individual also tends to remain nonexpressive of emotional feelings, as in his/her culture, this is a sign of maturity.

Study Methodology: Narrative based on personal experience

Findings and Conclusions: Counselors must deal accordingly to "bring them out." The Japanese American should be helped to recognize that in certain cases, actions that are inconsistent with their traditional values would not be a denial of their cultural heritage.

Availability: Issues of the journal are available from: American Personnel and Guidance Association, Washington, D.C., $2.00.

Kaser, Tom, "State-run Caste System ? Job Hinges on Race and Sex," Advertiser, (3 articles in series), July 21, 1975, July 22, 1975, July 23, 1975, 7 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, Caucasians, Hawaiians
Descriptors: Employment, Public Employee, Women, Civilian Worker, Discrimination
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Employment in the counties by race and by sex

Content Description: These articles, by referring to the study made by the University of Hawaii, Professor Michael Haas, explain the employment practices enforced by State, County, and City governments in Hawaii. The first article discusses Haas's finding on the racial and sexual imbalance among employees of Hawaii State government. The second article analyzes employment within the City and County of Honolulu government. The third article explains the way in which government can reduce discrimination in hiring practices.

Study Methodology: Detailed research on data compiled in 1974, concerning 10,000 State employees in noneducational department and 7,250 workers in the City and County of Honolulu workforce.

Findings and Conclusions: Pockets of imbalance and favoritism exist through out the State, County, and City governments. Pilipinos were underrepresented in almost all kinds of jobs. Women were hired mostly in secretarial work. There are more public employees than civilian workers among the Japanese workforce. Chinese, Japanese and Koreans in the City government were over-represented in top level positions. Each department within these government levels showed racial favoritism toward particular Asian subgroups.

Availability: Honolulu "Advertiser", Honolulu, Hawaii

Katz, Martin M., Ph.D., and Sanborn, Kenneth O., Ph.D., "Multiethnic Studies of Psychopathology and Normality in Hawaii" in International Collaboration in Mental Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health, 1973, pp. 61-69

Katz, Martin M., et al., "Characterizing Differences in Psychopathology Among Ethnic Groups: A Preliminary Report on Hawaii-Japanese and Mainland-American Schizophrenics," in Mental Health Research in Asia and the Pacific, Caudill, W., and Lin Tsung-yi (eds.), East-West Center Press, Honolulu, Hawaii, pp. 148-163.
Funding Org.: DHEW; NIMH (in part)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Hawaiians, Caucasians
Descriptors: Mental disorders, Culture
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Inpatient multidimensional psychiatric scale

Content Description: This is a research study of psychopathology among four ethnic groups (Chinese, Hawaiian, Japanese, Pilipino) and Caucasians to define the behavior pattern or manifestations of psychosis differences among the ethnic groups. This is a preliminary study which follows and is closely related to the previous studies of the Hawaii State Hospital study and NIMH-PSC Collaborative Study of Drugs and Schizophrenia.

Study Methodology: Health professionals and lay people used an observational procedure to obtain information on behavior patterns of subjects in hospitals and in the community. A sample of 300 20-50 year old patients who had been admitted to Hawaii State Hospital over a period of two years for severe functional psyciatric disorders comprised the sample. The normal sample was drawn from a representative sample of 300 households in Hawaii and provided subsamples for all of the ethnic groups included in the patient group.

Findings and Conclusions: Patients from different ethnic groups do manifest psychosis differently and the differences are most pronounced in the expression of emotional states. The contrast was most marked between Japanese and Caucasian patients; Japanese were more schizoid, withdrawn and retarded, and Caucasians more emotional. Pilipino patients are more excited, hyperactive and have manic qualities compared to Japanese patients. There is less contrast between ethnic groups in the cognitive and perceptual aspects of psychosis.

Availability: Katz and Sanborn: U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock # 1724-00313, $2.10; Katz et al.,: East-West Center Press, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Keeley, Charles B., "Philippine Migration: Internal Movements and Emigration to the U.S.," International Migration Review, Vol. 7, Summer 1973, 14 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Immigration
Location: National
Data variables: Year immigration, by relation to U. S. citizens, Percentage of immigrants by age and sex, Immigrants by occupation, Immigrants admitted by preference category

Content Description: This article presents a summary and overview of three major Philippine population movements including the immigration to the United States which has increased sizably since the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Study Methodology: Data were collected from the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reports.

Findings and Conclusions: The change in United States immigration laws opened up new opportunity to overseas settlement which has been accepted by many and, most notably, by the well-educated, professional level worker.

Availability: Journal Article

Kiefer, Christie W., Changing Cultures, Changing Lives, Jossey-Bass, Inc.
San Francisco, 1974, 260 pages.
Funding Org.: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Acculturation, Community structure, Family Structure, History, Personality, Elderly, Youth, Generational differences
Location: San Francisco
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This book is an ethnographic study of the Japanese American community in San Francisco, aimed at showing how the cross-cultural study of personality change throughout the life cycle can enrich our understanding of man. Three generations of Japanese and their acculturation differences, both in behavior and in self-perception, were discussed and analyzed.

Study Methodology: The author and his assistants interviewed some 30 families in the San Francisco area (17 Issei, 14 Nisei, and 20 Sansei) for an average of about 9 hours in length over 3 or 4 sessions. The data were coded, scored and compared for analysis. This research study was a mixture of hard hypothesis-testing and exploratory ethnography based on the interview results with some 51 Japanese people and notes gathered through community meetings and other community activities.

Findings and Conclusions: Acculturation accounts for only part of the generation gap in the Japanese American community, a large portion of it deriving from historical and developmental differences between generations that result in different interests and resources. It seems the power conflict between Issei and Nisei has eased since World War II and the younger generation is now supportive of Isseis. The Nisei also seem to be gradually relinquishing their power to the Sansei.

Availability: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 615 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94111

Kim, Bok-Lim, "Asian Americans: No Model Minority" in Social Work, Vol. 18 No. 3, May 1973, pp. 44-53.

Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, Asian American.
Descriptors: Immigration, Socioeconomics, Employment, History, Discrimination, Health, Education, Social Service, Children, Warbrides, Recent Immigrant, Early Immigrant.
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: Describes absence of human services to meet Asian American needs.

Study Methodology: Review of information from various articles, reports and conferences, and experience in social work.

Findings and Conclusions: The author stresses that to understand the needs and problems of Asian Americans the following three groups should be differentiated: 1) immigrants before 1924, 2) war brides and adopted children immigrating after World War II, and 3) American-born Asians. Each group should be provided with services according to their uniqueness. Author recommends that gaps between needs and services be narrowed if social work professions are to have more involvement with direct services training and research. Collaborative relationships between Asian Americans and Schools of Social Work, social agencies, and National organizations are essential for problem-solving.

Availability: Journal article.

Kim, Bok-Lim, "Immigrants from Asia: A Challenge to Social Work," in
Social Welfare Forum, National Council on Social Work, Columbia University
Press, New York, 1974 pages 135-148.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asians
Descriptors: Immigrants, Demography, Social service needs, Health professionals, Employment, ESL
Location: Not applicable
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper describes the need for social service agencies to recognize the unique needs of the growing population of Asian immigrants.

Study Methodology: Based primarily on the author's own experiences as an immigrant, a social worker, and a researcher. References to pertinent studies and the 1970 U.S. Census are made.

Findings and Conclusions: Social service agencies should provide proper ESL classes, employment counseling, child care and housing referrals, emergency funds, or loans, and community education and training of volunteers within each ethnic community to serve the needs of the Asian immigrants.

Availability: Speech delivered at conference, Social Welfare Forum, National Council on Social Work, published by Columbia University Press, New York, N.Y.

Kim, Bok-Lim C, Condon, Margaret E.,"A Study of Asian Americans in Chicago: Their Socioeconomic Characteristics, Problems and Service Needs," October 15, 1975
Funding Org.: National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. DHEW

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans
Descriptors: Demography, Social Service Needs, Socioeconomics, Employment, Sociocultural aspects, Housing, Legislation, Immigrants
Location: Chicago, Illinois
Data Variables: Age, Annual income/salary, Enrollment, Occupation/Employment, Language, Services provided, Educational attainment, Discrimination experience.

Content Description: This study provides a baseline of demographic data on four Asian American communities in Chicago along with data concerning the need for social, employment, and health services. It also recommends appropriate directions for provision of services to this group.

Study Methodology: Of a sample of 1,392 cases, 726 interviews were conducted and completed. The total number conducted in each group were: 1) 228 Korean; 2) 199 Pilipino; 3) 150 Japanese; and 4) 149 Chinese. 1970 Census data were also used.

Findings and Conclusions: All groups expressed a need for bilingual staff, information, and accessability to social service centers. The author recommends an Asian Desk in the Mayor's and Governor's Offices, bilingual-bicultural education, and reorganization of service centers to provide assistance in problem areas for the four ethnic groups.

Availability: National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. DHEW, Rockville, Maryland

Kim, Bok-Lim C., "Casework with Japanese and Korean Wives of Americans" in Social Casework, May 1972, pp. 273-279.
Funding Org.: Not Available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Koreans
Descriptors: Social Services, Population, Immigration, Socio-economics, Women's Issues, Warbrides
Location: Seoul and Los Angeles
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: A description and analysis of surveys made on Japanese and Korean War brides; their socio-economic, educational, and social background before marriage and their social services needs after they came to the U.S.

Study Methodology: Data from 3 groups of war brides were analyzed.
Group A - Sept. 1958 - July 1959 - (47 Korean Women in Seoul, Korea)
Group B - May 1961 - March 1962 (data from International Institute of L.A.)
Group C - 1964 - May 1972 (8 cases of families)

Findings and Conclusions: Special consideration of Japanese and Korean War brides should be given in the area of social services because of the significant problems that they must face to overcome the acute social isolation and linguistic, physical and behavioral difficulties.

Availability: Journal article

Kim, Bok Lim C., "Plight of Asian Wives of American," in Response, July-August 1975, pp. 30-35.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, Vietnamese, Thai
Descriptors: War brides, Asian women, Social service needs, Health needs, Bilingual education needs, Adjustment problems
Location: National
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This article reports on the problems encountered by Asian wives who have immigrated with their husbands to the United States. Recommendations for assistance leading to an easier transition are made.

Study Methodology: Author's experiences as a social worker with Asian war brides.

Findings and Conclusions: An estimated 13,899 female spouses of American citizens, nearly half of them transracially married, entered the United States in 1973. These Asian wives have been subjected to severe physical abuse and deprivation in addition to experiencing cultural and social adjustment problems. The problems were brought on mainly because of these women's inability to seek help because of their social isolation, lack of English proficiency, unfamiliarity with American lifestyle, and fear of outside contacts. Organizations and agencies which could provide preventive and remedial services to these women and their spouses have been ignorant or insensitive to the problems. The author suggests that in planning and developing services and programs to deal with the problems, a combined and coordinative effort of health, social welfare, legal and religious organizations is needed. A National Committee on Concerned Asian Wives should be established immediately. Documents and data on Asian wives should be compiled and stored. Funding should be available to the local Asian agencies to strengthen their outreach programs more effectively.

Availability: Journal article.

Kim, Bok-Lim C., "Service Needs of Asian Immigrants as Seen by the Ethnic Churches: Korean Example", August 1973, 17 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Koreans, Asian Americans
Descriptors: Immigration, Social Service Needs, Employment
Location: Chicago, Illinois
Data variables: Annual Income/Salary, Occupation/Employment, Distribution of Needs

Content Description: This research study reports on the problems and service needs of the Korean immigrant population in Chicago.

Study Methodology: Ministers of Korean churches who were familiar with the problems of the Korean population filled out questionnaires based upon their knowledge of particular immigrant families.

Findings and Conclusions: The Korean population's problems in Chicago are similar to those of Asian immigrants across the country. The immigrants' timidity and different cultural expectations of sources of help combined with the ignorance of the American public have left thousands of immigrants without assistance. More factual information concerning Asian immigrants should become known.

Availability: Write to Jane Addams Graduate School of Social Work, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Kim, Sil Dong, Problems of Asian American Wives of U.S. Servicemen, Demonstration Project for Asian Americans, Seattle, Washington, July 1975, 84 pages and appendix.
Funding Org.: D.H.E.W., SRS Contract #08-P-7699/0-02

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, Vietnamese
Descriptors: War Brides, Women, Demography, Employment, Socioeconomic Characteristics, Social Services, Education, Language, Case Studies, Social Problems, Women's Issues, Immigration
Location: State of Washington
Data variables: Population Distribution by Geographic Area, by Ethnicity, by Age, by Year of Immigration, by Citizenship States, by Marital Status, by Characteristics of Their Husbands, by Family Composition, by Educational Status, by English Fluency, by Employment and Occupational Status, by Economic Status, by Participation in Social Activities.

Content Description: Research report. This research was conducted to evaluate the Asian wives (War bride)* of the Seattle Demonstration Project for Asian Americans. The purpose of this project is to demonstrate the effectiveness of bilingual/bicultural treatments of non-English speaking Asian wives in the Seattle, Puget Sound area. The purpose of this investigation is to find demographic characteristics of Asian wives of U.S. servicemen, to identify major problems facing them and to construct a theory about their social problems. The report contains a description of the methodology, data collected, and analysis of data. A sample of the interview questionnaire form is also included.

Study Methodology: Asian wives living in the State of Washington were first located through many contacts with employer, social and ethnic organizations, clubs and Army communities and the service component of the former DPAA project. Of the 1168 Asian wives identified, 180 were selected through stratified proportional random sampling. The interview was conducted with 137 of the randomly selected Asian wives.

Findings and Conclusions: According to this data, the Asian wives of U.S. servicemen are the most isolated, both culturally and socially, groups in the U.S. The data revealed that marital status and employment status are negatively related. The data also revealed that, on the one hand, English ability and family stability have positive effects on sociability and the sociability has positive effects on job satisfaction, and that, on the other hand, English ability has positive effects on job satisfaction but family stability has negative effects on job satisfaction.

The Asian wives, as a group, have serious deficiencies stemming from cultural differences, lack of education, improverishment, isolation, minimal-communication in the family, and narrow job-options; and they have substantial need for services from a wide range of service delivery systems.

Availability: Inquire: DHEW, Office of Research and Demonstration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Washington, D.C. 20201 or DPAA, 1801, 18th Ave., Seattle, Washington, 98122.

*Asian women who came to the U.S. as wives of Americans who had been serving in the U.S. military overseas.

King, Haitung and Haenszel, William, National Cancer Institute, "Cancer Mortality Among Foreign and Native Born Chinese in the United States," Journal of Chronic Disease, Great Britain, Vol. 26, 1973, pp 623-646.
Funding Org.: DHEW, National Cancer Institute

Racial/Ethnic Group: Chinese, Caucasian
Descriptors: Morbidity, Cancer, Vital Statistics
Location: National
Data variables: Age-Specific Death Rates, Primary Cancer Site

Content Description: Article on cancer among Chinese in America

Study Methodology: Study was based on data from the National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Division; the Singapore Health Statistics Dept., the World Health Organization; and the Taiwan Provincial Health Dept.

Findings and Conclusions: Data for U.S. Chinese must be carried over longer periods of time. It seems that the U.S. Chinese have a lower risk for breast and prostate cancer, and a high risk for cancer of the lung, colon, and esophagus. The Chinese represent a resource for study of cancer epidemiology.

Availability of Material: Journal article

Kitagawa, Daisuke, Issei and Nisei, The Internment Years, The Seabury Press, New York, 1967, 174 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Internment camps, Issei, Nisei, Discrimination, Attitudes, Family structure, Psychological problems.
Location: California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This book is a story of the author's experience as he spent more than a year in a California internment camp with other Japanese Americans of first and second generation during World War II. It describes the conditions and psychological conflicts which he and others suffered during the internment, and the fundamental sociological and psychological problems which even today confront Japanese Americans in the United States.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Those internment years were a period of intense suffering for Japanese Americans. The economic loss was only a small part of the damage while dislocation of family and communal patterns and disgrace brought on by imprisonment and questioning one's loyalty was more damaging. The racial segregation which gives birth to ghetto mentality is a menace to a society where a democratic foundation can be easily destroyed by an antidemocratic philosophy.

Availability: Seabury Press, PC $3.95

Kitano, Harry H.L., Japanese Americans: The Evolution of a Subculture Ethnic Groups in American Life Series, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1969, 186 pages.
Funding Org.: National Institute for Mental Health (in part)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: History, Adaptation, Acculturation, Family patterns, Community structure, Culture, Childrearing, Personality, Mental health, Mental disorder, Delinquency
Location: National
Data variables: Tabular data include: Marital status; Attitudes; Personality (California Psychological Inventory); Arrest rates; Hospitalization in Mental hospital rates; "Assimilation" by ethnic group, generation and area; Population distribution by state and county; Age Distribution; Reproduction rate; Family size ,Income; Schooling completed; Occupational distribution; Immigration.

Content Description: The author provides a social psychological look at the Japanese in the United States. From a brief history, the emphasis turns to such events as the war-time relocation of the Japanese and its effects and the role of culture in understanding Japanese American behavior. There is an analysis of the family, the community, and the personality of Japanese Americans by generation and a discussion of conforming and non-conforming behavior, including statistics on crimes, delinquency, mental illness, etc.

Study Methodology: Materials for this book were compiled from the literature and from the author's own extensive research on the psychology and sociology of Japanese Americans.

Findings and Conclusions: The first generation (Issei) continue to cultivate their Japaneseness. Their problems are those of any aging group--leisure time and finding useful roles. The second generation (Nisei) have achieved a remarkable professional and educational record comparable to or exceeding the majority community. With more leisure and economic success,the Nisei find typically American family problems of role and generation conflicts. The few Nisei who have not achieved economic success tend not to have incorporated values and behaviors of the lower-class population,either. The third generation (Sansei) are, by test results, achievement and interest preferences and social values, typically American. They are still transitional, however, students are still subdued and conforming. Their fierce desire for upward mobility is occasionally frightening. The judgement of Japanese as the model minority is a majority point of view. The kind of goodness that led them to accept the wartime evaluation can be a drawback. However, it would be tragic if the strengths of the Japanese culture were forgotten.

Availability: Ethnic Groups in American Life Series, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Other studies by the author include: H. Kitano, "Passive Discrimination: The Normal Person" in the Journal of Social Psychology, 1966, Vol. 70, pp. 23-31: H. Kitano, "Japanese American Mental Illness" in Changing Perspectives in Mental Illness, ed. by S. Plog et al. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Publishers, 1969; H. Kitano, "Mental Illness in Four Cultures" The Journal of Social Psychology, 1970, Vol. 80, pp. 121-134.

Kleinman, Joel C., Ph.D. et al., "Postgraduate Training and Work Experience of Non-ECFMG Certified Physicians in the U.S." in Medical Care, Vol. XIII, No. 3, March 1975, pp. 205-208.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino, Indian, South Asian, European, Cuban Mexican, and "Other" groups.
Descriptors: Foreign medical graduates, Health professionals, Training, Employment
Location: National
Data variables: Special training and job experience prior to entering U.S.

Content Description: The study was conducted to obtain data on the job duties and responsibilities of Non-ECFMG certified FMGs. The report consists of the data summary and analysis. Basic data concerning professional training and job experience were also collected.

Study Methodology: A questionnaire was distributed to all candidates taking the ECFMG (Education Council for Foreign Medical Graduates) examination on Jan. 24, 1973 in U.S. centers. Of 4,035 questionnaires sent to candidates, 3,935 (or 97%) were received and matched with ECFMG examination data. A random sample of 1,069 was then drawn for telephone interviews, and 850 (80%) were completed for the use of this study. Statistical tests were carried out using the standard X^2 statistic for contingency tables.

Findings and Conclusions: Of the 485 respondents that had special training, 59% were certified in a specialty. Of 285 Pilipino respondents, 55.5% had special training and 85.0% had work experience. Of 63 South Asian doctors responding, 55.9% had special training and 80.5% had job experience.

Availability: Journal article.

Koseki, Lawrence K., "Toward a Definition of Asian American Identity" (A Paper presented at the Conference on Social Work Practice in Pacific Asian Communities,) Oceanview Congregational Church, June 14, 1975, 16 pages
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Asian American Movement, Identity, History
Location: Not Available
Data variables: Definitions of the word "Asian American"

Content Description: Paper summarizing a larger research study examining the birth and survival process of the Asian American Social Workers (AASW) organization.

Study Methodology: Interviews with a sample group of 20 individuals who were founders of the organization and leaders over the years. Thirteen Japanese, 4 Chinese, 1 Pilipino, 1 Korean and 1 Chinese American.

Findings and Conclusions: A brief history of the movement is presented. The 20 respondents provided varied definitions to the term "Asian American". The term is continually expanding. Certain individuals identify more with the term than others. There is a difference in definition of the term when used within and without the group. The concept of pluralism extends beyond ethnic minority rubric of Asian American and applies to each Asian and Pacific Island group. Reasons cited for avoiding the term include individualistic ethnic pride, psychological insecurity and denial of heritage, and lack of understanding of the term. Reasons for joining together as a coalition group were: consciousness of small number, that it is the right time for minorities, the need for advocacy and redress, that this is the only Pan Asian organization, for mutual concerns and benefits and response to society's inequities and discrimination. The two most often cited problems were intergroup distrust and hostility, and language and cultural barriers. Seventeen of the 20 were optimistic that the group could continually work together as a unified group. Among authors' conclusions is that if Asians are to deal with the larger society and come to grips with the system, they will need to develop a consciousness of kind and find common bonds that can bind them together to mobilize for concerted action.

Availability: Contact author at the School of Social Work, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Koseki, Lawrence K., "American Psychological Association, "Asian American Mental Health - A Decade Ahead" (A presentation to the Conference on Minority Group Mental Training and Research Programs: Priorities to Year 1982), September 5, 1972, 18 pages.
Funding Org.: American Psychological Association

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Mental Health, Discrimination, Identity, Elderly, Youth Stereotypes.
Location: Hawaii, U.S.
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: Referring to studies and literature, the author analyzes the reasons for a high occurence of mental illness among Asian Americans, and recommends ways to ease the mental tensions experienced by the group.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Finding and Conclusions: The author concludes that the major mental health issue confronting Asian Americans is the lack of understanding and knowledge among the majority of the American population. The solution lies where the power, the will, the resources and the decision-making rest. The Asian Americans must strive for full participation in American society, and American society must promote such assimilation of Asian Americans.

Availability: American Psychological Association

Krisberg, Barry and Takagi, Paul, "Evaluation of the Chinatown Youth Services and Coordinating Center" Chinatown Youth Services and Coordinating Center, San Francisco, California, May 2, 1972, 26 pages.
Funding Org.: CYSCC

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Juvenile delinquency prevention, Youth programs
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Not available.

Content Description: This report presents a short-term evaluation of the delinquency prevention program operating in San Francisco's Chinatown.

Study Methodology: Interviews with CYSCC staff. Research problems bearing on the evaluation were said to be lack of concensus among the staff as to the goals or aims of CYSCC and the inability to examine the perspectives of the various clients of the CYSCC program because of the limited resources and short-term research orientation.

Findings and Conclusions: Findings were organized into four broad categories and discussed in relation to the activities and functions of CYSCC. The categories were: Nature and scope of the delinquency problem in the Chinatown community, the explicit and implicit goals of CYSCC, the viability of the youth services bureau, model of delinquency prevention in Chinatown and relationships between various components of the CYSCC program and between the program and outside agencies. Recommendations were: establishment of an executive committee of CYSCC to allocate, fund, program, staff and delegate rights and privileges across staff positions and reorganization of the staff activities of CYSCC.

Availability: ERIC, # ED110562, MF-$0.76, HC-$1.95 plus postage.

Kubany, Edward S., et al., "The Effects of Extrinsic Factors on Achievement-Oriented Behavior: A Non-Western Case," in Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring, 1970, pages 77-84.
Funding Org.: University of Hawaii, Social Science Research Institute and NIMH

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: High school students, Achievement motivation
Location: Rural Oahu, Hawaii
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This reports on research to test the hypothesis that the concept of intrinsic motivation may be irrelevant among cultures which attach significance to group acceptance. Pilipino boys were asked to perform tasks either in the presence of the experimenter or in anonymous privacy.

Study Methodology: The sample was twenty Pilipino high school boys, ages 14-16 from a lower income area school in Hawaii. They were given an opportunity to choose between an easy, medium, or difficult task level before attempting to "shoot down" airplanes with a "flight simulator". Ten each were assigned to (1) public, and (2) private conditions.

Findings and Conclusions: Social factors may influence achievement-oriented activity among Pilipinos. Subjects in the public condition, under the surveillance of the experimenter, selected a moderate risk on 75 out of 100 trials, significantly more than subjects in the private condition. These results are consistent with the notion that Pilipinos are highly concerned with social cues as guidelines for behavior.

Availability: Journal article.

Kuramoto, Ford H., "A History of the Shonien 1914-1972: An Account of a Program of Institutional Care of Japanese Children in Los Angeles," (SW.D. Thesis), School of Social Work, University of Southern California, June 1972. 214 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Group: Japanese
Descriptors: Child Welfare, Community Services, Asian-American History, Racisim, Issei, Nisei, Sansei
Location: Los Angeles, California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: Historical analysis of the ethnically oriented private social welfare system of Japanese in Los Angeles for the out-of-home care of children in terms of its origin and operational development. An important reason for the emergence of the home was the Christianity-based concept of community-oriented mutual aid when lack of numbers of families made foster homes and adoptions infeasible. During the interval between the two World Wars, the facility became a symbol of the spirit of Issei, maintenance of kinship ties, and continuity of Japanese culture through generations. The program was relocated to Manzanar during World War II, and, afterwards, reestablished in Los Angeles with technical assistance from local public and private agencies. In 1963 the program merged with Japanese American Community Services. The institutional care program was discontinued and the emphasis was on community service. The program received its first private funding from the larger community -- the United Way--since 1942, in 1970.

Study Methodology: Investigation of documents, materials, and correspondence of the Japanese Children's Home of Los Angeles, as well as interviews and a review of records from other agencies, particularly for pre-World War II data. Newspaper articles, earlier research and private collections also provided historical data.

Findings and Conclusions: Six issues are presented in the operational dynamics of the Shonien history: 1) welfare monumentalism--the depth of symbolic meaning held toward the institution by the community, 2) cultural transmission - a concern that motivated support for the program, 3) changes in recognition of child care needs - ideologically based or affected by the age of the majority of children in the community, 4) intergenerational dynamics, 5) racism in development of private philanthropy, 6) ethnic identity in succeeding generations.

Availability: UCLA Library ; R&E Associates, San Francisco, California.

Kuramato, Ford H., "Lessons We've Learned in the Federal Funding Game" , Rockville, Md., September 1974, 24 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian and Pacific Islanders
Descriptors: Federal funding, Federal programs, Social service program, Educational program, Health service program, Mental health service program
Location: National, U.S.
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper analyzes the experiences of Asian and Pacific Island Communities as they became involved in the Federal funding game. It presents an example of Federal agency related activities that began in Los Angeles with the Asian American Social Workers organization, discusses the types of experiences that have produced insights about the community itself and about the operating methods of Federal agencies. The paper concludes with several lessons which have been learned, implications for future directions that could be taken, and suggestions to Federal, state, and local governments about improving the methods of granting funds to these minority communities.

Study Methodology: Information is based on the author's personal experiences as both participant and observer.

Findings and Conclusions: There have been both negative and positive experiences as a result of interactions between Asians and Pacific Islanders and Federal agencies. Asians and Pacific Islanders have focused their attention exclusively on efforts directed toward their own needs until recently. However, the group is becoming aware of the necessity to also direct attention toward broader national issues. It is conceivable that they may organize themselves in such a way as to affect not only the programs of Federal bureaucracy but the political structure at the local, state and national levels.

Availability: U. S. DHEW, NIMH, Division of Mental Health Service Programs, Rockville, Md.

Kuramato, Ford H., "What Do Asian Want? An Examination of Issues in Social Work Education" in Education For Social Work; Fall 1971, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 7-17.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos
Descriptors: Social Work Education, Immigrants, History, Discrimination, Immigration Law, Socioeconomics, Identity, Asian Studies, Nisei, Assimilation, Elderly, Youth, Educational Needs, Social Services Needs, Social Services Agencies
Location: Not applicable
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The article describes the historical racism against Asian Americans in the U.S. by the White dominant society. Examples of such White supremacy include the exploitive motives of Whites in bringing Asian immigrants to the U.S., the immigration law that deeply deprived Asians, attitudes of the U.S. government, and employment and educational discrimination by the U.S. society toward Asian Americans. It also contains information on various social service agencies who are serving Asian Americans and the inadequacy of their activities to meet the real needs of Asian Americans, the new movement of social work education students and alumni, and a concluding statement about what direction social work education must take in order to solve the problems.

Study Methodology: Various studies by schools and agencies were used as references. The author also conducted a written questionnaire survey among a small group of potential Asian MSW students, first and second year MSW students, and MSW alumni.

Findings and Conclusions: In order to resolve the problems of Asian Americans with respect to social work education, one must review the achievement in the past not for what has been done but for how the actual needs have been met. It may mean a radical change for social work education and schools of social work. Unless the necessary sacrifices and commitments to the effort of ameliorating racism can be made, social work education will be part of the problem rather than part of the solution.

Availability: Journal article. Inquire to: Council on Social Work Education, 345 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017

Kurokawa, Minako, "Beyond Community Integration and Stability: A Comparative Study of Oriental and Mennonite Children", Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 25, No. 1, January 1969, pp. 195-214
Funding Org.: U. S. DHEW, National Institute of Mental Health

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Orientals", Mennonites (Canadians)
Descriptors: Culture, Suicide, Accident Proneness
Location: Not applicable
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: A study dealing with two groups of children who experience cultural conflict as the integration and the stability of their traditional social systems are disturbed. (author)

Study Methodology: Literature survey

Findings and Conclusions: It was hypothesized that well-behaved Asian children are not free of covert symptoms of maladjustment. Transitional Asian children show a great number of maladjustment symptoms due to the correlation between cultural conflict and mental disturbance.

Availability of Materials: Journal article

La Brack, Bruce, "Occupational Specialization Among California Sikhs, The Interplay of Culture and Economics," (paper prepared for delivery at the Fifth Punjab Studies Conference, March 21-23, 1975, Berkeley, Calif.) (Working Draft), 1975, 32 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: South Asians
Descriptors: Religion, History, Immigration, Economics, Farming
Location: California
Data variables: Population growth

Content Description: This paper describes the Punjabi Sikhs in California, and their success as agri-business farmers, particularly in orchard crop production. It examines how Sikhs became involved in California orchard farming, and what were the cultural and economic factors which have contributed to the successful exploitation of this highly technical and risky type of crop production and made them an important segment of the state's agri-business industry. Historical background and socio-economic characteristics of Sikhs, status of agri-business in California, and way in which these factors contributed to the success of Sikh farmers are analyzed.

Study Methodology: Not available.

Findings and Conclusions: Sikh immigrants who had been discriminated against for years, had little money, few prospects, and lacked skills beyond agricultural labor have become successful orchard farmers in California today. In North Sacramento Valley, Sikh farmers hold about 7145.71 production acres; and control about 25% of the peach production. Some of the important factors contributed to this change were low cost of living, the traditional Sikh life style; lower production costs through joint family labor, skill and experience, and Sikh talents and motivation as orchard farmers.

Availability: Inquire to Department of Anthropology, Collison College University of the Pacific, Stockton, California, 95211

La Brack, Bruce, "The East Indian Experience in America," to appear in Asians in North America: An Annotated Bibliography, (forthcoming publication of the Department of Asian American Studies, University of California at Davis), 53 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: South Asians*
Descriptors: History, Immigration, Bibliography
Location: National
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper includes a 12 page narrative and 40 page annotated bibliography of the history of South Asians in America. A brief review of five periods of South Asian immigration to the U. S., the character of the immigrants, the reactions of the general society towards the immigrants and the nature of the periods literature are provided.

Study Methodology: Review and compilation of historical literature, articles, theses, and ethnic publications pertaining to South Asians in the United States.

Findings and Conclusions: The fifth period--the mid 1960's to the present, sees renewed interest and recognititon of South Asians in the U. S. Materials relating to South Asians began to appear more frequently. Americans are beginning to realize the diversity of the 100,000 South Asians in the United States. In California alone there are concentrations of Gujuratis, Muslims, Fijian Sikhs and Hindus, Pujabi Sikhs, Bengalis and South Indians. The South Asians are starting to research and write their own histories. There are bilingual Indian radio programs (in English and Hindi or Punjabi) in many cities. The South Asian story is slowly finding a place in school textbooks. Clubs, associations and other organizations have begun to publish journals and newsletters which improve communications between segments of the South Asian population and inform the public at large about the community.

Availability: Inquire to: The Department of Asian American Studies, University of California at Davis.

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* Includes the native populations of the Republic of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

Lebra, Takie Sugiyama, "Acculturation Dilemma: The Function of Japanese Moral Values for Americanization, " CAE Newsletter, Vol. 3, No. 1
February, 1972, 8 pages
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Acculturation, Social psychological factors, Bicultural studies, Issei, Nisei
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper attempts to reinforce the three points of the non-linear mode--biculturality, selectivity, and social contingency, while accepting what is valid in the linear model which involves replacement of the old culture by a new one.

Study Methodology: The theory was supported by analysis of the content of moral education textbooks used by Japanese language schools, and the expressed attitutes and opinions of school principals, and Nisei informants in various professional fields.

Findings and Conclusions: It was found that the Japanese individual is trained morally and psychologically to be sensitive to social setting. In this respect, the native culture facilitates acculturation, although the reverse is not true (acculturation does not encourage retention of the native culture).

Availability: Computer Microfilm International Corporation, ERIC Documents, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Va. 22210

Lee, Changsoi, "The United States Immigration Policy and the Settlement of Koreans in America" (Revised Version), 1975, 55 pages.
Funding Org.: Academy of Korean Studies, Seoul, Korea

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Koreans
Descriptors: Immigration, History
Location: National
Data variables: Total Number, Age, Sex, Year of Immigration

Content Description: This paper examines the settlement of Korean immigrants to Hawaii and mainland U.S. in accordance with U.S. Immigration laws toward Asians. Study covers 1900 to present. Events include experience of Korean sugar plantation workers in Hawaii, the barring of Korean immigration and naturalization in the 1920's, and increase of Koreans who were students, political exiles or war brides in the 1950's when the annual quota for regular Korean immigrants was only 100. Korean community organizations and leaders, their political activities, and their impact on the Korean Independence movement is described. The role of Korean churches in bringing people together into a cohesive unit, keeping the community in touch with political situations in Korea, and passing on Korean culture and language to the children is described. The study concludes with analyses of current trends in immigration from Korea, and the socioeconomic characteristics of the immigrants. The author warns of increasing tendencies in the U.S. to blame scarcity of jobs on the growing number of immigrants.

Study Methodology: Review of historical literature, academic sources, and sources of statistical data including the Immigration and Naturalization reports and the U.S. Census.

Findings and Conclusions: Not available

Availability: Asian American Studies Program, University of Southern California

Lee, Don Chang, Acculturation of Korean Residents in Georgia, R and E Research Associates, San Francisco, Calif., 1975, 82 pages.

Lee, Don Chang, "Korean Family Organization in the United States: Role and Value Conflicts in a Foreign Culture" (prepared for 73rd Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, November 1974) 12 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Koreans
Descriptors: Community organization, Family structure, Immigrants Acculturation, Attitudes, Culture
Location: National, Georgia
Data variables: Total number, Year of immigration, Food preference

Content Description: These papers explore assimilation and community and family organization of Koreans. Lee (1975) explores Koreans in two Georgia cities: Athens, an academic community; and Atlanta, an urban community.

Study Methodology: Information was collected through interviews and research of literature.

Findings and Conclusions: Some findings are: most Korean families have little socialization with persons outside their own families; interracial marriage does not break the ethnic boundary; Koreans still maintain their identity as Koreans regardless of their marraige to Americans. Limited social interaction, stress caused by living in a foreign culture, and communication problems cause difficulty in assimilation; conflicts between parents and children arise from the fact that children are more acculturated than parents.

Availability: Lee (1975): R and E Research Associates, 4843 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif., 94112, Lee (1974), Inquire to: American Authropological Association, Washington, D.C.

Lee, Don Chang, "Koreans in the Atlanta Area: A Network Analysis" (prepared for the 9th Annual Meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society, Blacksburg, Virginia, April 1974,) 31 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Koreans
Descriptors: Sociocultural, Community structure, History
Location: Atlanta, Georgia
Data Variables: Year of Immigration, Population trends

Content Description: This study follows the pattern of Korean community development on the basis of the Koreans in the Atlanta area. Family patterns and relationships within the ethnic group are discussed.

Study Methodology: The main techniques of this study were interviewing (20 families in each community), gathering information from informants, and participant observation by the researcher.

Findings and Conclusions: The author notes that the isolation found by the Koreans motivates them to create interactions in an effort to overcome loneliness through relating to members of their own ethnic group. For example, picnics are arranged and Korean food is shared with those men who do not have wives to cook for them. Persons involved in the same field of study interact to exchange ideas and solve problems. Family ties are strong.

Availability: Inquire to Department of Anthropology, Georgia Southwestern College

Lee, Don Chiang, "Problems of Asian Wives of U.S. Citizens and Questions of Governmental Role Regarding Counseling of Asian Wives and Their Spouses," (Prepared for the National Project on Asian and Pacific Island Americans Colloquy, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C., Aug. 1975) 19 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Koreans
Desciptors: War Brides, Interracial marriages, Adjustment problems
Location: Georgia
Data variables: Number of wives of U.S. Citizens admitted. Socio-economic characteristics. Types of problems cited.

Content Description: The problems of Korean wives of American husbands in Georgia are described. Problems falling into four major categories are summarized: conflict between spouses due to differing expectations, cultural values and socio-economic backgrounds, communication problems of wives, conflict between mother and children, and problems of out-groups relationships and isolation.

Study Methodology: Data were gathered through an open-ended questionnaire from 50 Korean wife-American husband families.

Findings and Conclusions: Author recommends additional research (literature currently is scarce and sometimes contradictory), provision of orientation before the wives arrive in America, bilingual instruction and counseling at Military bases, funding by Federal and state agencies.

Availability: Distributed by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, National Project on Asian and Pacific Island Americans, 1121 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lee, Ivy, "Profiles of Asians in Sacramento, Final Report."
September 30, 1973, 65 pages
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, #IROIMH 21086-01

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino
Descriptors: Demography, Family characteristics, Cultural background, Political attitudes, Social attitudes, Social services
Location: Sacramento County
Data Variables: Age, Annual income/salary, Language, Attitudes, Demographic characteristics by number of individuals in family, by age, by educational attainment, by employment and by income. Social services organizations by number utilized, by service needs, and by attitude of clients toward the service agencies. Perceived neighborhood socio-economic status, attitude toward their ethnic identity. Children by age, by generation distribution, by language used at home, by educational aspirations (parents vs. children) and attitude toward their ethnic identy.

Content Description: This is a report on a survey to obtain demographic data, to determine the extent of usage of existing social services, to identify the needs of the community, to explore the potential for organizing the community, and to collect data on the younger generation for the purpose of cross-generational comparisons of attitudes and values. Data on Asian Americans who live in the south side of Sacramento were given.

Study Methodology: The data were obtained by interviewing a sample of Asian families in the Sacramento area. A total of 320 families, which consisted of 148 Chinese, 102 Japanese, and 52 Pilipino families were interviewed by bilingual interviewers of their own ethnic groups. Target individuals in the families to be interviewed were head of family and spouse, grandparents, and the two oldest dependent children. However, in actuality, the average number of individuals interviewed per family was less than two. The final sample cannot be considered a random sample but is, rather, a selective sample.

Findings and Conclusions: The sample consists of a large proportion of elderly people, the majority of whom are first generation and retired; who have had less than a high school education; and who do not speak English very well. The median income of the sample population was below the level for Sacramento County. Unemployment especially is a problem for the Chinese. Japanese elderly have transportation problems. The Chinese were the least efficient in using social services. It is not possible to make an evaluation of how fully Asians are utilizing social services (there were no comparison surveys during this report) but on the whole it is determined that the delivery system of these organizations is not geared to serving the Asian community. The system can be improved through providing bilingual services, hiring more Asian personnel, and publicizing their available services in the Asian community. The author also recommends that the attitudes, both within the service organizations and the Asian communities, must be changed to improve the current inadequacies.

Availability: ERIC, ED086774 EDRS Price MG - $0.65, HC - $3.29

Leibowitz, Arnold H., "Educational Policy and Political Acceptance: The Imposition of English as the Language of Instruction in American Schools." Center for Applied Linguistics, March, 1971, 132 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, American Indians, Mexican Americans, Puerto-Ricans, Germans
Descriptors: Bilingual Education, Educational Policy, Immigrants, Political Influences, Bilingual Education Act.
Location: Hawaii, California, U.S.
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: The purpose of this study is to analyze the reasons behind governmental decisions leading to the "English-only" instruction policy in the public schools and the recent softening of this policy by various states and local governments. The paper also examines the Bilingual Education Act and what it suggests as a government policy for the future.

Study Methodology: The author analyzes the experience of five ethnic groups. He shows the different behavior manifested by the government at various times towards these groups and how the requirement that English be the exclusive school language was imposed or withdrawn as government policy changed. The author describes the history of Japanese immigrants to Hawaii and California and political moods and governmental policy change toward Japanese through U.S. history.

Findings and Conclusions: The author's thesis is that such policies have considered neither the advantages which the child may have if he learns his native tongue nor the willingness of the non-English speaking groups to learn English. He finds, rather, that official acceptance or rejection of bilingualism in American schools has depended on whether the group involved has been considered politically and socially acceptable, and that the decisions to impose English as the sole language of instruction have reflected the popular attitude towards that particular ethnic group and the degree of hostility evidenced toward that group's natural development.

Availability: ERIC # ED 047321, HC-$6.58, MF-$0.65

Levin, Jack and Leong, William J., "Comparative Reference Group Behavior and Assimilation," in Phylon, Vol. 4, No. 5, September 1973, pp. 289-294
Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Acculturation, Youth, Social Background, Cultural Background, High School Students, College Students
Location: Boston
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The survey research was conducted to explore the relationship between assimilation process and group behavior of Chinese American high school and college students in the Boston area. Assimilation status in terms of High vs. Low by cultural and structural background was analyzed.

Study Methodology: The sample consisted of 107 Chinese American high school and college students, 57 male and 50 females, all living in the area of metropolitan Boston and who were in the various stages of assimilation. Data were obtained by means of anonymous self-administered questionnaires. The data were analyzed then categorized by assimilation indexes by reference group behavior (High vs. Low).

Findings and Conclusions: The data yielded consistent support for the hypothesis that assimilation enhances comparative reference group behavior. Social comparison was significantly greater than under conditions of cultural and social-structural assimilation. When minority members either accepted American values or successfully established patterns of interaction with other members of the U.S., a high degree of assimilation occurs.

Availability: Journal article

Lewis, Hilda P. and Lewis, Edward R., "Written Language Performance of Sixth-Grade Children of Low Socio-Economic Status from Bilingual and from Monolingual Backgrounds," in Journal of Experimental Education, Vol. 33, No. 3, Spring 1965, pp. 237-242
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Spanish
Descriptors: Bilingualism, English language skills, Elementary students
Location: California
Data variables: Mean achievement scores and written language proficiency scores for girls and boys of different language backgrounds.

Content Description: This comparative study analyzes the written language performance of monolingual, Chinese bilingual and Spanish bilingual sixth grade students in California. The study was conducted to investigate the relationship between bilingual backgrounds and written language performance in English, by sex, and by specific performances, e.g., verbal output, vocabulary, spelling, grammar, and composition skills. Tabular data are also included.

Study Methodology: Subjects were selected from 5 schools in racially and ethnically mixed low socioeconomic neighborhoods in one metropolitan California community. A sample of 212 students with 114 (61 boys, 53 girls) monolinguals, 56 (30 boys, 26 girls) Chinese bilinguals, and 42 (25 boys and 17 girls) Spanish bilinguals were studied.

Findings and Conclusions: Bilingualism in general did not appear to have an adverse effect upon written language performance. However, Chinese bilinguals made far more grammatical errors, especially among girls than other groups. Chinese bilinguals on the other hand were by far the most accurate spellers, the girls excelling the boys. The authors speculate as to whether the careful attention required in dealing with Chinese characters might have transferred positively to the learning of English spelling and whether the absence of grammar in Chinese negatively influences the learning of English grammar. The inverse relationship between extent of bilingual background and grammatical error suggested that less confusion results when Chinese is known well.

Availability: Journal article

Li, Frederick P., et al., Chinese Community Health Task Force, "Health Care for the Chinese Community in Boston" in American Journal of Public Health, April 1972, pp 536-539.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Health care, Health services, Cultural barriers, History
Location: Chinatown, Boston, Massachusetts
Data Variables: Sex, Annual income/salary, Physical health, Distribution of native-born and foreign-born in U.S.

Content Description: This report discusses some social and cultural origins of health needs among Chinese-Americans and describes the role of community participation in health programming for the Chinese community in Boston.

Study Methodology: Information for this report was collected by first-hand experience of the authors who work for various health facilities in the Boston area. Data from the 1960 Census and the Chinese Health Task Force studies are used.

Findings and Conclusions: Poor health is a consequence of poverty among Chinese Americans. These problems are aggravated by language and cultural barriers to medical care. Some have poor understanding of Western medicine and still adhere to ancient Chinese concepts. The Health Task Force has extended Emergency Room services, hired bilingual personnel at the medical center, and translated hospital signs and brochures into Chinese.

Availability: Journal article

Li, Peggy, Wong, Buck, and Kwan, Fong, "Garment Industry in Los Angeles Chinatown 1973-74, (Working Papers on Asian American Studies No. 5). Asian American Studies Center, University of California at Los Angeles. June 1975, 60 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Garment Industry, Employment, Asian Women
Location: Los Angeles, Chinatown
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: Report on a small survey of women workers in sewing factories in Los Angeles's Chinatown in 1973-74. The findings are interpreted from "Marxist-Leninist perspectives"aimed at discovering ways to organize politically and raise class consciousness in the community. Interesting findings about the dynamics of working in the garment factories are presented.

Study Methodology: Twenty-four workers in fourteen garment shops were interviewed about their background, working conditions, wages and benefits and grievances. Supportive information on property and business ownerships in the area were gathered from city records.

Findings and Conclusions: The women in the small shops are isolated and have few opportunities to share their views with one another. The owners also work in the shops and do small errands for their employees, thus they are viewed as fellow workers and antagonisms that could arise between owners and workers are avoided. The flexible working hours give the women more freedom to look after their household duties before going to the factory. The piece rate wage system where workers are paid at different rates according to type of garment sewn and whether or not they correct their sewing mistakes could not be converted into hourly rates and prevented a systematic method of comparing wages. The workers usually did not know where their garments were sold or for how much. The women lived in the area out of convenience to their place of work. Considerations based upon cultural ties to Chinatown appeared to subordinate to economic necessity of having to work in the area. The authors predicted that the small shop owners would support better schools, health care and cultural events, but would oppose political education and access to collective bargaining.

Availability: Asian American Studies Center, University of California, Los Angeles

Light, Ivan H. Ethnic Enterprise in America, University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 1972, 192 pages.
Funding Org.: Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Blacks
Descriptors: Business, Social welfare, Community organizations, History
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a research study of the sociological aspects of self-employment and social welfare among Chinese, Japanese and Blacks in Northern, urban areas of the U.S. between 1900 and 1940.

Study Methodology: Structural comparisons of the three groups were undertaken. Historical research using public records and secondary sources was supplemented by interviews with several community group leaders.

Findings and Conclusions: All three of the minority groups studied were forced out of the general labor market by discrimination in various forms, resulting in employment in the lowest paid, most menial jobs and in poverty. The Chinese and Japanese Americans responded to this discrimination by establishing communities based primarily on extended kinship and regional origin and by driving toward self-employment through such institutions. They developed specialized, voluntary associations to perform business and welfare functions which, among the Chinese and Japanese Americans, were performed by the community.

Availability: University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif., 94720

Lincoln University, Business and Education Training Center, Seventh Quarter Interim Report: Business and Education Training Center for Asian Americans, Lincoln University, San Francisco, California, October 1975, (quarterly), 7 pages.
Funding Org.: BOAE/DMTD contract #300750228

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Other
Descriptors: Curriculum, Business education, Employment status, Occupational goals
Location: Resource Centers in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose
Data variables: Demographic characteristics of students enrolled and graduated, Aug. 1975 - Oct. 1975

Content Description: Seventh report of the Business and Education training centers located in San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose. The three year old program is funded by BOAE/DMTD and administered by Lincoln University. The program is aimed at training entrepreneurial and managerial skills to Asian American students who are 18 years of age or over. Types of courses offered and utilized by students at each center, statistics of students enrolled and graduated, and other program activities were described. Plans for the eighth quarter. were also included.

Study Methodology: Data were obtained through the program file.

Findings and Conclusions: A total of six courses were offered by the Centers. Of the 208 students enrolled more than 70% were Chinese. Pilipino enrollment were the next largest, about 15%. At the end of the quarter 57.7% of the students graduated.

Availability: Lincoln University, 281 Masonic Avenue, San Francisco, California.

Lind, Andrew W., Hawaii's People, The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1967, 121 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, Spanish, Caucasian, Others
Descriptors: Demography, Residence, Economic status, Educational status, Social status, Race relations, Assimilation, Political participation, History.
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Interracial marriages, Marital status, Population 1853-1960, Employment status, Nativity, School enrollment of 16-17 year olds, Citizenship, Number of voters, Fertility

Content Description: This is a basic resource book about the population of Hawaii and the principles of human interaction that govern race relations in the State. The book covers the history of Hawaii and the Hawaiians. Demography, economy, political status, and education of the various ethnic groups on Hawaii are also discussed.

Study Methodology: The book is based upon the author's previous research on race relations in Hawaii. Sources of data include the U.S. Census, vital statistics, local surveys and various earlier demographic studies.

Findings and Conclusions: The biological fusion of Hawaii's people still requires generations for its completion. Assimilation of Hawaii's people moves more rapidly than amolgamation, but both processes are moving irresistibly forward.

Availability: The University Press of Hawaii, 533 Ward Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96814 - Price $2.50

Lock, Doris,"Statement of Asian Elderly Needs to the Washington State Office on Aging," Asian American Advisory Council, Office of the Governor, Olympia Washington, August 1973, 6 pages.
Funding Org.: Office of the Governor, Washington State

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, Asian Americans
Descriptors: Elderly, Social Service Needs, Socioeconomics, Population, Immigration, History
Location: Washington State
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This paper is an agency report submitted by the Asian American Advisory Council. It discusses the needs and problems of the Asian American elderly.

Study Methodology: A survey conducted by the Training Project for the Asian Elderly in Seattle, Washington was used for the basis of the recommendations made to meet the needs of Asian elderly.

Findings and Conclusions: Asian elderly need special and unique services in order to survive and maintain human dignity. The areas of housing, health, community services, food and nutrition, transportation, research and training should be provided by governmental agencies. Especially with the enactment of the Older Americans Act, the government agencies and community members should cooperate and coordinate their effort to improve their services to Asian elderly.

Availability: Contact Office of the Governor, Olympia, Washington

Loewen, James W., The Mississippi Chinese - Between Black and White, Harvard University Press, 1971, 236 pages.
Funding Org.: Ford Foundation, NIMH and Harvard University jointly

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Chinese, Blacks, Whites
Descriptors: Sociocultural Factors, Discrimination, Occupation, Interracial Families, Youth Problems
Location: Mississippi
Data Variables: Total Number, Sex, Year of Immigration, Occupation/Employment, Prejudices

Content Description: History of Chinese status transition in Mississippi; analysis of systems in which they acted; description of present trends; and assessment of the future of the group.

Study Methodology: Interviews, literature survey

Findings and Conclusions: Author states that in Mississippi, the Chinese population has leaped the economic gulf between the dominant White and subordinate Black groups. They are viewed as essentially "White" in some areas, but in other areas they are burdened with an ambiguous racial identity.

Availability: $10.00, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA

Los Angeles City Schools, Division of Career and Continuing Education, "Bridging the Asian Language and Cultural Gap: An Adult Basic Education Program: Interim Report," Los Angeles City Schools, Los Angeles, California, 1972, 90 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, Office of Education

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans
Descriptors: Adult basic education, English language instruction, ESL, Bicultural education, Curriculum development, Teacher training.
Location: Los Angeles, California
Data Variables: Not available

Content Description: This document describes a project designed to help Asian adults bridge the language and cultural gap through a two-pronged approach: the development of curriculum materials designed to deal with the specific phonological and structural problems of the Chinese, Pilipino, Japanese and Korean students and the sponsorship of in-service sessions for the purpose of giving ESL teachers a better understanding of the socio-cultural and linguistic backgrounds of their students. The document contains a progress report, a description of in-service training sessions, and instructional materials.

Study Methodology: Description of program components and activities.

Findings and Conclusions: Three in-service training sessions are described: (1) socio-cultural-economic background of the Chinese, Pilipinos, Japanese and Koreans: (2) the linguistic backgrounds of the Japanese and Koreans and (3) the linguistic background of the Pilipinos and Chinese. The instructional materials section provides phonological charts, structural charts and a sample lesson. The lessons are situationally oriented, structurally sequenced and designed to develop oral communication as well as reading and writing skills appropriate to beginning level students.

Availability: ERIC, # ED103703, MF - $0.76, HC-$4.43

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations, Expressions Shared by Vietnamese in America, Los Angeles, California, July 1[illegible]5, 11 pages.

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations, Cambodians in America, Los Angeles, California, August, 1975, 8 pages.

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations, The Chinese American: Inscrutable to Some, Los Angeles, California, May, 1975, 11 pages.
Funding Org.: Los Angeles County

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Vietnamese, Cambodians, Chinese
Descriptors: Recent immigrants, Culture, Social behavior
Location: Not applicable
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: These pamphlets describe various cultural practices of the Chinese, Cambodians, and Vietnamese. These explanations of social behavior may assist Americans in interacting with these groups.

Study Methodology: Information for these pamphlets were collected through interviews with members of the specific ethnic groups.

Findings and Conclusions: Some examples of cultural behavior are, the Chinese approach in life tends to be cautious and conservative, ruled by a high sense of duty to the family. Cambodians do not refuse an invitation directly, but may never intend on keeping the appointment. In general, Cambodians tend to be open, gentle, and trusting. The Vietnamese may refuse an invitation. Only when insisted upon, will he accept. This is a formality in their culture.

Availability: The Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations, 320 West Temple Street, No. 1184, Los Angeles, California, 90012.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Bureau of Special Operations, "Estimated Los Angeles County Asian Caseload," (memorandum presented to Asian Community Relations, November 27, 1973) Research Section, DPSS, 13 pages.
Funding Org.: County of Los Angeles

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, Samoan, Hawaiian
Descriptors: Social services, Case load.
Location: County of Los Angeles
Data variables: Estimated total number of cases and persons aided by Asian subgroup

Content Description: This report gives data on the number of Asians by subgroup that received categorical aids, Food Stamps, and Medical assistance for the period 1968-1973.

Study Methodology: These estimates are based upon the best estimates available from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Public Social Services, and Census Bureau information and is based upon distribution of each population in the county population. The staff had taken the caseload identified as Asian and applied percentages corresponding to those in the general population to come up with an estimated break-out of Asian subgroups.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Department of Public Social Services, Bureau of Special Operations, Los Angeles County, California

Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, "Quarterly Report on Public Welfare Employees," May 31, 1975. (Quarterly), Los Angeles, California, 19 pages.
Funding Org.: County of Los Angeles

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, White, Black, Spanish Surnamed, American Indian
Descriptors: Public welfare staff, Equal employment opportunity, Bilingual staff, Public employees.
Location: County of Los Angeles
Data Variables: County employees, by job category, by annual salary, sex, second language skills.

Content Description: This is a statistical report providing ethnic data on Los Angeles County Public Welfare employees.

Study Methodology: Racial/ethnic data are collected through visual surveys of the work force or from post-employment records.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, 3401 Rio Hondo Ave., El Monte, California 91731

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, "1970 Census, Census Tracts With 400 or More Asians and Hawaiians, Los Angeles County," Los Angeles, May 1973, 5 pages.
Funding Org.: County of Los Angeles

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Pilipinos, Hawaiians
Descriptors: Population
Location: Los Angeles county
Data variables: Total number Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Pilipinos, Hawaiians, and Asian and Hawaiians combined by Census tract, Percent of total population

Content Description: This table supplies Asian and Hawaiian data for Los Angeles County in those Census Tracts with 400 or more Asians and Hawaiians.

Study Methodology: The data were compiled from the 1970 Census of Population Second Count Summary Tapes.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Department of Regional Planning, County of Los Angeles, 320 W. Temple St., Los Angeles, California 90012

Lum, John Bernard, "An Effectiveness Study of English as a Second Language (ESL) and Chinese Bilingual Methods," Ph.D., Dissertation, University of California at Berkeley, 1971, 127 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Bilingual education, ESL, Immigrants
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Oral language maturity ratings, language skill ratings.

Content Description: This study investigates which teaching style, Chinese Bilingual or English as a Second Language leads to greater oral English maturity and how useful the Chinese language is in helping a non-English-speaking Chinese person learn oral English.

Study Methodology: First grade pupils were pretested to ensure a standard lack of proficiency in English and administered the Hoffman Bilingual Scale to insure they were monolingual/monocultural. Instructional methods acted as variables. Testing was done to measure progress.

Findings and Conclusions: If English language acquisition is the immediate and major objective, then ESL methods help the non-English-speaking Chinese child to acquire more mature oral English skills than similar children taught by methods using an increased amount of Chinese (bilingual method). ESL purports to teach English language skills primarily whereas Chinese bilingual teaching purports to have other goals besides English language acquisition. The problem for the Chinese newcomer who does not speak English is not only of methodology, but of philosophy as to what his goals and objectives are. The author recommends that definite periods be set aside for use of each language; that as long as Chinese language skills are sufficient, that time might be better used on upgrading English language skills until near equal proficiency in each language is attained; that both bilingual and ESL styles would do well to quickly increase the complexity of patterns taught; that schools carefully screen each child to determine if they may better profit from an ESL program or from a bilingual one; that schools upgrade the status of English language programs as foreign language programs for non-English speakers.

Availability: EDRS - ERIC #070 321 MF $0.65 HC $6.58.

Lum, Roger G., Mental Health Attitudes and Needs in San Francisco Chinatown, (forthcoming report)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Mental Health Needs, Mental Patients, Attitudes, Health Professionals
Location: Chinatown, San Francisco
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a psychological study of Chinese attempting to evaluate their attitude toward the causation, symptomology and outcome of mental illness and the functions of mental health professionals. The study was completed in June 1975, and a report is forthcoming. The findings of the first phase of this study,a mental health attitude survey entitled "Issues in the Study of Asian American Community," was published in the 1974 volume of Association of Asian American Psychologist Newsletter. This description is based upon a mimeographed description of the study which contains background information on the status of mental health, and mental health needs of Chinese in general, methods which will be used for collecting data, the purpose of the study, and the expected results.

Study Methodology: The study was conducted in three phases: 1) Mental health attitude survey- interviews were conducted in English, or if necessary, in Cantonese by bilingual Chinese American University students or Chinatown adults listed in the 1973 Polk Directory. The sample of 200 Chinese was randomly selected for the study. 2) Treatment census- the records of all Chinese patients seen over a one-year period at the Northeast Community Mental Health Service were reviewed. 3) Mental health resources survey-personal interviews and mailed questionnaires were given to private practitioners, family agencies, and psychiatric centers in the greater San Francisco area to discover the mental health resources available to the community residents.

Findings and Conclusions: Not yet available.

Availability: Inquire to: Dr. Rodger G. Lum, University of California, Berkeley,Psychology Clinic

Lurie, Elinore, et al. On Lok Senior Day Health Center: A Case Study, 1974, 21 pages.
Funding Org.: Administration on Aging, San Francisco Foundation, The Bathim Helping Fund, the Cowell Foundation, and many other local contributors.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipino, Italian
Descriptors: Elderly, Health Service, Social Service, Immigrant
Location: San Francisco, Chinatown/North Beach Area, California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: A draft of a program study report submitted to The Gerontologist for later publication. The report contains a brief history of the program, type of services offered to the needy elderly, and evaluation of the overall program including a cast analysis of the program. The center was opened in March 1973, and designed to assist elderly who are in need of health services. The center offered such services as physical examination, physiotherapy exercises, occupational therapy, health education, hot meals, personal care and recreation, social work services and nursing services.

Study Methodology: The study was made to evaluate a change in status over a span of time of participants, impact of the Center, and comparison of those receiving care at the center to those receiving care elsewhere during the period from March 1973 - August 1974. Data were obtained from staff records, interviews with staff, observations of participants, discussions with participants and other relevant sources.

Findings and Conclusions: Approximately 100 elderly participated in the program each week, 67% male, and predominatly Chinese (73%), with 15% Pilipino and 9% Italian. Participants were working class (65%), either widowed (43%), married and living alone (34%), in rented quarters (53%), or with spouse only (21%), and foreign born (90%). For the 136 participants who were in the program as of August 30, 1974, 17% required only rehabilitative or restorative therapies, 65% needed continuous medical supervision, 16% had potentially life-threatening conditions, and 3% had a presently life-threatening conditions. The authors recommend the continuation of the program along with a creation of a new health care institution.

Availability: Journal article

Lyman, Stanford M., The Asian in the West, Social Science and Humanities Publication No. 4, Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada System, Reno, Nevada 1970, 168 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese
Descriptors: History, Community organizations, Social structure, Personality, Culture
Location: San Francisco, Western U.S.
Data variables: Population and Distribution of Asians in the U.S., 1880-1950

Content Description: This book is composed of research studies written by the author over an 8 year period. Topics include historical background, present status of Chinese and Japanese communities, generational characteristics of Japanese, contrasts between Chinese and Japanese, and Chinese youth movements in Chniatown.

Study Methodology: Author's own research in Asian American communities, historical documents and secondary sources provide the information for this book.

Findings and Conclusions: Until recently the Asian has occupied an insignificant place in American history and American society. If American racism may be defined as the attempt to impose white Anglo-Saxon culture on the inhabitants of a continent then in its treatment of the Asian, white America perfected its plans for a modern, institutional, racist society. Chinese were truly strangers in a strange land. However, today there is a new Chinatown and a new sort of Chinese emerging in the United States. Japanese Nisei who survived the hatred and oppression of America's racism are now doomed to experience the end of their generation and to be overcome by Sansei, a truly acculturated generation, but still having been excluded for their racial differences, and truly capable of presenting a united front against American racism.

Availability: Western Studies Center, Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada System, Reno and Las Vegas, Nevada

Lyman, Stanford M., Chinese Americans, Random House, Inc., New York, New York, 1974, 213 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Early immigration, Racism, Employment discrimination, Social welfare problems, Community structure, Youth, Juvenile delinquency, Political movements
Location: National, California
Data Variables: Hiring policy, Ratio of men to women, Occupational distribution

Content Description: This book is one of an original series written to provide student-readers with a background and sociological evaluation of different ethnic groups. Chapters in this book cover early Chinese immigration to the U.S., the background of community organizations, the anti-Chinese movement, the subtler institutional racism, the class structure of Chinese Americans, current internal social problems, alienation, youthful rebellion and the development of new consciousness in the community.

Study Methodology: The book draws upon the author's own research on the history and sociology of Chinese and Japanese in the United States. Sources include historical documents, sociological and historical studies of Chinese in the United States and other primary and secondary sources.

Findings and Conclusions: Since the 1960's,the Chinese have experienced an outburst of ethnic consciousness. This stage does not adhere to the popular sociological theory that ethnic groups assimilate into the dominant culture. Instead, they are choosing new ideologies, institutions, and modes of self-expression.

Availability: Random House, Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, New York 10022, Price $2.95

Lyman, Stanford, "Red Guard on Grant Avenue: The Rise of Youthful Rebellion in Chinatown," in Asian Americans: Psychological Perspectives, S. Sue and N. Wagner (eds.) Science and Behavior Books, Palo Alto, California, 1973, pp. 20 - 44.

Funding Org.: Not applicable.
Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Youth, Immigration, Community organizations, Community, Political dynamics, History, Social problems, Garment industry.
Location: Chinatown, San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This paper explores a number of issues related to the political dynamics of the Chinatown Ghetto of San Francisco in the late sixties. Topics include: comparisons among the major youth organizations that rose in the community, a description of the traditional power structure of Chinatown and the "legitimate" counteraction of adults against the traditional order, and an outline of the new social problems of the community.

Study Methodology: The author is an academician who has long been involved in research on the history and sociology of Chinese and Japanese in the United States.

Findings and Conclusions: The rise of youthful rebellion results from an increase in the number of youth (both U. S. born and immigrant) and the harsh conditions of the ghetto in which the youth are imprisoned. There are two types: U. S. born school drop outs who are underemployed or unemployed and immigrant youths who speak little or no English and have little to offer in salable skills. Youth groups such as Leeway Inc., The Red Guards, and Hwa Ching were unable to establish their legitimacy in Chinatown or to provide their own members with satisfaction. The factions fought among themselves and were isolated from outside groups and larger issues. The most important youth organization that did have outside connections was the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action which acted as a dualistic communication and cultural bridge. At the top of the traditional community power structure is the Chinese Benevolent Association, comprised of merchants and clan leaders In addition to illegitimate rebellion of youth, there is legitimate counteraction of adults against the authority of the CBA, notably the Chinese American Citizen's Alliance, the Chinese American Democratic Club and the Concerned Chinese for Action and Change. Chinatown's cake of customary control may be beginning to crumble. Whatever the outcome in the continuing competition for community power, there still remains the burgeoning social problems of the ghetto.

Availability: Science and Behavior Books, Inc., Palo Alto, California. Also in Lyman, S., The Asian in the West, Social Science and Humanities, Publication No. 4, Western Studies Center, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, 1970.

Marsella, Anthony J., et al., "Ethnic Variations in the Expression of Depression," in *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, Vol. 4, No. 4, December 1973, pp. 435-458.

Marsella, Anthony J. and Galden, Charles G., "The Structure of Cognitive Abilities in Americans of Japanese and of European Ancestry in Hawaii," Ethnopsychology Laboratory Working Paper No. 2, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, March 1973, 16 pages and tables*.
Funding Org.: DHEW, Public Health Service, HIMH

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Caucasian
Descriptors: Mental health, Depression, College students
Location: University of Hawaii
Data variables: Results of factor analysis by ethnic group; Descriptive data and T-tests for ethnic groups; Summary of cognitive abilities by ethnic group.

Content Description: This is a study to identify and compare patterns of depressive disorders among American college students of Caucasian, Chinese, and Japanese ancestry and to relate these patterns to four variables which the researcher considers indispensable in understanding disordered behavior: culture, biological and psychological individual differences, the stress confronting the organism, and definitions of deviant behavior. (Author.)

Study Methodology: From a group of 508 college students at the University of Hawaii, 196 subjects were selected (130 Japanese, 36 Chinese, 30 Caucasian) for the study. Questionnaires using the Zung Self-Rating Depression scale were administered first to unselected groups, then the second questionnaire was administered by the author to the selected group of 196 subjects.

Findings and Conclusions: In general, existential symptoms dominated the patterns of the Japanese and Caucasians, while somatic symptoms were more characteristic of the Chinese. In addition, the Japanese evidenced an interpersonal symptom pattern and both Asian groups manifested a cognitive symptom pattern.

Availability: Journal article.

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* Related articles based upon this research include: Marsella, A. et al., "Ethnic Variations in the Phenomenology of Emotions: 1. Shame" *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, Vol. 5, No. 3; Marsella, A. et al., "Personality Correlates of Depressive Disorders in Female College Students of Different Ethnic Groups," in *The International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, Vol. 19, Nos. 1-2; Marsella, A. et al., "Cross-Validation of Self-Report Measures of Depression Among Normal Populations of Japanese, Chinese and Caucasian Ancestry," *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, Vol. 31, No. 2.

Maruyama, Magoroh, Ph.D., "Yellow Youth's Psychological Struggle" in Mental Hygiene, Vol. 55, No. 3, July 1971, pp. 382-390.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans.
Descriptors: Youth, Discrimination, Identity, Mental Health.
Location: San Francisco-Bay Area.
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: Article presenting exerpts from 6 essays written by Asian American high school students describing their encounters with prejudice in their schools and neighborhoods.

Study Methodology: Personal experience.

Findings and Conclusions: The students recounted a variety of childhood experiences characterized by incidences of being called by racial epithets, being picked on by other children, being ashamed or learning to hate one's own Asian appearance and color, having to compete with non-Asians in sports and in the classroom, identifying with other minorities (Blacks and Spanish), and being hurt by stereotypes that the Asian students have no problems with their school work. Some of the Asian students took pride in their heritage for the first time after they began joining Asian American organizations and associating with other Asians in high school.

Availability: Journal article.

Matsumoto, Gary M., Meredith, Gerald M., and Masudo, Minoru, "Ethnic Identity: Honolulu and Seattle Japanese-Americans," in Asian Americans: Psychological Perspectives, S. Sue and N. Wagner (eds.) Science and Behavior Books, Palo Alto, California, 1973, pp. 65-74.

Masuda, Minoru, Hasegarwa, R., Matsumato, G., "The Ethnic Identity Questionnaire: A Comparison of Three Japanese Age Groups in Tachikowa, Japan, Honolulu, and Seattle.," Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Vol. 4, No. 2, June 1973. pp. 229-245.

Funding Org.: National Institute of Mental Health, Stuht Psychiatric Research Fund, O'Donnell Psychiatric Research Fund and the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Identity, Generational Differences, Acculturation, Issei, Nisei, Sansei
Location: Japan, Honolulu and Seattle
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Education attainment, Religious identification, mean "Ethnic Identity" scores.

Content Description: These articles report on the degree of Japanese ethnic identification held by Japanese of three generations in Japan, Seattle, and Honolulu as measured by the Ethnic Identity Questionnaire.

Study Methodology: The Ethnic Identity Questionnaire (EIQ) was completed by 320 Japanese in Japan, 330 Japanese in Seattle, and 260 Japanese in Honolulu. Respondents were placed in three groups according to age (elder, middle-aged, young). The EIQ consists of 50 items to which the respondent rates on a five-point scale his disagreement or agreement. The items are composed of preferences for Japanese things (food, movies, etc.), personality characteristics, childrearing customs, family kinship items, interracial attitudes, etc.

Findings and Conclusions: The Japanese youth in Japan expressed stronger feelings of Caucasian discrimination, and rejection of the traditional concepts of filial piety, and family kinship. The Sansei (third generation) of Seattle, Honolulu, as well as Los Angeles (based upon an earlier study), have retained a considerable residue of Meiji cultural attitudes, indicating that the postwar-born youth in Japan are more militant and rebellious toward traditional family binds than Japanese Americans. Seven items were endorsed by all age groups at all locations. These items had to do with Japanese pride and the importance of retaining ethnic identification. There was successive generational erosion of ethnic identification from the Issei to the Sansei and all three generations of Honolulu Japanese Americans exhibited lower ethnic identification than did the corresponding generations in Seattle.

Availability: Journal articles.

Mayeske, George W., et al., A Study of the Achievement of Our Nation's Students, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, D.C., 1973, 175 pages.

Mayeske, George W., Okada, Tetsuo, and Beaton, Albert E. Jr., A Study of the Attitude Toward Life of Our Nation's Students U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 1973, 92 pages.

Mayeske, George W. and Beaton, Albert E. Jr., Special Studies of our Nation's Students, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 1975, 197 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Orientals," Whites, Blacks, Indian, Mexican American, Puerto Ricans
Descriptors: Education, Elementary and Secondary School Students, Achievements.
Location: Urban/Rural, Regional, National
Data Variables: Correlates of achievement levels (socioeconomic status, family background), correlates of attitude toward life, variation in scores for each group, comparisons by regions

Content Description: Three volumes of analyses of the student data obtained from the U.S. Office of Education's Fall, 1965, Equality of Educational Opportunity Survey of public elementary and secondary schools. The first study was concerned with the relationships between family and ethnic/racial background, school characteristics and achievement levels, while the second study examined the relationships between family background, school characteristics, achievement and outlook on life. The final study reexamines certain earlier findings employing new methods and new categories of variables (for example, sex and urban/rural).

Study Methodology: Some 650,000 students together with their teachers, principals, and superintendents in approximately 4,000 public schools throughout the country were tested and surveyed. The survey used a 5 percent sample of schools utilizing a two-stage, self-weighting, stratified cluster. Sample schools with higher percentages of minority students were weighted so that in the final result over 40 percent of the students in the survey were from minority groups. Detailed information both objective and attitudinal was collected and a battery of ability and achievement tests were administered. 3,404 Asian students in the Mid Atlantic and Far West regions were included in the sample.

Findings and Conclusions: The achievement study found that the average achievement level of Asians was the second highest of all groups, closely following that of Whites. The attitudinal study found that Asians scored second highest on attitude toward life (rating own chances of success favorably and inclined toward a philosophy of life based upon getting ahead through hard work and not luck) and scored one-third standard deviation below the Whites. The third study found that as increasingly more factors related to differing social backgrounds of the ethnic groups were taken into account, they tended to approach a common distribution compared to ethnicity. There were distinct regional differences for Asians. The performance of Asian students relative to White students were very different in the Far West as compared to the Mid Atlantic. Unlike the other students, family background played a larger role in achievement than school factors for Asians in the West.

Availability: U.S. Government Printing Office; (Achievement Study) Stock No. 1780-1055, $2.85; (Attitude Study) Stock No. 1780-01146 $2.15; (Special Study) Stock No. 017-080-01380-1 $3.95.

Maykovich, Minako K., "Black, Asian, and White Students in the Educational Opportunity Program," 1972, 105 pages
Funding Org.: National Center for Educational Research and Development, Regional Research Program, DHEW Office of Education, Contract # OEC-9-71-0053

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Blacks, Whites
Descriptors: Academic achievement, College, Youth, Economically disadvantaged, Higher Education, Learning motivation, Political attitude
Location: Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California
Data Variables: EOP and non-EOP students by achievement, Political attitudes, and Anxiety

Content Description: A report of the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) at Sacramento State College, which was established in the fall of 1968. The program is designed to assist economically and scholastically disadvantaged students who might not qualify for entering higher education and by admitting them into the regular educational program. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to establish whether or not EOP is successful in recruiting and developing disadvantaged but high potential students. The report reviews the literature which contains material on social mobility of the poor and lower class. Comparisons between EOP and non-EOP students, and between EOP students before entering the program, and after completing the one year program are made.

Findings and Conclusions: EOP students are likely to show lower motivation toward learning, have lower self-esteem, and feel powerless in controlling their environment and hence are politically and socially apathetic. Among Asians, regular students are significantly more likely than EOP students to have higher self-concept, but with regard to political consciousness and achievement, there are no significant differences between regular and EOP students. Asian students, in general, are likely to have low political consciousness and high achievement ratings.

Availability: ERIC, ED 073 220, EDRS Price: MF $0.65, HC $6.58.

Meyer, Gladys, and Kuo, Chia-Sing, "Chinatown Exploratory Planning Project," New York, (undated, post 1971), 29 pages.
Funding Org.: NIMH, Small Research Grant, MH 19707-01

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Community structure, Community development, Community service organization
Location: New York Chinatown
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This report is about a project inventorying the operative and proposed projects in health, welfare, and community organization. Methods of meeting the community's problems, including proposed sources of funding and structures for administering programs are assessed.

Study Methodology: The authors attended community meetings and interviewed strategic individuals. They followed the press, and reviewed unpublished papers on specific problems and proposals for funding.

Findings and Conclusions: The recommendations made are: 1) to establish a clearinghouse where one can find out what programs are being run and proposed; 2) to set up a directory of available services for information centers and organizations; 3) to strengthen relations between the Chinese subcommunity and greater New York; and 4) to establish an ongoing seminar on problems of community development with a focus on Chinatown.

Availability: Inquire to: National Institute for Mental Health, Rockville, Maryland.

Mick, Stephen S., "The Foreign Medical Graduate," Scientific American Vol. 232, No. 2, February 1975, pp. 14-21
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Europeans, South Americans, North Americans, Others
Descriptors: Foreign medical graduates, Immigration, Health professionals, Medical licensing
Location: National
Data variables: Regional distribution of countries contributing FMG's to the U.S., 1957, 1963, 1973; Places of education of the FMG practicing in the U.S., 1970

Content Description: This is an analytical paper which attempts to look into the trend of increasing foreign medical graduates in the United States and the concerns which have been expressed about this trend. By referring to various studies and reports concerning the issue, the author presents an in-depth analysis of the overall effects on U.S. medical manpower.

Study Methodology: Sources include immigration statistics, reports and statements on FMG's and research that the author has been engaged in at Yale University School of Medicine.

Findings and Conclusions: By the end of 1973, more than a fifth of the physicians practicing medicine in the U.S. and Canada were FMG's. Physicians trained in Asia now constitute the majority of FMG's. The trend is that more physicians from underdeveloped countries where fewer physicians are available for their own population are migrating to the U.S. Of all the FMG's taking the licensing examination, only 35 to 40% will pass the exam whereas 90% of the American medical graduates are expected to achieve the score. The reason is not at all clear on this account but it certainly presents problems for FMG's, as well as the American health society. The FMG's who practice in the U.S. will continue to play an important role in the nation's health-care system. It may not be possible for other nations to solve their medical manpower problems until the U.S. has solved its own.

Availability: Journal article.

Mid-Atlantic Conference on Community Concerns of Asian Americans, "Awareness and Action in the 70's" (Conference proceedings), April 26-27, 1974, 95 pages.
Funding Org.: NIMH (in part)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Economic development, Asian women, Discrimination, Education, Health needs, Elderly, Youth
Location: Mid-Atlantic States
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This conference addressed the issues of Asian stereotypes, Asian women, political action, economic development, employment and discrimination, health and mental health services, legal issues, education, and service needs of children, youth, elderly, and immigrants.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Representative Mink discusses Civil Rights and the need for Asians to unify and work toward areas of opportunity in society (legislative activities, etc.). The Council recommended economic development workshops, eliciting cooperation from the Small Business Administration, the media, and diplomats on economic matters. The establishment of a standing committee to work toward better health policies, a mental health clinic, and a health care referral service was recommended. Bilingual/bicultural education, higher education and the minority student, and social service programs for the elderly were discussed.

Availability: Inquire to NIMH, Rockville, Maryland

Mid-Jersey Chinese School and Chinese School of Greater Philadelphia. "Association of Chinese Schools, Second East Coast Conference, Nov. 30, 1974" East Brunswick, New Jersey, 13 pages.
Funding Org.: Mid-Jersey Chinese School and Chinese School of Greater Philadelphia

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Bilinqual/bicultural Education, Title VII (ESEA).
Location: East Coast, U.S.
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The purpose of this conference was for representatives from Chinese schools in the east coast region to get together to share teaching and administrative experiences, to exchange views, and to explore avenues for cooperation such as common textbooks. The conference was attended by some 88 delegates and guests representing 20 schools. Selected speeches delivered by many speakers, discussion session, summary, and future plans for the association were included in this report.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: The speeches covered many aspects of Chinese schools, ranging from an estimate of future growth of schools and pupils, Chinese American children's identity problems, techniques in teaching Chinese language to children, federal bilinqual education programs, and the importance of inter-school cooperation. The discussion sessions specialized on administration, language and cultural topics. The conference established an Association of Chinese Schools, a teaching method newsletter, and a lending library.

Availability: Write to P.C. Chou, 227 Hemlock Road, Wynnewood, Pa. 19096 (Copies of Pre-Conference report is available from V. C. Yeh, 28 Heather Drive, Somerset, New Jersey 08873)

Midwest Regional Conference on Asian Health, Education and Welfare, Proceedings of the First Midwest Regional Conference, Chicago, Ill., 1974, 47 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, NIMH (In part)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Social service needs
Location: Midwest
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This report traces the background of the conference, the conference itself, provides a summary of the recommendations of the delegates and describes post-conference efforts. Workshops themes were: senior citizens and the handicapped; Asian children, youth and families; immigration, job opportunities and economic development; Asian American studies; the media; research as tools for community organization and change; and education.

Study Methodology: Conference and Workshop reports

Findings and Conclusions: The Conference recommendations included: exploration of ways to promote interpersonal communications between members of families and among families; supporting Asian rights to employment and economic opportunities; identification and encouragment of training of community people to develop and initiate research of and for the community's needs.

Availability: Inquire to: U. S. DHEW, National Institute of Mental Health, Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs.

Miller, W.B., "Social Characteristics of Gang Members in Six Cities, Age, Sex, Social Status, Locale, National Background". Center for Criminal Justice, Harvard Law School July 7, 1975,
Funding Org.: Grant 74-NI-99047, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Gangs, Juvenile Delinquency, Crime, Youth
Geographic units: Cities
Location: New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco (two other cities had no Asian gang members)
Data variables: Number of gang members

Content Description: Survey findings on the situation of youth gangs in the 1970's and in what respects they may differ from predecessors.

Study methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Asian gangs, representing a relatively new development in United States cities, comprise the bulk of the gang problems in San Francisco, but are reported as well for Los Angeles, New York, and Chicago. While most attention is paid to what are called "Hong Kong Chinese" a rather surprising range of different Asian backgrounds are represented. Pilipino gangs are reported as an increasing problem in San Francisco and Los Angeles; in addition to Chinese and Pilipino gangs, there are reports of Korean, Japanese, Thai and other Asian origin gangs.

Availability: Paper may be available from Harvard Law School. Summary article is in U.S. News and World Report, Vol. 79, No. 1, July 7, 1975, pages 15-18.

Milon, John, "The Devolopment of Negation in English by a Second Language Learner", Tesol Quarterly, Vol. 8, No 2, June 1974, pp. 137-143.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: English as Second Language, Education
Location: Hawaii.
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This research report compares the developmental stages of negation in the acquisition of English as a first and second language.

Study Methodology: The subject, a 7 year old Japanese boy, was videotaped in a small-group situation at weekly intervals over the period Nov. 1970 to June 1971. He attended daily ESL classes.

Findings and Conclusions: Non-native speakers, if they are below the age of puberty, will acquire grammatical structures of negation in English in the same developmental sequence as that described for the acquisition of those structures by native speakers. (Author)

Availability: Journal article

Miu, Kenneth L. and Fuller, Gary L., "A Note on Residential Segregation in Honolulu" (no date), 4 pages
Funding Org.: East/West Population Institute, East/West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Hawaiians, Japanese, Pilipinos, Caucasians
Descriptors: Housing, Residence, Segregation, Discrimination
Location: Honolulu
Data variables: Residence by census tracts

Content Description: This is a study of residential patterns of Honolulu's major ethnic groups to determine the extent of residential segregation.

Study Methodology: Authors use a location quotient--ratio of proportion of an ethnic group to proportion of that ethnic group in the entire city of Honolulu--as a measure to identify a tendency toward dominance. Census data for 67 Census tracts were analyzed.

Findings and Conclusions: The greatest tendency toward racial segregation is exhibited by the Pilipino and Caucasian populations. Generalized distributional patterns for the two groups are virtually mirror images. Concentrations of Hawaiians are nearly identical but less extreme than that of Pilipinos. Only Japanese and Chinese are evenly concentrated throughout the city. Authors suggest the pattern illustrates the degree of acculturation of the different ethnic groups and degree of influence over economic and political processes. It is quite possible to conclude that residential location in Honolulu is influenced by race and ethnicity. The potential residential mobility is largely a function of ability to accumulate capital which is in turn due to length of residence. The surficial quiet of ethnic integration in Honolulu is underlain by a growing residential segregation based on length of tenure as a property owner.

Availability: Inquire to East/West Population Institute, East/West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii

Montero, Darrel, "Assimilation and Educational Achievement: The Case of the Second Generation Japanese American", 1973, 30 pages.
Funding Org.: Japanese-American Citizens League and Carnegie Corporation

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Culture, Education, Acculturation
Location: Los Angeles, California
Data variables: Attitudes, Educational Attainment, Religious Affiliation Ethnicity of Co-workers, Neighbors, and Friends

Content Description: The study hypothesis is that high Japanese American educational attainment is related to their cultural assimilation. Cultural assimilation is measured by intermarriage, practice of the Christian religion, race of friends, neighbors, and co-workers. The author finds that those Nisei who adopt most "American" values have more educational background.

Study Methodology: Questionnaires were mailed. Study is based upon responses from 2,342 Nisei in 1967, whose parents were living in the early 1960s. Older Niseis were underrepresented. Authors speculate they have probably undersampled peripheral and unaffiliated persons and taken a disproportionate share of the better educated and better off.

Findings and Conclusions: Authors find support for their hypothesis that these assimilations into Americans culture and educational achievement are positively related.

Availability: Japanese American Research Project, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California

Morales, Royal F., Makibaka: The Pilipino American Struggle, Mountainview Publishers, Los Angeles, California, 1974, 149 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino
Descriptors: Socioeconomics, Immigrants, History, Professional workers, Underemployment, Identity, Political movement, Educational need, Students, Elderly
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This book deals with events that have historical implications on the lives of Pilipino Americans such as methods of recruiting farm workers, the rapidly increasing population of second and third generations; the "brain drain" phenomena of the new immigrants and the emergence of another subculture in the American society.

Study Methodology: Information was gathered through percinent literature and the author's experience in Pilipino community programs.

Findings and Conclusions: In the recruitment and employment of qualified Pilipinos to decision making positions, affirmative action is long overdue. There are identity problems faced by Pilipino youths that need attention. The Pilipino aged are in need of programs to meet their needs.

Availability: Publisher: Mountainview Publishers, Incorporated, Los Angeles, California.

Morishima, James K., "The Evacuation: Impact on the Family," in Asian-American Psychological Perspectives, S. Sue and N. Wagmer (eds.), Science and Behavior Books, Palo Alto, California, 1973, pp. 13-19.

Funding Org.: Not applicable.
Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: History, Evacuation, Childrearing
Location: West Coast
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This paper describes the changes in intra-family relations among the 110,000 Japanese Americans in Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona who were evacuated from their homes and confined for three years to camps during World War II under Executive Order 9066.

Study Methodology: The paper is based upon a literature review and the author's previously unpublished research.

Findings and Conclusions: Little literature exists on the impact of the evacuation on the Japanese American family. The evacuation served as a stimulus for getting families together again. Adults had to find ways of coping with leisure. Privacy disappeared. Pressures to conform became almost unbearable in the camp. Many felt their "Americanization" was irreparably retarded as a result of the camps; others made conscious efforts to be more American after release. For many children, the evacuation was the happiest period of their lives. There was no scarcity of friends and discipline was lax. Children tended to band together with minimal adult supervision. Family solidarity was difficult since meals were eaten communally. The relatively homogeneous Japanese value system became the dominant theme. More and more psychological punishment was utilized and physical punishment was relied upon less and less. Data on the lasting impact of the camps are sadly lacking in depth and scope. Reports on the evacuation should be read in light of the inadequacies which underlie them.

Availability: Science and Behavior Books, Inc., Palo Alto, California, $5.95.

Morton, N.E., Stout, W.T., Fischer, C. "Academic Performance in Hawaii", State of Hawaii, Department of Education, October 9, 1975, 24 pp.
Funding Org. NIH

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos, Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Caucasians
Descriptors: Education, Academic performance, Elementary school students, Socioeconomics
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Not available

Content Description: Research report differences among census tracts in academic performance are estimated and related by path analysis to social class, race and school characteristics in Hawaii, the only American state without local autonomous school districts.

Study Methodology: Data were obtained from published and unpublished reports of the State of Hawaii Department of Education and the 1970 Census. There is correspondence between the two data sets so that school characteristics can be distributed by census tract and vice versa.

Findings and Conclusions: Individual schools have a significant effect on academic performance and race does not. It appears that class is the major cause of census tract differences in academic performance. There was a marked tendency for Japanese and Caucasians to score high and Pilipinos and Hawaiians to score low on standardized tests.

Availability: Inquire: State of Hawaii Department of Education, 1980 EW Rd.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Munoz, Alfredo H., The Pilipinos in America, Mountainview Publishers, Inc., Los Angeles, California, 1971, 181 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Recent immigrants, Professional workers, College graduates, Socio-economic status, Elderly
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This book describes the assimilation process of the Pilipinos in America. Identity problems, Pilipino professionals, and rising social status are discussed.

Study Methodology: The author compiled the book through interviews and direct contact with the Pilipino communities around the country.

Findings and Conclusions: The Pilipinos in America constitute a significant minority, small enough to watch, successful enough to take over important positions, and large enough to decide local elections in certain places.

Availability: Mountainview Publishers, Incorporated, Los Angeles, California

Munoz, Faye Untalan, "Pacific Islanders, a Perplexed, Neglected Minority" in Church and Society, Vol. 64, No. 3, Jan.-Feb., 1974, pages 15-23
Funding Org.: **Not available.**

Ethnic/Racial Groups: **Guamanian, Hawaiian, Samoan**
Descriptors: Immigrants, Immigration law, History, Educational needs, Acculturation, Social service needs, Identity, Racial discrimination
Location: National
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The article describes the history of immigrants from the Pacific islands to the U.S.; their social, educational, and economic status before and after immigration; their social, educational and economic needs; their desire to maintain their identity; and their desire for assimilation into U.S. society. This is one of the few documents which discuss Guamanians in the U.S.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: A large number of immigrants from Guam and Samoa come to the U.S. by enlisting in the military services, in search of a better life or in search of better education and job training. These immigrants are faced with numerous problems when they arrive in the U.S. Economic problems occur as they enter unskilled dead-end jobs. The youth feel rootless because of a gap between the island life and life in the U.S. Among the elderly, a feeling of uselessness descends as living styles change and authority and responsibility diminishes. Value conflicts occur daily among these immigrants. Beset by many problems in America, the Islanders are concerned about their future as a race and the future of their children.

Availability: **Journal article.**

Murase, Kenji (ed.), Asian American Task Force Report: Problems and Issues in Social Work Education, Council on Social Work Education, New York, 1973, 48 pages.
Funding Org.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, NIMH

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Social work education, Social welfare needs, Educational professions, Service delivery models
Location: National
Data variables: Social welfare, Faculty by rank, Social work students

Content Description: This is a report developed by the Asian American Task Force of the Council on Social Work Education. The four major areas of concern are community involvement, delivery of services, recruitment of students and faculty, and curriculum content.

Study Methodology: Data were collected from the National Association of Social Workers and Council on Social Work Education reports.

Findings and Conclusions: Recommendations made were to continue the Task Force as a work group; to hire a staff to implement the recommendations; to provide technical assistance in social services to Asian communities; to establish a curriculum building committee; to encourage schools of social work to recruit Asian American students; to establish a program to facilitate the entry of more Asians to faculty positions; and to encourage membership of Asians in policymaking bodies of schools of social work.

Availability: Inquire to: Council of Social Work Education, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y., 10017

Murphy, Patricia, San Francisco Department of Public Health, "Tuberculosis Control in San Francisco's Chinatown", American Journal of Nursing, Vol 70 #5, May 1970, pages 1044-1046.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Health Care Utilization, TB, Elderly
Location: Chinatown, San Francisco
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper discusses the increase in health services utilization in Chinatown, when the clinic staff adopted procedures sensitive to Chinese culture.

Study Methodology: Based on author's experiences as a supervisory public health nurse at the Chinatown Clinic.

Findings and Conclusions: Utilization was improved when an interpreter was provided; appointments were scheduled in the afternnoon and home services were provided.
Availability: Journal article

National Education Association, "14th National NEA Conference on Civil Human Rights: Equal Education Opportunity for Asian Americans and Pacific/Islanders in the United States," will be available February 1976, NEA, Washington, D.C., 36 pages.

National Education Association, Report of the National Education Association Asian American Task Force, 1974-1975, Washington, D.C., 11 pages.

Asian American Task Force, NEA Representative Assembly, "Report of the NEA Asian American Task Force (Representative Assembly Action Required)," 1974 8 pages.
Funding Org.: National Education Association, Washington, D.C.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders
Descriptors: Education needs, Crime in school, Bilingual education, Employment, Community services, Bilingual/Bicultural education, Curriculum, Faculty, Students
Location: National, West Coast, Hawaii
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: These are reports of the NEA workshops and conferences on Asian Americans which were attended by representatives from various educational organizations, employment organizations, community organizations and interest groups. Topics discussed were; violence in schools, bilingual education, employment in education, community organizing, multicultural education, and curriculum and instructional materials.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: The 1974 conference concluded that the problems have been identified, and what is needed now is for NEA to establish a commission on Asian concerns that will provide Asian input to design for and develop programs, procedures, and workable solutions to the Asian problems in the U.S. Establishment of bilingual bicultural programs, promotion of Asian American teachers, promotion of input by the parents of students, and more comprehensive teacher training in the area of bilingual education are recommended. The results of the San Francisco Project on Bilingual Neglect in 1975 reveal lack of commitment on the part of the local government, lack of teaching materials, lack of bilingual teacher training. NEA's Conference on Educational Neglect concluded that any consideration less than bilingual/multi-cultural education must be classified as inadequate and not within the mandate of Lau v. Nichols and ESL can only be considered a subcomponent of bi/mul. Due to lack of materials on studies of and concerns for Asians and Pacific Islanders, the Task Force recommended the establishment of an Office of Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs within NEA's National Office. NEA opposes the use of tests biased against those who are culturally and linguistically different. (1976 findings are not yet available.)

Availability: NEA, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

National Research Council, Commission on Human Resources, Summary Report 1973, Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., May 1974, 19 pages

National Research Council, Commission on Human Resources, Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1973, (Data file) (Annual)
Funding Org.: National Science Foundation, U.S. Office of Education, National Institutes of Health, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", Blacks, American Indians, Spanish, Mexican American, Puerto Rican
Descriptors: Doctorate recipients, Professional education
Location: National, States

Data Variables: Demographic characteristics, Socioeconomic characteristics, Citizenship, Field, Time lapse from B.A. to Doctorate, Postdoctoral employment, Sources of support in graduate school.

Content Description: The report supplies a brief summary of data gathered from the annual Survey of Earned Doctorates in the United States. The graduates of 1973 were the first to respond to questions on racial or ethnic group. The published report includes data on field of doctorate and citizenship status by ethnic/racial groups. It does not include professional degrees such as MD, DDS and DVM.

Methodology: Questionnaire forms are distributed with the cooperation of graduate deans and are filled out by graduates as they complete all requirements for their doctoral degrees.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Communications may be addressed to the Commission on Human Resources, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20418

National Science Foundation, Characteristics of the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers, (Part 1, Demographic and Educational Characteristics; Part 2, Employment; Part 3, Geographic Characteristics: 1974)
Funding Org.: National Science Foundation

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Asian Americans, Non-Asian/Pacific Groups
Descriptors: Professionals, Affirmative Action, Scientists, Engineers, Education, Employment
Location: National
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Occupation/Employment
Other Variables: Citizenship, Work Activity, Highest Degree Earned

Content Description: Findings from a 1974 survey of Scientists and Engineers in the United States.

Study Methodology: A survey sample of 50,000 scientists and engineers in the United States were interviewed by mail.

Findings and Conclusions: Researchers estimate there are 1.5 million scientists in the United States out of which 11,000 are Asian Americans.

Availability: Part I will be available from NSF in early 1976, Part 2 will be available in mid-1976 and Part 3 will be available in late 1976.

Navarro, Jovina (ed .), Diwang Pilipino, Pilipino Consciousness, Asian American Studies, University of California, Davis, 1974, 47 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino
Descriptors: History, Racism, Immigration, Community organization, New immigrants, Socio-economics, Foreign medical graduates.
Location: National
Data variables: Destination of immigrants by state.

Content Description: This is a collection of articles, essays, and poems on the Pilipino experience in America. Subjects covered include history, immigrants, immigration law, employment problems of professionals, and community organization.

Study Methodology: Materials reflect research and personal experiences.

Findings and Conclusions: It is recommended that the Pilipinos organize to be recognized by the dominant society. Mass support from the Pilipino people is needed to obtain power and change.

Availability: Asian American Studies, Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of California, Davis, California, 95616

Nee, Victor G., and Brett De Bary Nee, Longtime Californ': A Documentary Study of an American Chinatown, Pantheon Books, New York, 1972, 410 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Immigrants, History, Socioeconomics, Employment, Discrimination, Culture, Health, Education, Housing, Social services, Business, Youth, Elderly, Services, Business, Youth, Elderly.
Location: San Francisco, Chinatown
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This study covers Chinatown's history, culture, social structure, religion, housing problems, health, education, economy, employment, discrimination, and the new movement of people into the community.

Study Methodology: Interviews were conducted with people who live in San Francisco, Chinatown. First interviews began on June 1970, ended at the end of the summer (4 months). The second interviews began in May 1971. Authors lived in Chinatown for 11 months during this period. Most of the Chinese who were interviewed were English-speaking people. In a few cases, the non-English speaking Chinese were interviewed using a tape recording method. The authors also received expert opinion and assistance from noted scholars and program operators in the Chinatown area and other areas in the U.S.

Findings and Conclusions: There was a striking contrast between the atmosphere of Summer 1971 and that of the preceding summer. The continuation of national recession and failure of Federal anti-poverty programs seems to diminish the peoples' anticipation for a better life. The acute sense of racial tension seems to be subsiding as the relationship between U.S. and China improves. Even though there seems to be little change in the pressing problems which had affected the lives of these people, the mood of Chinatown seems less agitated than it had been before.

Availability: Pantheon Books, New York.

Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation Chinatown-North Beach Law Office, "Chinatown English Language Problem: School Survey Preliminary Report," San Francisco, California, 1969, 8 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: ESL, Bilingual education, English Language proficiency
Location: Chinatown, San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Over-crowded schools by total students, Percent Chinese; Number of Chinese language-handicapped students by ESL teachers, Additional planned ESL teachers, Total teachers, Percent teacher increase required, by school year.

Content Description: This report discusses the problem of the language-handicapped of Chinatown and points up deficiencies in present San Francisco Unified School District bilingual programs. Recommendations are made to improve conditions within existing means.

Study Methodology: Authors are affiliated with the Chinatown-North Beach Law Office and deal with many of the social and economic problems of the community.

Findings and Conclusions: The Chinatown-North Beach Law Office describes the present Unified School District's Chinese bilingual program as unable to meet the needs of over 3,000 language-handicapped students due to insufficient funds, teachers, classroom space and educational materials. Suggestions made included: prefabricated classrooms, additional classes scheduled in the evening, uniform tests to evaluate students' progress. Primary emphasis was placed upon assisting students who are beginning English.

Availability: Inquire to: Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation Chinatown-North Beach Law Office, 250 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, California.

New England Asian American Mental Health Federation, "The New England Conference: Community Concerns of Asian Americans: Awareness and Action, June 15, 1974," NEAAMHF, Boston, Mass., 1974, 54 pages.
Funding Org.: NIMH, U.S. DHEW

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Mental health needs, Community services, Organization development
Location: New England Region
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: These are conference proceedings of a regional conference held on behalf of Asian Americans in the New England area. The conference was held to discuss direction and philosophy of the organization related to the social, economic, and political effects of society on mental health for Asians. Speeches delivered by speakers, workshop summaries and a brief history of the organization were included.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: The direction and philosophy of the regional conference were discussed during the workshop and agreed upon by unanimous vote: The conference is to be regional in character, the subject of mental health is to be broad in its concept, the organization is to be an advocate for Asian Americans, and the organization should move toward coalition with other minority groups.

Availability: Inquire to the Pacific/Asian Coalition, San Francisco, Calif.

New York City, Board of Education, "Annual Census of School Population, City-Wide, by School Level, October 31, 1973", Office of Educational Statistics, City of New York, Board of Education (Annual), 25 pages.
Funding Org.: City of New York

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental," Puerto Rican, other Spanish, Black, American Indian, others
Descriptors: Public School, Students
Location: New York
Data variables: Number of pupils, 1973-74, by school level, by school district, by borough; number of pupils by school years, 1968-1973.

Content Description: The report contains New York City Public School pupil ethnic data for the school year 1973-1974, in elementary, jr. high, sr. high, vocational, and special schools by school district and by borough in the City of New York. The survey is an annual census conducted by the Office of Educational Statistics.

Study Methodology: Each homeroom teacher in the system is requested to classify the pupils in the class into one of six ethnic categories. The survey is done every October. The "Oriental" category is defined as Chinese, Japanese, or "other (Oriental) origin."

Findings and Conclusions: Of the total pupils enrolled (1,106,861) 2.0% or 22,067 were Asian.

Availability: Inquire: City of New York, Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York 11201.

New York City Board of Education, Community School Profiles 1973-1974, Educational Policy Development Unit, City of New York Board of Education, New York, (Annual)
Funding Org.: City of New York

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental," Black, American Indian, Puerto Rican, Other Spanish, Other.
Descriptors: Public School, Students, Educational testing, English language skill, Title I (ESEA)
Location: New York City
Data variables: Pupils of individual elementary and intermediate/junior high schools by type of class and by English speaking ability, 1973-74 school years.

Content Description: This statistical publication was developed and prepared by the Educational Policy Development Unit in the Office of the Deputy Chancellor. It presents a statistical overview of each of the elementary, intermediate and junior high schools in the New York City public school system. Racial data were limited to pupil information by individual school.

Study Methodology: The data on physical facilities were obtained from the Office of Educational Facilities Planning. Data on pupil enrollment, ethnic composition, language ability, attendance, promotions, free lunch eligibility, admissions and departures, and teacher absence were obtained from the Office of Educational Statistics. Standardized achievement test scores in reading and mathematics were supplied by the Office of Education Evaluation. School staff position and cost data were generated by computer systems developed by the Educational Policy Development Unit. Electronic data processing services used in the production of the school profiles were provided by the Bureau of Management Information and Data Processing.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Contact Board of Education, City of New York.

New York City Commission on Human Rights, The Employment of Minorities, Women, and the Handicapped in City Government: A Report of a 1971 Survey, New York City Commission on Human Rights, September 1973, 123 pages
Funding Org.: City of New York

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Blacks, Puerto Rican, Other Spanish, White, Others
Descriptors: Employment, Public Employees, Occupations, Women, Salary Level
Location: New York City
Data variables: Sex, Occupation/employment, Job category by sex, city agencies representation by occupation, Salary level by sex, Work force distribution by jurisdictional classification (data on handicapped for Chinese not available).

Content Description: Survey report. Complying with the mayoral executive order, the Commission developed a survey methodology, instructed city agencies on how to conduct surveys, collected data, analyzed it, and made recommendations based on the analysis. The purpose of the survey was to fulfill the requirement ordered by EEOC under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, amended in July 1972 which required the state and local governments to submit to EEOC regular reports regarding the composition of their work force by race and sex. The report contains tables of employment and occupational statistics of New York City government employees by race and sex, analysis of the data, and recommendations. Samples of the questionnaire were also included. Chinese were the only Asian population for which some data were available.

in some cases the Chinese were excluded from the table totally. Most of the analysis concentrated on Blacks and Puerto Ricans.

Study Methodology: A census was taken of employees on the payroll on October 15, 1971. The information was compiled by each mayoral agency and administration and nonmayoral agencies. All of the mayoral agencies and administrations complied. Of the 51 non-mayoral agencies, 8 did not comply.

Findings and Conclusions: Of the total city population (7,894,862), the Chinese population was 0.9% (69,324). In most categories, the representation of Chinese men and women in the city agencies was less than 0.5%.

Availability: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D.C.

New York State Advisory Committee to U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, "RE: Equal Opportunity for Asian Americans in the New York Metropolitan Area," (Reporter's Transcript of hearings) July 12, 1974, page 266.

Funding Org.: U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Asian Americans, Chinese, Koreans, Pilipinos, Japanese.
Descriptors: Employment, Training Programs, Business, Stereotypes, Health Occupations.
Location: New York, New York
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: These hearings contain testimony from community representatives knowledgeable of the problems of Asian Americans in the New York metropolitan area.

Study Methodology: Expert testimony by witnesses from the Asian American community.

Findings and Conclusions: Subjects dealt with in the testimony include: Census undercounts, the growth of the Chinese population in New York, the dearth of Chinese holding city government jobs, the problems of Asians trying to maintain businesses in the area, licensing problems of health professionals, and other problems.

Availability: Copies very limited, may be read at the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Region II Office, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 305, New York, New York.

New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, (Statistical Tables - untitled), (Computer Printouts), New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, Albany, New York, 1975.
Funding Org.: State of New York

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Orientals*," White, Black, American Indian, Puerto Rican, Others
Descriptors: Mental health, Mental patients, Mental health facility, Employment
Location: New York City
Data variables: Admissions to State Psychiatric Centers -- time-since-release by age, by source of referral by ethnicity; resident and leave state hospital patients by ethnic group, age and sex; admissions to State Developmental Centers by ethnicity and religion; resident and leave -- State Developmental Centers by ethnicity and religion; mental retardation and resident survey -- ethnic group and ambulation by age, intelligence level and facility; NYS Department of Mental Hygiene employees in budgeted positions by ethnic group, by sex.

Content Description: These tabular data give information on the ethnicity of employees and patients. Admissions, residence, and leave data for patients in the State Psychiatric Centers (formerly state hospitals), and State Developmental Centers (formerly state schools) are provided.

Study Methodology: Data were prepared by individual institutions for the DMH. Employee data were prepared by the New York Department of Civil Service.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Inquire to: State of New York Department of Mental Hygiene, 44 Holland Avenue, Albany, New York, 12229.

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* Data prepared by the Department of Mental Hygiene classify persons of Chinese, Japanese and Korean descent as "Oriental." Data from the New York State Department of Civil Service records classify persons of Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Pilipino descent as "Asian Americans."

New York State Division of Human Rights, The New York State Division of Human Rights Reference Handbook: Population Data on Sex; Race; Religion; Age; and National Origin, May 1974, New York State Division of Human Rights, 229 pages.
Funding Org.: New York State

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Orientals," Blacks, American Indians, Puerto Rican, Chinese, Japanese, "Other Asians," other ethnic groups
Descriptors: Residence, Affirmative Action, Employment Services
Location: New York State, New York City, New York SMSA.
Data variables: Members Registered with the Employment Service by Region, SMSA and County (July 1970-March 1971), Number of Chinese, Japanese and Other Asians by Region and County, 1970, Nativity by Region, 1970, Change in the Number of Persons from 1960-1970.

Content Description: A working manual prepared for the purpose of 1) assisting the business communities of New York State in the development and implementation of Affirmative Action Compliance Programs, 2) furthering the Division of Human Rights' support of evolving ethnic group coalitions, and 3) contributing statistical and socio-economic related information for a baseline of continuing research. Data contained in this report include various demographic,educational, employment, and occupational information for over two dozen ethnic groups with particular emphasis on Blacks, Puerto Ricans, and women. However information on Asian Americans was limited.

Study Methodology: The data were compiled from the State Employment Service records and Census information.

Findings and Conclusions: During the July 1970-March 1971 period, there were 2,201 "Orientals" registered with the New York State employment services. The rate of population increase from 1960-1970; for Chinese was 86.2%, for Japanese 78.9%, and for other Asians, 187.9%.

Availability: Inquire to New York State Division of Human Rights, 270 Broadway, New York, New York 10007

Ng, Jolson Pak-leung, "The Effects of Bilingual Science Instruction on the Vocabulary, Comprehension Achievement, and Conceptualization of Elementary School Chinese Children Whose Second Language is English" (Ed.D. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles) 1970, 114 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Bilingual education, Elementary students, Achievement
Location: Not available
Data variables: Vocabulary and conceptualization, Sex, Grade, Length of time spent in the U.S.

Content Description: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of bilingual instruction on students whose second language was English.

Study Methodology: A random sample of fifty-one fifth and sixth grade Chinese immigrant children was obtained from one elementary school. The children were randomly assigned to monolingual (English) and bilingual (English and Cantonese) teaching methods for two one-hour science classes per week for four weeks.

Findings and Conclusions: Analysis of pretests and posttests given to all students showed that the bilingual group surpassed the monolingual group on vocabulary and conceptualization in science, but not in comprehension achievement.

Availability: University Microfilm, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106, Order No. 71-4879.

Nishi, Setsuko M., Ph.D., "Facts About [illegible] Americans With Some Indications of Current Problems," (prepared for Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, NIMH), August 1975, 6 pages.
Funding Org.: DHEW, NIMH

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Chinese, Pilipinos
Descriptors: Community problems, Immigration, Employment problems, Social welfare problems, Job discrimination
Location: New York, California
Data Variables: Total population, Rate of immigration, Education completed.

Content Description: This paper describes the current status of the Asian and Pacific Island population in the United States. Current numbers, rates of immigration, and socioeconomic problems are described.

Methodology: This report utilizes data from a variety of sources including the 1970 Census, testimony provided to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights by community leaders, and data from Federally and locally sponsored surveys of Asian American communities.

Findings and Conclusions: The 1970 Census obscures the facts of continuing discrimination and the existance of severe socioeconomic hardships for significant numbers of Asian Americans. In a 400 household survey conducted in New York's Chinatown, 68 percent of the households were low income; less than 2 percent of the households were receiving public assistance. A survey of 90 Pilipinos in New York indicated discrimination and exploitation among professionals as evidenced by underemployment, lower starting salaries, delays in promotions, overwork, and denial of fringe benefits. Although encouraged to immigrate through occupational preference, Asian health professionals face special problems of licensure in California. Unable to obtain a license, many become underemployed as medical assistants and unskilled laborers or remain unemployed.

Availability: Inquire to U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health, Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs.

Nishi, Setsuko, Ph.D. "Historical Attitudes Toward Asian Immigrants," (for presentation at the Third Annual Conference of the Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia), November 1975, 24 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese Japanese, Koreans, Pilipinos, Vietnamese
Descriptors: Immigration, Labor exploitation, Stereotypes
Location: National
Data variables : Not applicable

Content Description: This paper reports on the historical instances of negative attitudes toward Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Pilipinos, and current attitudes toward post-1965 Asian immigration to the U. S.

Study Methodology: Detailed review of literature

Findings and Conclusions: There is a great institutional pressure on immigrants, especially in the medical professions, and they are extremely susceptible to exploitation. It has been to the detriment of each successive Asian immigrant group that they were used as labor replacements for the preceding restricted group. Asians should consolidate their resources in the goals that they share.

Availability: Inquire to AACGP, 1006 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nordyke, Eleanor C., R.N., M. P.H., "In-migration Versus Fertility as Factors in Hawaii's Population Growth," in Hawaii Medical Journal, July-August 1973, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 207-212.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian, Pilipino, Korean, Samoan, Caucasian, Black
Descriptors: Demography, Birth rate, Fertility population growth, In-migration
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Total number , 1878-1970; Average annual growth rate

Content Description: An analysis of current population growth and projections for the future are made. The history of in-migration to the Hawaii Islands by each ethnic group is summarized. With a decline in births, in-migration from mainland US and abroad has been the major source of growth. A total elimination of net migration, a balanced in-and-out flow of residents of Hawaii, would offer the most significant impact to reduce the rate of population growth.

Study Methodology: Data analyzed include 1970 Census tabulations, Vital Statistics and State publications.

Findings and Conclusions: Mainland migration has contributed significantly to increase of Caucasians (from 32.0% to 38.8% between 1960-70). Alien immigration as well as high fertility has raised the percentage of Pilipinos from 10.0% to 12.2%. Growth rates by Blacks and "Others" (Including Samoan, Micronesian, and Korean) were high. Increase of Chinese was attributed to Census reclassification by Chinese surnames. The proportion of Japanese dropped from 32.2% to 28.3% while Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians were reduced from 16.1% to 9.3%. The increased incidence of specific infectious diseases--TB and Leprosy--is directly related to rise in alien immigration. Leprosy has been found more often in persons from Samoa and the Philippines. Population has been increased by the high rate of fertility among immigrants, especially Samoans and Pilipinos. Accommodation to the increasing numbers of in-migrants adds to the complexity of meeting the needs of native inhabitants. The liberalization of immigration laws in 1965 has increased immigration to the United States from Asia nearly fourfold. This new law has had a disproportionate effect upon Hawaii where rate of alien immigration per 1,000 is four times the national rate.

Availability: Journal article

North, David S. and Weissert, William, G., Immigrants and the American Labor Market, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va., 1973, 207 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asians, Europeans, Central and South Americans
Descriptors: Immigrants, Employment status, Mobility
Location: United States
Data Variables: Occupational status, Salary, Demographic characteristics, Labor force characteristics.

Content Description: This report gives findings of a longitudinal study on the role played by immigrants in the U.S. labor market. Little information is broken out by national groups but analyzed in terms of Eastern and Western hemisphere differences.

Study Methodology: The study is based primarily on an examination of documents filed by 5,000 working age immigrants who entered the U.S. during fiscal year 1970. The visa applications filed prior to entry and the alien address reports filed in January 1972 were tabulated and compared. In addition, interviews were conducted with some of the immigrants, with employers of immigrants, and with other knowledgeable people.

Findings and Conclusions: The principal findings of the study are that immigrants made a substantial, but uneven, impact on the labor market, that this impact is greater than previously supposed and that immigrants are now closer to the American norm, in demographic terms, than they used to be. The study also examines the adjustments made by immigrants as they come to terms with the U.S. labor market. The crucial variable of job success is the command of the English language.

Availability: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va., 22151; PB-221200, Price - $6.75.

Norton, Sidney M., "Interracial Marriages in Maryland," Public Health Reports, Vol. 85, No. 8, August 1970, pp 739-747.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos (called Malays in article), "Orientals" (Japanese and Chinese), Blacks, Whites, American Indians
Descriptors: Sociocultural, Interracial marriages
Location: Baltimore, Maryland
Data Variables: Age, Interracial marriages by race of bride and groom

Content Description: This statistical study provides information on interracial marriages in Maryland.

Study Methodology: The data refer to marriage license bureau records of interracial marriages in Maryland from June 1, 1967 to December 31, 1968.

Findings and Conclusions: Of 310 interracial marriages, 90 were between Whites and "Orientals," and 10 between Whites and Pilipinos. Chinese men married White women with greater frequency than Japanese men did. White men married Chinese women more frequently than they married Japanese women. Black-"Oriental" marriages occurred infrequently. Pilipinos men married White women 1.6 times more often than White men married Pilipino women.

Availability: Journal article

Oahu Filipino Community Council, Task Force on Education in Hawaii, "Status Report of the Oahu Filipino Community Council, Task Force on Education," Honolulu, Hawaii, February 9, 1975, 17 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino, Korean, Samoan, Japanese, Chinese, "Others"
Descriptors: Educational needs, Youth, Curriculum, Identity, Teacher training, Educational testing, English proficiency, Extracurricular activities, Community services
Location: Oahu , Hawaii
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: A report of the Task Force organized by Oahu Filipino Community Council to determine the needs of Pilipino youth in public education. The Task Force was organized to study the activities of the Dept. of Education concerning the needs of Pilipino youth, to submit to the Board of Director of the OFCC recommendations related to the problems, and to act as a consultative and referral body to the educational problems of youth in Hawaii. The report consists of background information of the Task Force, information on youth enrolled in Hawaii public schools, and a list of identified problems and recommendations.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: The OFCC Task Force recommends a proposal to conduct a comprehensive survey and study of the needs of immigrant youth, establishment of an immigrant orientation center, development of relevant and progressive curriculum materials, teacher training, and parent workshops.

Availability: Inquire to Oahu Filipino Community Council, Hawaii

City of Oakland, Department of Manpower Development Programs, Language Proficiency Study, Oakland, California, August 1974, 58 pages
Funding Org.: City of Oakland

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipinos, Spanish
Descriptors: Language training, Manpower programs, Adult bilingual education, ESL, Language teaching
Location: Oakland, California
Data Variables: Services offered, Number of persons served, Length of training, Staff qualifications.

Content Description: This report was developed to provide members of Oakland's Manpower Advisory Board with up-to-date information regarding the most effective language training delivery systems and the current level of such services in Oakland. The study focuses on: the deliverer, the model used, number and ethnic groups served, results, costs and staffing patterns. The report is divided into four sections. Part 1 presents findings regarding models, part 2 discusses findings relative to current level of services, part 3 proposes a delivery system model and part 4 provides recommendations and a summary.

Study Methodology: In assessing the models currently in operation, staff conducted field visits, analyzed relevant literature and attended State hearings on bilingual education. To determine current levels of services, questionnaires were sent to operators of programs followed up by field visits and in-person interviews.

Findings and Conclusions: The staff proposes a macro-micro system reflecting a composite picture of aspects of programs shown to be effective and feasible. It reflects a careful consideration of the realistic limits to a system design, funding constraints, and particular needs of target groups. The macro system reflects five critical areas: recognition of difference in skill level between monolinguals and bilinguals, utilization of existing agencies, utilization of a mobile language laboratory unit, use of a linguistics team concept that enables the pooling of intellectual resources among the various service delivery agents and the Oakland public schools, and allowances for linkages to jobs or other training as appropriate. Specific micro system level recommendations covered: enrollment criteria, placement, training periods, curriculum, staffing pattern, cost, stipends, supportive services, performance standards, evaluation and selection of service delivery agents.

Availability: Inquire to; City of Oakland, Department of Manpower Development Programs.

Oakland Unified School District, Research Department, Division of Planning, Personnel and Research, Research Report, Report on School, Region and District, Racial-Ethnic Composition of Students, October 1973, Oakland Unified School District, Oakland, Calif., (annual) 33 pages.
Funding Org.: City of Oakland

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Other Asians*, Pilipinos, Blacks, Native Americans, Spanish Surnamed, Other.
Descriptors: Elementary school enrollment, Junior high school enrollment, High school enrollment
Location: Oakland, California
Data variables: Student enrollment by school district region, by schools, 1973

Content Description: This is an annual statistical report on the racial composition of Oakland Public Schools. Data obtained from earlier years are included where available.

Study Methodology: The data are obtained from information provided by the individual schools during the week of November 12, 1973.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Write to Oakland Unified School District, 1025 Second Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94606

*Includes Koreans, Okinawans, Vietnamese, South Asians and other Asian origins. The school district does not categorize Pilipinos as Asians. The racial breakdown was new and had been suggested to DHEW and local agencies for possible adoption.

Ogawa, Dennis M., and Welden, Terry A., "Cross Cultural Analysis of Feedback Behavior Within Japanese American and Caucasian American Small Groups," in the Journal of Communication, Vol. 22, June 1972, pages 189-195.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Caucasian
Descriptors: Communication behavior, College student, Cultural behavior
Location: University of Hawaii
Data variables: Feedback scores for Japanese and Caucasian discussion groups.

Content Description: This is a research study to compare the feedback behavior in small group discussion among Japanese and Caucasian college students. A cross cultural analysis were made in this report to test previous study hypotheses of feedback behavior.

Study Methodology: Forty-two Japanese and 42 Caucasian undergraduate students, enrolled at the University of Hawaii, were divided into small discussion groups. Twenty discussion sessions ranging from 35 to 45 minutes each were recorded.

Findings and Conclusions: The results of the test indicate that significantly less feedback behavior occurred in the Japanese groups than in the Caucasian groups. The findings suggest the possibility of relationships between feedback behaviors of Japanese Americans and Japanese cultural norms which stress reserve, and discourage prolonged verbal exchanges.

Availability: Journal article

Ogawa, Dennis, From Japs to Japanese, The Evolution of Japanese American Stereotypes, McCutchan Publishing Corporation, Berkeley, Calif., 1971.
Funding Org.: Not Available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Stereotypes, History, Racism, Acculturation
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This book discusses the history of changes in the Japanese American stereotype. The early negative stereotype has been changed to a favorable one that adheres presently.

Study Methodology: The author analyzed a variety of resource materials including newspaper accounts, magazines, novels and studies of Japanese Americans.

Findings and Conclusions: The current stereotype of the Japanese Americans is that they are intelligent, industrious, courteous and quiet. Through their desire to seek approval and acceptance, the Japanese have assimilated themselves not into American society as much as into the American "ideal." As the positive stereotype of the Japanese becomes increasingly rigid and publicized, Japanese Americans will find that conformity to American ideas of behavior will become an increasingly important part of their acceptance in society. The Japanese American should be aware that social conditioning may have rendered him as an individual subtly dominated by White racism. This social conditioning must be realized so that a more serious appraisal can be made of the position of Japanese in America.

Availability: Publisher: McCutchan Publishing Corporation, 2526 Grove Street, Berkeley, California 94704, Price: $2.25.

Ogawa, Dennis M., Jan Ken Po, The World of Hawaii's Japanese Americans, Obun Printing Co., Inc., Japan, 1973, 180 pages.
Funding Org.: Japanese American Research Center; Japanese Chamber of Commerce; and Rockefeller Foundation.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Culture, History, Immigration, Identity
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This book is about Japanese Americans in Hawaii and how their cultural heritage and tradition intermingled with the new environment helped them develop a unique community and family life style which is neither purely Japanese nor American. The author describes this process through examples of various stages of assimilation and acculturation among different generations.

Study Methodology: Background for this book incudes newspaper accounts and books on Hawaii's history and current events.

Findings and Conclusions: The cultural identity of Hawaii's Japanese Americans is a product of many factors. It is a system of values they learn within the framework of parents, siblings and relatives. Their identity has come to be a cultural mixture of America, Hawaii and Japan, which is rich in heritage and unique in its context.

Availability: JARC, Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Ogilvie, A. Barretto, "Bilingual Education: Its Significance for the Asian American Community," (no date) 20 pp.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Koreans, Samoans
Descriptors: Bilingual Education
Location: Seattle, Washington
Data Variables: Students enrolled, Students with limited English ability, Immigration, School dropouts

Content Description: Through data on enrollment, limited English ability and immigration the author points out that the Asian American population in Seattle is multicultural and multilingual. ESL and Bilingual Education programs established in Seattle and the significance of Lau v. Nichols are discussed.

Study Methodology: Survey of literature from a variety of sources including school censuses, agency reports and newspaper articles.

Findings and Conclusions: Bilingual/Bicultural Education permits the non-English-speaking child to overcome educational hardicaps in terms of performance, motivation, and self-identity. It is revitalizing Asian community interest and involvement in the public school system and encourages parent participation. There is an acute shortage of trained bilingual teachers that the school district must address. In summary, Bilingual Education strives to 1.) assist the new AA students to learn English and maintain their home language 2.) build and maintain self esteem and pride 3.) involve parents and community 4.) requires hiring of AA personnel in the school systems.

Availability: Seattle School District, Bilingual Education Program, Seattle, Washington

Ogilvie, Barretto, A., "Filipino Community Elderly in Chinatown, Housing Problem-Immediate Impact," March 20, 1972, Filipino Economic Opportunity Program, Filipino Community of Seattle, Inc., 12 pages
Funding Org: FEOP

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipino
Descriptors: Elderly, Housing needs, Community relocation, Urban renewal
Location: Chinatown, Seattle (The International District)
Data variables: Age, Annual income, Physical health, Residents of apartments scheduled for closure, Marital status, Employment status, Frequency of consultation with a doctor.

Content Description: This report contains documents that substantiate claims made by a number of individuals in support of a resolution requesting that the Filipino Community of Seattle allocate funds to assist people working for the Pilipino elderly in Chinatown who will be displaced when their apartment buildings are closed down.

Study Methodology: The information in this document was obtained through a fact-finding effort by members of the Filipino Economic Opportunity Program.

Findings and Conclusions: The report suggests that the elderly be helped in relocating and that some of the buildings be saved so that residents can move back in after temporary relocation. A further recommendation is to take measures to preserve Chinatown from encroaching big business as the result of the dome stadium being built in the nearby area.

Availability: Inquire to: Filipino Community of Seattle, Inc., Seattle, Washington.

Ohaneson, David, "Health Occupations and Training Programs Administered by Hospitals," American Hospital Association, October 1973, 497 pages.
Funding Org.: Bureau of Health Resources Development

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Non-Asian/Pacific groups
Descriptors: Health Occupations Training Programs
Location: States by hospital
Data Variables: Total number students trained by race, sex, length of training in months

Content Description: This is a directory of health occupations training programs administered by hospitals by type of program, hospital, state, and characteristics of students. Data are not aggregated.

Study Methodology: In October 1973, questionnaires were mailed to 2,373 non-military hospitals that reported allied health or nurse training programs from a previous screening questionnaire sent to 7,529 hospitals. The 90% returned were used for the directory.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: U.S. DHEW, Public Health Service, Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Resources Development

Okano, Yukio and Spilka, Bernard, "Ethnic Identity, Alienation and Achievement Orientation in Japanese-American Families" in Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Vol. 2, No. 3., September, 1971, pp. 273-282.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Personality, High school students, Sansei, Nisei, Identity, Alienation
Location: Denver, Colorado
Data variables: Standard deviations on church affiliation by Ethnic Identity Scale and Achievement Motivation Scale.

Content Description: This research study is based on the general hypothesis that ethnic identification with one's traditional heritage would counter alienation and support achievement outlooks. It was tested with samples of Japanese American adolescents and their mothers who were from different religious backgrounds.

Study Methodology: Sixty-one Japanese American Sansei high school students belonging to Buddhist and Methodist churches in Denver were selected as subjects along with 43 of their mothers, most of whom were Nisei. A test was administered by using two Ethnic Identity Scale Forms and evaluated for measures of alienation and achievement values.

Findings and Conclusions: Buddhist mothers were found to be more ethnically identified than Christian mothers, but their children did not differ in ethnic identity. Buddhist adolescents scored higher in both achievement orientation and alienation compared with Christian adolescents. (author)

Availability: Journal article.

Okimoto, Daniel I., American in Disguise, John Weatherhill, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1970, 206 pages.
Funding Org: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Identity, Racism, Family structure, Internment camp, Community structure, Social status, Issei, Nisei
Location: U.S. and Japan
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a book about the author's experience as he searched for his identity in America and in Japan. Born in an internment camp in Arizona, the author spent his infancy behind barbed wires. The author describes his childhood, his education at Princeton, Harvard and Tokyo University, and his search for his identity in both Japan and in the U.S.

Study Methodology: Based upon author's personal experiences.

Finding and Conclusions: The author concludes that the American dream for racial minorities in the United States is, at its best, an American in disguise and, at its worst, a stubborn thread that cannot be worked into the fabric of American society. He argues that for the survival of this society, a workable solution must be found where different racial groups can fit in.

Availability: Distributed by Walker and Company, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York 10019.

Okura, Patrick K., "Problems of the Asian American Elderly in the Major Metropolitan Areas," October, 1973, 13 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino
Descriptors: Elderly, Poverty status, Immigration law, History, Racism
Location: U.S., California, New York
Data Variables: Poverty status of elderly, 1969

Content Description: This paper,written by the Executive Assistant to the Director of NIMH,discusses the problems of the Asian American elderly in the United States. It discusses the history of racial discrimination against Asians by the American government through their Immigration and Naturalization laws, and the damaging effect which has become the major reason for Asian elderly problems.

Study Methodology: Analysis of 1970 Census socioeconomic data and analysis of racist legislation against Asian Americans.

Findings and Conclusions: Asian elderly in the United States have been victims of long-time American racism. They have been repeatedly deprived of their earning power during their productive years and stripped of their right to participate in activities of the social mainstream through harsh immigration and naturalization laws. These experiences have made them financially insufficient, fearful and distrustful of the government, and socially isolated. It is only logical for public and private agencies to recognize the urgent need of Asian elderly and come to their aid.

Availability: Inquire: NIMH, Office of the Executive Assistant to the Director.

Opportunity Systems Inc., "First Wave Report: Vietnam Resettlement Operational Feedback" (prepared for the HEW Refugee Task Force), Washington, D.C., October 8, 1975, 23 pages and Appendices.

Opportunity Systems Inc., "Second Wave Report: Vietnam Resettlement Operational Feedback," Washington, D.C., January, 1976, 25 pages and Appendices.
Funding Org.: Department of Health, Education,and Welfare, Refugee Task Force, Contract No. HEW-100-76-0042

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Vietnamese
Descriptors: Refugees, Employment, Income, Housing, Enrollment, Demography, Resettlement, Health
Location: National
Data variables: Total number, Age, Sex, Annual income, Enrollment, Occupation, Employment status, English language proficiency, Physical health, Educational attainment, Types of federal assistance, Types of housing

Content Description: This report contains data and analysis on the socioeconomic conditions and overall experience of the Vietnamese refugees to determine problems confronting the population in their new life. The first wave study assessed refugees resettled as of July 1975; the second wave study assessed refugees resettled as of October 1975 and followed up on a number of the first wave families; a third wave study is expected in May, 1976.

Study Methodology: Data were collected through telephone interviews with household heads (or adult members). Out of the first wave of 35,000 released refugees for whom data were available, 4,926 were selected as a random sample and interviews were successfully completed with 1,570 respondents. In the second survey, 446 completed interviews were made out of a sample of 1,564 first wave respondents and 978 completed interviews were made out of a sample of 2,930 subsequently released refugees.

Findings and Conclusions: The overall employment rates were 61.9% for persons in Survey I and 78.4% for persons in Survey II. More than one half of all refugees families reside in rented quarters and 28.6% are living in the homes of their sponsors. About 58.0% of the households surveyed did not receive any federal assistance. Twenty-five percent received food stamps, 23.7% received medical assistance, and 13.4% received refugee financial assistance.

Availability: Inquire to: DHEW Refugee Task Force, Washington, D.C.

Oriental Service Center, "Health Surveys," April 1970, 17 pages
Funding Org.: Oriental Service Center, Economic Youth Opportunity Agencies

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese
Descriptors: Health services, Utilization of health facilities
Location: Los Angeles, California
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Annual income/salary Physical health, Mental health, Attitudes, Marital status, English fluency, Utilization of health facilities

Content Description: This paper reports on the results of a health survey taken in Los Angeles, in Chinatown and in the Japanese community

Study Methodology: The data were obtained through Chinese-English and Japanese-English questionnaires. The surveys were conducted on April 19, 1970 and August 2, 1970, respectively. Both surveys were based on random sampling.

Findings and Conclusions: Health needs were not being met; 56% responded that services are not adequate. Due to lack of transportation, bilingual staff, and awareness of facilities, 80% of the Chinese are not using available health facilities. The Japanese indicated the same types of utilization barriers. The Japanese also indicated a need for Old Age Homes for the elderly.

Availability: Oriental Service Center, 1201 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, California. $1.00 donation

Ormiston, Linda H., and William, Sally, "Saturday Children's Programming in San Francisco, California: An Analysis of the Presentation of Racial and Cultural Groups on Three Network Affiliated San Francisco Television Stations," (speech to Federal Communications Commission Hearings), January 8-10, 1973, 13 pages
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Asian Americans
Descriptors: Children, Audiences, Television program, Cultural images, Ethnic stereotypes, School children
Location: San Francisco
Data Variables: San Francisco County population and population of children by race (1970), Number of students in San Francisco Unified schools and Catholic schools by race (1972), Character representation on TV program by race.

Content Description: This is a report by the Committee on Children's Television on its findings on local television programs. The report consists of an explanation of the purpose of the monitoring conducted by CCT, comparisons between the minority populations in the area and the representations of minorities in television programming, and an analysis of the manner in which the minorities are presented in television programs.

Study Methodology: The TV programs broadcast by three network-affiliated TV stations in the San Francisco area were monitored during a Saturday morning on December 16, 1972.

Findings and Conclusions: Of the 27 programs monitored, 17 programs had no minority representation at all. Those programs which contained minority representation often presented them in a derogatory and stereotyped manner. There was only one program in which Chinese characters appeared. Two-thirds of those enrolled in the city's public schools are not Anglo. Fourteen and nine-tenths percent, or 12,193 students in the public school, and 78%, or 1,853 students in the Catholic schools were of Chinese origin. A recent study of the San Francisco Unified School District showed that television was one of the chief sources of information that children cited. It is clear that television programs do not reflect the needs, problems, and interests of local viewers, and that Chinese children (15 to 16% of the school-aged children in San Francisco) have no opportunity to see themselves on Saturday television. It only provides them with restricted images of themselves.

Availability: ERIC, ED 071 440 EDRS, MF-$0.65, HC-$3.29

Owan, Tom "Asian Americans: A Case of Benighted Neglect" (paper presented at the National Conference of Social Welfare, San Francisco, California), U.S. DHEW, Social Security Administration, May 13, 1975, 58 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, Asian American
Desciptors: Social Service Needs, Population, Immigration, Socio-Economics, Employment, Discrimination, Health, Education, Elderly, Recent Immigrants, Early Immigrants.
Location: National, Areas of High Asian Concentration
Data Variables: Year of Immigration, Annual Income/Salary, Physical Health, Mental Health.

Content Description: Asian Americans have been the victims of benighted neglect in employment funding, social services and benefits from Federal, State, local and private agencies. The continued heavy influx of immigrants; the present and projected low income status of the Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, and Samoans in the major metropolitan areas; their language barriers; the large number of foreign born; the economic plight and the health concerns of the elderly Asians; and the underemployment of skilled professionals are major reasons that dispel the "model minority" myth of the Asian Americans.

Study Methodology: Findings from 1970 Census, INS, reports and articles.

Findings and Conclusions: Over 90% of the Asians live in urban areas. Their numbers will be doubled to 3 million by 1980. HEW has spent tens of millions in project grants for Black and Spanish elderly, but almost nothing for Asian American elderly. Asian American incomes including Social Security incomes averaged less than incomes for Blacks and Spanish in many urban areas. By 1980, Pilipinos will become the largest Asian American minority group.

Availability: Limited copies are available from the Labor Relations and Equal Opportunity Staff, Associate Commissioner for Program Operations, Social Security Administration.

Pacific/Asian Coalition, "Post Conference Report: First PAC-Northwest Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders Conference on Human Services and Social Actions", June 28 and 29, 1974, 33 pages
Funding Org: National Institute of Mental Health

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Bilingual Staff, Elderly, Asian Wives, Employment, Discrimination, Recent Immigrants, News Media, Mental Health, Health Problems, Youth, Students, Education
Location: Northwest region
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: Proceedings from a conference of Seattle area Asian Americans who were mainly in the human services field. The purposes of the conference were to identify human service needs, to make recommendations and develop strategies for actions to meet these needs, and to elect regional delegates to the National Coalition of Asian American and Pacific Island Peoples for Human Services and Action. Ten workshops were held during the conference.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: The workshops emerged as the most productive and constructive part of the conference. The needs and strategies focused around four areas; 1) Asian people themselves 2) The Asian community, 3) technical resources, 4) oppressive majority society. The recommendations were given in the area of politics, law, urban planning, family problems, changing values and norms, rural problems, war brides, and senior citizens.

Availability: PAC - Northwest Region

Peterson, William. **Japanese Americans**, Random House, New York, 1971.
268 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese.
Descriptors: History, Community Structure, Culture, Immigration, Identity, Internment Camp, Religion, Family structure.
Location: National
Data Variables: Population in Hawaii; Opinion polls on the evacuation of Japanese, 1942; Percentage of government officials in Hawaii, 1910-1955; Educational attainment in US, California and Hawaii, 1960; Unemployment rate in California, 1960; Crime rate in California, 1900-1927; Vital statistics 1959-1960.

Content Description: This book is a comprehensive history and sociological analysis of Japanese Americans. The information includes demographic and socioeconomic statistics and historical data on Japanese in the United States.

Study Methodology: Most of the information was based on the author's own research. Data were gathered through interviews and through an examination of the numerous studies and reports on history, settlement and on internment camps.

Findings and Conclusions: The Japanese in the United States have been the most discriminated minority of all the races, yet they have not reacted in accord with current popular notions and sociological theory by becoming a "problem minority." In many respects Japanese Americans are more American than Japanese--in political loyalty, language and way of life.

Availability: Random House, Inc., PC-$3.25

Philadelphia Public School System, Division of Administrative and Survey Research Services, Enrollment in the Philadelphia Public School, 1974-1975, Philadelphia, PA., (annual), 29 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", Native American, Black, Spanish, Others
Descriptors: Education, Enrollment in elementary and secondary school, Students
Location: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Data Variables: Enrollment by level, by District, by Individual school

Content Description: This is a statistical report giving racial data on enrollment in the Philadelphia Public School System

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: "Orientals" represented approximately 0.3% of the total enrollment of the Philadelphia Public School System during the school year 1974-1975

Availability: Division of Administrative and Survey Research Services, Philadelphia Public School System, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Philip, Alistair G. S., et al., "Congenital Toxoplasmosis in Hawaii," Hawaii Medical Journal, Vol. 33, No. 7, July 1974, pp. 243-247.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Congenital diseases, Disease prevention, Culture and disease
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This report examines the incidence of congenital toxoplasmosis in Pilipino infants. Case histories and preventative measures are included.

Study Methodology: Information for this study was received from hospital case reports and medical research reports on the disease.

Findings and Conclusions: There is evidence that the bacteria causing toxoplasmosis may be transmitted in raw or undercooked meat. This explains the prevalence of the disease in Pilipino infants as certain delicacies enjoyed by that population involve undercooked meat.

Availability: Journal article.

Pierce, Robert C., Clark, M. and Kiefer, C., "A 'Bootstrap' Scaling Technique" in Human Organization, Vol. 31, No. 4, Winter 1972, pp. 403-410.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Mexican Americans
Descriptors: Sociocultural, Acculturation, Issei, Nisei, Sansei, Generational differences.
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Generation, Education completed, Test scores.

Content Description: This research report measures the cognitive aspect of acculturation by finding out how much Japanese and Mexicans know about their own popular culture in contrast to what they know about Anglo American culture.

Study Methodology: A picture identification test including popular figures historical personages, and geographical sites was administered to 23 first, second, and third generation Japanese Americans and 27 first, second, and third generation Mexican-Americans. Comparisons of recognition of Anglo, Japanese, and Mexican pictures were calculated.

Findings and Conclusions: Only two items, sake gourd and saigo, had splits in identification by generation. This new measure illustrates that acculturation is related to generation but is independent of education and of age within generations.

Availability: Journal article.

Pon, Robert, Health Assessment in Oakland Chinatown, Asian Health Services, Oakland, California, October 24, 1973, 8 pages and tables.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Health service needs, Demographic characteristics, English language, Health problems
Location: Chinatown, Oakland
Data Variables: Demographic background, Health facility available and utilized, Health problems and health needs, Language skills.

Content Description: This is a report of a survey conducted to assess health needs of Chinese in Oakland Chinatown. Demographic information which included variables on language(s) spoken and length of residence in the U.S. was utilized to discover the underlying health trends unique to the different social groups. The health questions to discover the health condition, health facility utilization, health financing, and health problems of Chinese were also asked. The report contains the analysis of findings, tabular data and a sample questionnaire.

Study Methodology: The questionnaire survey was conducted by the staff of Asian Health Services during the month of May 1973. Interviews were conducted on a one-to-one basis with people on the main artery of Chinatown. A total of 614 questionnaires were completed. The majority of respondents were male, married, U.S. citizens who had been in the country at least 6 years, residing in central district, bilingual in both English and Cantonese. Over 32% had a college degree and nearly 18% were employed in a professional field.

Findings and Conclusions: Although the sample data collected from this population do not guarantee a sample that is representative of the total Asian population in Oakland Chinatown, the results the author feels. are quite useful. Almost 80% of the sample admitted having a doctor, and almost an equal proportion possessed some form of health insurance. About 65% were contented with present health care. Eight out of every ten did not use public health facilities, and the few who did usually patronized the local clinic which is partially staffed by Chinese speaking personnel, and four out of ten who are in poverty did not know of the availability of government subsidized health insurance. In general, when the bilingual group was compared with the less affluent, and when long-time residents (at least 6 years) were compared with short-time residents; the latter group was more medically indigent in every aspect. For these people, a free or low-cost medical clinic in a centrally located area staffed with bilingual/bicultural doctors is an urgent need.

Availability: Inquire Asian Health Services, Oakland, Calif.

Powell, Reed M., Race, Religion, and the Promotion of the American Executive, The Ohio State University, College of Administrative Science, Monograph No. AA3, 1969, 305 Pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Orientals", Black, Mexican, and all the other ethnic groups of Europe and other areas.
Descriptors: Ethnic Bacdground, Religion, Demography, Business
Social Activities
Location: National
Data Variables: Executives' attitudes

Content Description: This book is primarily devoted to the white and other racial groups from Europe. However, Chapters 11, 12, and 13 include comparative information on Asian American executives in the U.S. It describes attitudes of Asian American executives and their social activities.

Study Methodology: 1) Participant observation within 2 firms over a period of five years each, 2) Confidential information gathered from a network of informants in a variety of companies and industries, 3) In-depth interviews with a series of community leaders belonging to major social clubs in two large metropolitan areas, 4) Interviews, questionnaires with a sampling of upper level executives from various companies spanning the range of American industry.

Findings and Conclusions: Attitudinal responses and activities are provided in tabular form. No analysis is provided.

Availability: Library or publisher

Rj Associates, Inc.*, "Asian American Consultant's Report," in Phase I, Final Report, Arlington, VA. 1972.

Rj Associates, Inc.*, "Filipino Consultant's Report," in Phase I, Final Report, Arlington, VA., 1972

Rj Associates, Inc.*, "Chinese Consultant's Report" in Phase I, Final Report, Arlington, VA, 1972
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Health, Education,and Welfare, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Education, Office of Special Special Concerns.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Samoans
Descriptors: Immigration rates, Social service needs, Health characteristics, Mental Health needs, Bilingual needs, Health care utilization, Community problems.
Location: National, San Francisco
Data Variables: Population by decades, immigrants admitted by categories, by age and sex, by occupation, by city of intended residence, aliens registered; San Francisco: births, infant deaths, TB cases, school dropouts.

Content Description: This is a series of reports developed or compiled by Rj Associates staff and by Asian American consultants as part of a Phase I Final Report on HEW services to ethnic minorities. Specific papers include: Sarmiento, N.A., "The Filipino Community in San Francisco: A Brief Study Based on San Francisco Department of Public Health Statistical Reports, 1962-1971;"Shaheen, T.A., "Preliminary Proposal in Bilingual Education for Pilipino/English Speaking Children;" Shon, S.P., "The Filipino Community and Mental Health: A Study of Filipino-Americans in Mental Health District V of San Francisco;" Filipino Newcomers Advisory Committee and International Institute of San Francisco, "Filipino Immigration to California and the Contemporary Situation in San Francisco;" Grossman, G., "Health Care and the Filipino Community;" Wang, L. Ling-Chi, "The Chinese Community: An Information Resource Survey;" Watanabe, C., "Asian American Report, Part I."

Study Methodology: Data were compiled from reports of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the San Francisco Department of Public Health, and local community and public agencies.

Findings and Conclusions: Findings include: Pilipinos have the highest birth rate and incidence of tuberculosis; the Korean immigrant encounters problems in finding employment (16.3% earn less than $200/month) largely because of language difficulties, many of the Pilipino youths drop out of school out of frustration, are involved in racial conflicts with other minority groups, and have serious identity problems.

Availability: U.S. DHEW, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Office of Special Concerns.

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* Study completed under the name of Urban Associates; principals of Urban Associates are now operating as Rj Associates, Inc.

Rj Associates, Inc.*, "An Evaluative Study of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Services to Ethnic Minorities: Phase I, Final Report," Arlington, Va., December 1972, 222 pages.

Rj Associates, Inc.*, "Final Report: An Evaluative Study of Department of Health, Education and Welfare Services to Ethnic Minorities," Volumes I and II, Arlington, Va., September 1972, 181 pages and supporting data.

Rj Associates, Inc.*, "Interim Report on an Evaluation of Health, Education and Welfare Services to Ethnic Minorities," Arlington, Va. August 1972, 120 pages and appendices.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Office of Special Concerns

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Samoans, Koreans, Spanish Speaking, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, American Indians.
Descriptors: Health services, Bilingual education, Educational services, Social services, Head Start, Elementary school enrollment, Secondary school enrollment, Federal employment, Beneficiary data, Levels of service, Data problems, Elderly, History
Location: National, California, New York
Data variables: Interim report: Funding allocations by race for selected DHEW programs; September 1972 report: Elementary and secondary school students and staff, DHEW personnel (California), ethnic composition of State Welfare employees, employees in selected Federally funded programs.

Content Description: These reports were developed as a part of a comprehensive study of the major barriers to culturally relevant delivery of DHEW services to ethnic minorities.

Methodology: Data from a variety of sources were utilized including reports, memoranda, beneficiary data, other data developed at the Federal level, data from Federally funded programs in selected local sites, and interviews with officials at various levels.

Findings and Conclusions: DHEW program officers do not receive adequate information on the performance of programs as they relate to ethnic minorities; the state plan is an inadequate tool for assuring that legislative concern for the specific needs of ethnic minorities is translated into effective action; frequently the implications for ethnic minorities in program evaluations tend to be missed by staff; information contained in DHEW audits, evaluations and reports is not adequately used as a basis for action; community groups have not been permitted to contribute significantly to the shaping of HEW funded programs; with few exceptions the percent of ethnic minority employees at the policy making level fails to equal the percent in the DHEW client population or the general population; employment statistics are particularly low at the regional level and in states and local agencies delivering Federally funded services.

Availability: U.S. DHEW, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Office of Special Concerns.

* Study completed under the name of Urban Associates; principals of Urban Associates are now operating as Rj Associates, Inc.

Rj Associates, Inc.*, "Racial/Ethnic Minority Women Health Report", in Reference Materials for Profile on Ethnic Women: Asian Amercians (An unpublished report prepared for DHEW, Office of Special Concerns), September, 1973, Washington, D.C.
Funding Org.: DHEW, Office of Special Concerns, #HEW-OS-72-209

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino
Descriptors: Asian women, Vital statistics, Causes of death, Infant mortality
Location: National
Data Variables: Total number, Age, Death rates, Cause of death, Infant death rates

Content Description: This report supplies health and vital statistics information for minority women. Causes of death, death minority rates, pregnancy complications, infant deaths, live births, and age structure of the female populations are analyzed.

Study Methodology: Data were tabulated from vital statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics and selected data provided by local health agencies.

Findings and Conclusions: Adequate health care is strongly associated with infant birth weight and survival. If all women had received adequate health services, the New York City infant mortality rate could have been reduced as much as 33%. Neonatal death rates are indicators of prenatal and obstetric care. 77% of Chinese and Japanese infant deaths occur during the neonatal period.

Availability: Inquire to: DHEW, Office of Special Concerns, Washington, D.C.

*Study completed under the name of Urban Associates; principals of Urban Associates are now operating as Rj Associates

Rj Associates, Inc.*, "A Study of Ethnic Minorities in the Health Occupations," Arlington, Va., September 1973, 96 pages and appendices.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, Office of the Secretary, # HEW-OS-72-209

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Blacks, Spanish Speaking, American Indians
Descriptors: Health professionals, Health occupations, Foreign medical graduates, Health training
Location: National
Data variables: Projected requirements for health occupations by category, medical school enrollment, dental school enrollment in selected states, percent enrolled in health technical training, distribution of FMG's by country of origin.

Content Description: This study examines the present status of the ethnic minorities in the health occupations on the professional, technical and service worker levels. The report analyzes current employment levels, participation in health occupations training, barriers to entry, and subsequent problems including employment, job mobility, and licensing difficulties.

Methodology: Sources of data include: U.S. Census, Department of Labor, Health Resources Administration, professional associations, and secondary sources. Interviews were conducted with Federal officials.

Findings and Conclusions: The large number of trained Korean, Pilipino and Chinese health professionals who have entered the country since 1965, have to a degree closed the gap in the underrepresentation of Asians in the health field. However, there is considerable evidence to indicate that the foreign-trained personnel are not receiving equal treatment. In addition, there is evidence that these Asian immigrants are not necessarily serving the Asian communities that most need ethnically and linguistically sensitive health service. There is inadequate data to determine the number of Asian Americans being trained in the health occupations in the United States.

Availability: U.S. DHEW, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Office of Special Concerns.

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* Study completed under the name of Urban Associates; principals of Urban Associates are now operating as Rj Associates, Inc.

Rj Associates, Inc.*, A Study of the Impact of Decentralization Within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on Services to Ethnic Minorities, Arlington, VA., December 21, 1973, 175 pages.
Funding Org.: DHEW, Office of the Secretary, Contract #HEW-OS-72-209

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Spanish, American Indians
Descriptors: Federal and state relations, Federal decentralization, Educational services, Social services, Health services
Location: National, HEW Regions II, VI, and IX, New York, California, New Mexico.
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is an exploratory study on how HEW's planned decentralization might impact the agencies' delivery of services to ethnic minorities. The report describes the general operations of the HEW system and the potential impact of decentralization on that system. The document is valuable to anyone seeking to examine how these administrative changes affect the delivery of HEW services to agencies' populations-at-risk. Special problems of ethnic minorities and problems that they share with other HEW constituencies are discussed.

Study Methodology: Interviews were made with HEW Regional officials in a sample of three regions with a high concentration of ethnic minorities and with state agency officials in three states within those regions. In addition, published articles and documents, internal HEW memoranda, departmental planning documents, decentralization plans, and data on HEW employment were examined.

Findings and Conclusions: The report recommends a strategy which focuses on the three regional offices which have the majority of ethnic minorities. Among specific recommendations are that three OSC staff members should be assigned to each region; that a Task Force should be organized as a guiding body for OSC's efforts to influence the impact of decentralization; that a system of communication through which key people in the regions could be informed about progress of regulations under development should be implemented, that a training package for regional office staffs should be developed, key people who could serve in a talent pool for TA to regional offices should be identified; socioeconomic data is needed and would be useful in developing model programs, delivery methods should be identified; monitoring instruments for key HEW formula grant programs most impacting ethnic minorities should be examined.

Availability: DHEW, Office of Special Concerns, Washington, D.C.

*Study completed under the name of Urban Associates; principals of Urban Associates are now operating as Rj Associates.

Rj Associates, Inc.*, A Study of Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities Based on the 1970 Census, Volume II: Asian Americans, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., July 1974, 139 pages.
Rj Associates, Inc.*, A Study of Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities Based on the 1970 Census, Volume IV: Regional Data, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 1974, 41 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, Office of the Secretary, #HEW-OS-72-209

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Hawaiian, Pilipino
Descriptors: Demography, Socioeconomics, Immigration, Employment status, Occupational status, Educational attainment, Elementary and secondary enrollment, Higher education enrollment, Family characteristics, Marital status, Social security, Public assistance, Housing, Underemployment, Poverty, Low income status, Elderly, Language, Interracial marriages.
Location: National states, cities, DHEW Regions.
Data Variables: Age, sex, year of immigration, income, labor force participation rate, employment status, occupations, education completed, enrollment in elementary, secondary and higher education, marital status, size of family, family composition, sources of income, recipients of social security, recipients of public assistance, housing conditions, poverty status, nativity, mobility, interracial marriage, mother tongue.

Content Description: Volume II study: examines immigration, population, family, education, employment, and income characteristics for the Japanese, Chinese, and Pilipino subgroups. Separate analyses are made for Koreans and Hawaiians. Volume IV: summary data on the above variables for each DHEW Region.

Study Methodology: Data were tabulated from the 1970 U.S. Census and the Annual Reports of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Findings and Conclusions: Among the findings of the study: The educational attainment of elderly Japanese is a median of 8.5 years for males and 7.9 for females. Nearly a quarter of all Chinese men are employed as service workers. 40% of Pilipinos in Honolulu and 30% in San Francisco live in substandard housing conditions. English language facility is a major problem for all Koreans. The rate of college enrollment by 18-24 year old Hawaiians is lower than the rate for the country as a whole.

Availability: U.S. Government Printing Office, Volume II Stock #1700-00135, $2.55; Volume IV Stock #1700-00137, $1.05. Vol. II also available from ERIC #ED 110549, MF-$.76, HC-$9.51.

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* Study completed under name of Urban Associates; principals of Urban Associates are now operating as Rj Associates.

Roberts, Nancy, Guidelines for Creating Positive Sexual and Racial Images in Educational Materials, Collier MacMillan Publishers, London, 1975, pages 56-59 and pages 70-72.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, Chinese, Japanese
Descriptors: Educational Material, Stereotypes, Culture
Location: Not applicable
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This book, prepared under the direction of the Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.,contains instructions on how to create positive sexual and racial images in educational materials. Each racial group was discussed for the cultural and historical representation in the U.S., description of the stereotype image that is generally common in the U.S., and method in which to alter such stereotyping attitude by the use of educational materials in the classroom. Some positive methods to break stereotyped images of "Orientals" are given.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Classroon materials should show Asian Americans in everyday scenes and contributions of all kinds should be stressed in textbooks. Historical events including Asian Americans should reflect the Asian perspective as well as the White American viewpoint.

Availability: Publisher

Rodowskas, Christopher, A., Report on Graduate Enrollment Fall 1974 and Graduate Programs Offered in Member Colleges, 1975-76, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, 1975, 25 pages
Funding Org.: AA of CP, Silver Spring

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Non-Asian/Pacific Groups
Descriptors: Health Professionals, Pharmacy Students
Location: Individual schools
Data Variables: Foreign Graduate Student Distribution

Content Description: This annual report is a survey of number and characteristics of pharmacy students in the country.

Study Methodology: The data were collected for 1973-75 from enrollment figures of pharmacy programs in accredited schools across the country.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, 4630 Montgomery Avenue, Suite 201, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Rosario, Florangel Z., "Exploratory Observations on Family Interaction Patterns and Family Planning in the Filipino Community of Waialua, Hawaii," (Paper presented at the Annual International Communication Conference, Phoenix, Arizona, April 21-24, 1973) 35 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos
Descriptors: Family planning, Family characteristics, Social interaction, Culture
Location: Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii
Data Variables: Not available

Content Description: Several social psychological and cultural variables such as husband-wife interaction patterns, level of aspirations, time-orientation, degree of traditionalism/cosmopolitanism, and perceptual outlook--all known to be correlates of family planning acceptance and family size norms--were examined in this study of a Pilipino enclave. Hypotheses for future research are suggested. Appendices include statistical information on the Pilipino population of Hawaii as well as excerpts from a follow-up study to the paper.

Study Methodology: The study used unobtrusive and unstructured methods of observation. Background information on migration and adjustment patterns, vital statistics and other demographic data were also analyzed.

Findings and Conclusions: Many of the characteristics of the "subculture of peasantry" are found to exist in this small plantation community.

Availability: ERIC, # ED074423, MF-$0.65, HC-$3.29

Rural Asian American Coalition. "Rural Asian American Conference, August 17-18, 1974," Stockton, Calif. 15 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, NIMH

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Rural Communities, Community needs, Elderly.
Location: Rural California, Stockton.
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The purpose of this conference was to address the problems affecting Asians in rural areas of Northern California, to improve communications with urban counterparts and to facilitate rural Asian input at regional and national levels. Workshops on community services, education, and economic concerns were offered.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: It was resolved that efforts be made to support the concerns of the farm workers in the labor dispute and that the Northern California Region of the National Coalition of Asian Americans and Pacific Island People for Human Services and Action should provide financial and technical assistance for Asian rural educational problems. General services for the aged was a priority concern of the Rural Asian Coalition.

Availability: Rural Asian American Coalition, Filipino Center, Stockton, Cali.

Saito, John and Watanabe, Dan (eds.) "Proceedings from Pacific/ Asians Coming Together (PACT) Retreat, January 24, 25, 26, 1975, Camp Oak Grove",Los Angeles, March 4, 1975, 22 pages.
Funding Org.: PACT

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian and Pacific Island Americans
Descriptors: Social service, Community service organizations, Social service models
Location: Los Angeles, California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: These are proceedings from a retreat conference which was held to provide better and more comprehensive services to Pacific Island and Asian American peoples and to provide a better understanding of the need for and the uses of advocacy techniques in social services. Conference members provided information on the general historical trends of the communities, identified programs that serve communities and introduced participants to new ways of coping with problems in the community. Evaluation of the conference and recommendations from the Steering Committee were also included.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: The Steering Committee recommends an investigation to further the alternatives, both in terms of existing organizations and in terms of models used by other ethnic and geographic groups.

Availability: Inquire to: The Asian American Voluntary Action Center, Los Angeles, California

San Diego City Schools, Office of Urban Affairs, Pupil Ethnic Census, Alphabetical Listing through Grade 12 (October 1974), San Diego, California, November 1974 (Annual)
Funding Org.: City of San Diego

Ethnic Racial Groups: Asian American, Spanish, Other White, Black, American Indian, Other
Descriptors: Elementary School enrollment, Secondary School enrollment, Education for Special Groups enrollment
Location: Individual schools, San Diego City
Data variables: Enrollment in elementary, junior high, senior high, evening high, alternative, continuation and home teaching schools. Enrollment in individual schools.

Content Description: These statistical reports supply ethnic enrollment data for the San Diego City School System.

Study Methodology: Not available.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Inquire to: District Superintendent Office, San Diego City Schools, San Diego, California

San Diego, Integrated Planning Office, April 1, 1975 Special Census, (data to be published)

Yip, Beverly, "Analysis of Special 1975 Census" (being completed)
Funding Org.: Fourteen jurisdictions in California.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Blacks, Whites, Others
Descriptors: Demography, Socioeconomic characteristics, Housing,
Location: California, County, City, Census tract
Data Variables: Population, income, sources of income, employment status, housing conditions

Content Description: This special Census was undertaken during April, 1975 and conducted by the California Department of Finance. This is a state mandated census, especially for the fast growing cities and counties so as to enable them to get fair share of the subventions from the state.

Study Methodology: Every household was interviewed

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Some data will be published in a looseleaf format for public dissemination, Contact: San Diego Integrated Planning Office, 1600 Pacific Highway, San Diego, Calif. 92101

San Diego Office of Senior Citizens Affairs, "Directory of Residential Care Facilities in San Diego County", San Diego, CA., September 1975 (Annual)
Funding Org.: San Diego County Board of Supervisors

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, Guamanian, Samoan, Other
Descriptors: Residential Care Facilities, Elderly, Health Services
Location: San Diego, California
Data Variables: Staff size, racial characteristics of staff, duties; number of patients, race, characteristics of facility.

Content Description: This is an annual directory and inventory of Residential Care facilities for the elderly. (Including all nursing homes, intermediate care and mental hygiene facilities, and large residential care facilities). The material has been used for placement referrals, evaluation and planning.

Study Methodology: Data were obtained through interviews with facility administrators.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Directory is available both in book form and on computer tape. The book is available upon request. Data file is available at cost with facility identification removed. Inquire to Office of Senior Citizens Affairs, 1955 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, CA. 92101

City and County of San Francisco, "Report of the San Francisco Research Planning Conference on Asian Immigration", June 24, 1975, 184 pages.
Funding Org: National Science Foundation

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Vietnamese, Pilipinos, Japanese, Cambodians, Chinese, Cubans.
Descriptors: Immigration, Refugees, Stereotypes, Discrimination, Education, Health, Housing, Employment, Research Needs.
Location: National, San Francisco, California.
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: These are proceedings from a conference which brought together officials, scholars and representatives of the Asian American community to discuss frankly the issues raised by Asian immigration, to define areas in which research should be undertaken and to specify the appropriate forms of research activity. Workshops covered: administration of justice, education, health, housing, intercultural communication, manpower and economic development, and the Cuban experience. Texts of six papers delivered at the conference are included. The document closes with a paper summarizing the research suggestions presented at the conference.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Immediate information needs: The basic information required by policy makers is unavailable. A list of refugees should be collected; a survey should be conducted to obtain a general profile of the refugees; interviewing should be conducted at intervals of 6 months, 1 year, and 2 years afterwards. Medium and long range information needs: Data should regularly be gathered, analyzed, and published concerning the social backgrounds of the new immigrants to combat anti-Asian stereotypes and the stereotypes of cheap Asian labor. Qualitative research should be sponsored on cultural differences highlighting situations where friction and prejudice are generated by misunderstanding. Studies should decrease the tendency to portray Asian immigrants as a monolithic group. The process of adjustment should be studied across time; subsamples of the Asian groups should be followed from immigrant status to citizenship. Speed of adjustment, impact on social services, felt needs and the general process of attitude and behavior change over time should be the foci. Specific research projects: an inventory of presently available findings on refugees and immigration should be commissioned, research should be conducted on the interaction of Americans with Asian newcomers, The feasibility of using education and mass media to debunk anti-Asian stereotypes should be studied, research should be commissioned to compare the relative effectiveness of different types of schooling, media, organizations, public health and welfare institutions in easing passage to citizenship. Research should investigate procedures to provide more rapid access to professional jobs while protecting the public from decline in standards. Investigation should be made of the possibility of centralizing programs for receiving Asian immigrants. Finally, efforts should be made to involve as many Asians as possible in leadership positions in the research activities. This will improve quality and relevance and decrease resistance within the communities.

Availability: Write to Mr. Charles Q. Forester, Mayor's Clearinghouse, 50 Fell Street, San Francisco, California.

San Francisco Department of City Planning, San Francisco 1970 Population by Ethnic Groups: A Report Based Upon the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, March 1975, San Francisco, California, 9 p.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipino, Japanese, Native American, "Latin", Black, White, and others
Descriptors: Demography, Housing
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Total number, Number and % of population by ethnic group, by Census tract, Number and percent of population by ethnic group by community planning district

Content Description: This statistical report includes the numerical and percentage distribution of the 1970 population by ethnic group for 151 census tracts and 18 community planning districts.

Study Methodology: The data were obtained from the Second Count Census Summary Tape.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: San Francisco Department of City Planning, San Francisco, California

San Francisco Department of Public Health, "San Francisco Department of Public Health Statistical Report 1973", San Francisco, California, September 1973, 33 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Indians, Black, White
Descriptors: Vital statistics, Deaths, Births, Tuberculosis
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: TB incidence, by sex; Mortality by cause of death, (for Chinese); Mortality by sex, and age; Live births by place, birth weight, and gestation period; Infant death by sex.

Content Description: This statistical report gives data on vital statistics and morbidity for San Francisco.

Study Methodology: The data are obtained primarily through birth and death certificates from practicing physicians and the State Department of Public Health. Other major sources of data are the morbidity reports received from physicians and Census reports.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: City and County of San Francisco, Department of Public Health, San Francisco, California.

San Francisco Unified School District, Human Relations Division, Racial and Ethnic Employment Pattern Survey of Certified Personnel Employed in Each School of the San Francisco Unified School District as of October 1970, San Francisco, California, 1970, 138 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, Spanish surname, Black, Other White, Other Non-White, Unknown
Descriptors: Education professions, Salary, Teachers, Employment
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Occupation by school level, by school, by salary.

Content Description: This is a statistical report supplying information on salary, and occupations of employees of the San Francisco Unified School District.

Study Methodology: Not available.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Human Relations Division, San Francisco Unified School District, San Francisco, California.

San Jose State University, Office of Admissions and Records, "Ethnic Survey, Fall 1973, San Jose State University," San Jose, California, March 1974, 14 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, Chicano, Native American, Black, Caucasian
Descriptors: Enrollment, Academic major, College students.
Location: San Jose, California
Data Variables: Students enrolled on campus by ethnic group. Ethnic groups by sex, by academic major, undergraduate and graduate. Ethnic group by full-time or part-time status.

Content Description: This report provides racial data on enrollment and academic major for San Jose State University (1969-1973). It serves a variety of purposes such as: location of ethnic students for grants and scholarships, indication of career choice ethnic groups are choosing, and determination of institutional racism.

Study Methodology: All students who registered for classes 1971, 1972, and 1973 had a chance to fill out a voluntary ethnic survey card. The response was a 93% card turn-in. The returned cards were processed by computer and the data points stored on tape. A number of problems arose and the report is incomplete in several areas. Percentages for 1971, 1972, and 1973 were calculated from the total number of cards returned, while 1969 and 1970 were calculated from the total enrollment figure.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Inquire to: Michael Honda, Campus Ombudsman, San Jose State University, San Jose, California.

Sata, Lindbergh S., M.D., "Asian Culture and Learning Styles", (Presented at Council for Exceptional Children, Topical Conference on Cultural Diversity, Las Vegas, Nevada, August 8-10, 1973) 14 pages
Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Group: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Education, Cultural Adjustment,
Location: Not applicable
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper discusses conflicts arising from the Asian role as a minority and from differences in culture. The impact of these conflicts on education is examined.

Study Methodology: Observations are based upon author's personal and professional experiences.

Findings and Conclusions: Racial and cultural conflicts experienced by Asians vis-a-vis Whites and the resulting behaviors become the basis upon which Asian American stereotypes are developed.
Given proper climate, Asians might be as authentic within the larger society as within their own community. Asian American histories tend to communicate values of overcoming disadvantages by hard work and succeeding within the system. Education is the key to entering the mainstream. Blatant prejudice is more acutely demonstrated among the uneducated.. The American dream is less available to Asians who do not strive for professional careers through education. Successful Asian community leaders cannot understand concerns of youth who experience racism.

Asian art emphasizes minute details, authentic replications or stylistic expressions, orderliness and spatial relationships. Small physical stature affects adaptive behavior of Asians in agressiveness, visibility and employability.

Asians are preoccupied with tasks, and protocol procedures and are obedient of authority, concientious, perservering,and fatalistic. This is encouraged and reinforced at the loss of interactional learning which leads to different perspectives and wider horizons and creative capacities. Author suggests that Asian adults develop their capacities in such areas as outspokenness, communication, and problem solving as a model for Asian youths.

Availability: Department of Psychiatry and Behavorial Sciences, University of Washington, School of Medicine, or Harborview Mental Health Center, Seattle, Washington

Schmid, Calvin F., and Nabbe, Charles E., "Socioeconomic Differentials Among Nonwhite Races" in American Sociological Review, Vol. 30, No. 6, December 1965, pages 909-922.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, White, Black, American Indian
Descriptors: Demography, Educational status, Socioeconomics, Income, Occupation.
Location: National
Data Variables: Population, annual income, occupation/employment, educational attainment, trends in socioeconomic differentials.

Content Description: This research report gives socioeconomic profiles on the main minority groups in the U.S. Educational, occupational, and income statuses are analyzed.

Study Methodology: Data were derived from published reports of the 1960 U.S. Bureau of the Census and other pertinent literature.

Findings and Conclusions: Japanese rank highest in educational status with Whites and Chinese in second and third places respectively. Pilipinos rank fourth. The occupational hierarchy is similar: Japanese, Chinese and White hold first, second, and third positions respectively. Pilipinos are fourth. On the income dimension, the White male population is in first place, followed by Japanese and Chinese. Pilipinos are again in fourth place. Between 1940 and 1960, Whites, Japanese and Chinese have maintained consistently high rank. Generally, Pilipinos rank lower than the top three races, but distinctly higher than Blacks and Indians. Pilipinos have been handicapped in the assimilation process by their recent arrival to this country as well as by language differences and relatively low educational attainment. On the other hand, Chinese and especially Japanese show a higher degree of cultural and civic assimilation than any of the other minority races. The disappearance of ethnic colonies and the increased residential dispersion of the Japanese is indicative of their higher degree of assimilation.

Availability: Journal article.

Schwartz, Audrey James, "The Culturally Advantaged: A Study of Japanese American Pupils," in Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 55. April 1971.

Schwartz, Audrey James, "Traditional Values and Contemporary Achievement of Japanese-American Pupils," University of California, Los Angeles Center for the Study of Evaluation, December 1970, 47 pages.
Funding Org.: DHEW, OE

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Educational achievement, Educational values, Culture, Aspirations, High school students
Location: Los Angeles, California
Data Variables: Value orientations (Faith in human nature, Idealized school goals, Self-esteem, Occupational aspirations, etc.); Family background, School achievement by home language and grade level; Educational attainment; Educational aspirations.

Content Description: These papers are based upon a research study of educational achievement in the Japanese American community. Value orientations of Japanese American and Anglo students are compared. The thesis of the paper is that the high occupational and educational rank of Japanese Americans depends more on value orientations that differentiate the two groups than upon those held in common.

Study Methodology: Data for this analysis were obtained in 1966 from a survey of 2,200 pupils enrolled in the 8th, 9th, and 12th grades of 23 Los Angeles City schools. A purposive, nonprobability sampling technique was used to select schools with varying racial, ethnic, and socio-economic composition and quota sampling of state mandated courses was used within each school. Of the obtained sample, 254 were classified by visual inspection and by surname identification as Japanese-American. All of these pupils were enrolled in racially mixed schools. Information about family background, educational and occupational aspirations, educational plans, and value orientations were obtained from pupil responses to a printed questionnaire presented by research personnel. Official achievement records were made available for 85% of the Japanese-American sample.

Findings and Conclusions: The study concludes that the high scholastic achievement of Japanese Americans is due chiefly to values that are traditional in Japanese culture and that these are not the same as those leading to achievement among middle class Anglos. The Japanese enjoy school more than Anglos, are more oriented to "collective" rather than "individual" action, are more oriented to generation-based authority, and have higher occupational aspirations. Japanese Americans appear to be less acculturated to the values of the American middle class than generally believed and explanations which rely on theories of acculturation do not adequately account for their success in American society.

Availability: (1971) Journal article; (1970) ERIC # ED 046 061. MF-$0.65, HC-$3.29.

Seattle Department of Community Development, Current Planning Research Profile of Seattle's Asian Population 1970, Bulletin No. 34, October 1974, 22 pages.
Funding Org.: City of Seattle

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans*, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean
Descriptors: Demography, Household characteristics, Socioeconomic characteristics, Employment characteristics, Poverty level, Housing characteristics
Location: King County
Data Variables: Population by age, by sex, by household and family characteristics, by education, by income, by employment, by housing, King county, 1970; population in King County, Seattle, and the International District, 1920-1970.

Content Description: This statistical report supplies demographic information on Seattle's Asian population. The data were compiled as reference material to develop estimates for housing plans for the International District of Seattle.

Study Methodology: Data were obtained from the 1970 Census

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to Department of Community Development, Seattle, Washington.

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* Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Pilipinos

Seattle Employment Opportunities Center, Combined Quarterly Report, January 1975-June 1975, Seattle, Wash., July 21, 1975, 10 pages and tables
Funding Org.: City of Seattle, Dept. of Human Resources, CETA Fund and private donors

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, Samoan, Pacific Islanders, Vietnamese, Thai, Burmese, all other
Descriptors: Manpower service, Employment services, Job training program, Bilingual staff
Location: Seattle, Washington
Data variables: Clients served by type of services, by race, by sex, by age.

Content Description: This report describes program activity between Jan.1975 - June 1975. The program is designed to provide manpower services to needy people in the Seattle area. In addition to the description of activities, data on racial and demographic characteristics and type of services utilized by the clients were given.

Study Methodology: Data were obtained from the program records.

Findings and Conclusions: The center was able to improve their service delivery due to the recent hiring of bilingual counselors. The clients served by the center also increased as a result of the influx of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees in this area. The program offered job counseling, job training, job referrals, job placement, community outreach, and supportive services to their clients, along with emergency service to the refugees in Camp Murray. Other activities include staff training, fund raising, and community services development.

Availability: EOC, 47-6 Rainier Ave. South Seattle, Washington, 98118

Seattle Employment Opportunity Center, "Project Pioneer, Session 1--Final Report," Seattle, Washington, 1975, 4 pages and 6 exhibits.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Vietnamese
Descriptors: Refugees, English language education, Counseling, Manpower services, Transportation services
Location: Seattle, Washington
Data Variables: Student characteristics by sex, by age, by residence, by religion, by education, by immediate concerns and by employment and training.

Content Description: This is a final report of the Project Pioneer program offering services to Vietnamese refugees from June 30, 1975 through July 17, 1975. Orientation sessions consisted of English language classes, information orientation to service resources, acculturation programs as well as supportive services such as manpower training and referral, a clothing bank, transportation to and from the classroom, and physical health screening. The services were provided to some 43 students, the majority of whom were between 16 and 25 years old. The report consists of a description of the services including the curriculum offered and a schedule of program activities.

Findings and Conclusions: Of the 43 students, 13 were classified as able to speak English, employable, and having marketable skills. Primary concerns of the students included the need to learn English, employment, transportation, and education. The sessions were well attended, and the students were quite responsive.

Availability: Inquire to Equal Opportunity Commission, Seattle, Washington.

Sedway/Cooke, San Francisco Chinatown Housing and Recreation Program, San Francisco Department of City Planning, March 1972, 159 pages.
Funding Org.: DHUD, City and County of San Francisco, and San Francisco Foundation

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Housing needs, Recreation needs, Urban planning, Public housing projects
Location: San Francisco Chinatown
Data variables: Not applicable

Content: This is a study of the planning of the northeast section of San Francisco. The introduction and summary sections give housing and recreation needs and recommendations. The housing program and recreation program sections present policies, priorities, strategies, and implementation methods. The immediate actions section provides recommendations for prompt effectuation.

Study Methodology: This report was prepared by planning consultants, city planning staff, and a technical advisory committee representing other involved city agencies.

Findings and Conclusions: Objectives for the Chinatown area are to improve the quality of housing while meeting residential relocation needs, to stabilize population density and maintain diversity of income levels within the area, to increase and improve recreation facilities in the area, to improve and develop recreation programs responsive to the needs of the area.

Availability: Inquire to: National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia, 22151.

Segal, Julius and Lourie, Norman, "The Mental Health of the Vietnam Refugees" (Memorandum to Rear Admiral S. G. Morrison) NIMH, U. S. DHEW, Rockville, Md., June 10, 1975, 12 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Vietnamese
Descriptors: Mental health, Refugees, Adjustment, Resettlement.
Location: Guam
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a report which provides a summary of the findings and recommendations regarding the mental health status of the Vietnam refugee population when it was on Guam.

Study Methodology: The report is based on observations and interviews conducted by the authors during a one week period, June 2 through June 8, 1975. During this period they visited 7 refugee installations in Guam and interviewed over 30 refugees intensively, and additional refugees less intensively, most often in a family context. The information was obtained through observation of refugee camp life, including in-and-out processing, meal~ and camp government.

Findings and Conclusions: Although the number of psychiatric casualities has been insignificant, this cannot be viewed as a barometer of overall psychological distress among the refugee population. Furthermore, it is likely that the problems will increase over time as the ambiguities of new life and the shock of family separation increase. The authors recommend that provision of mental health and social services be given first priority in the overall organization and administration of the refugee programs. Staff must be sensitized to handle the many and often subtle human issues, thus an intensive staff training program should be developed and utilized. The procedure used in the resettlement process should be reviewed carefully with a view toward changing or eliminating those that carry a dehumanizing quality, and that serve to introduce unnecessary strain, tension, anxiety and fatigue.

Availability: NIMH , DHEW, Rockville, Md.

Shepherd, George, "Population Profiles, Vol. 5:Demographic and Socioeconomic Profiles of the American Indian, Black, Chinese, Pilipino, Japanese, Spanish Heritage and White Populations of Washington State in 1970," Washington Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, July 1970, 98 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Blacks, American Indians, Spanish, Anglos
Descriptors: Demography, Socioeconomics, Educational Needs, Educational Programs.
Location: Washington State

Data Variables: Total number, Age, Annual income/salary, Enrollment by school district, Occupation/Employment, Living in group quarters, Living in households, Percentage of urban population in the United States, the West and Washington State, Fertility rate, Interracial marriages.

Content Description: This report was designed to furnish detailed demographic and socioeconomic data for racial/ethnic groups for reference use in state educational programs. Emphasis has been placed on needs assessment data required by the Urban, Racial, and Rural Disadvantaged Programs of the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The demographic profiles are also designed to be of value in administering other categorical aid programs as well as a wide variety of educational and curricular programs.

Study Methodology: Data are based on the 1970 Census.

Findings and Conclusions: The Pilipinos have the highest proportion of foreign born persons of all ages. The highest percentage of foreign born children are those of Chinese ancestry. The Pilipinos of Washington State, in comparison with the United States Pilipinos, have a higher percentage of homeowners, a somewhat lower median housing value, a lower educational level, a lower income level, and a higher poverty level. All of the Asian groups have a markedly higher percentage of college graduates than the Whites.

Availability: ERIC # ED 097184 - Price MF - $0.75 HC - $4.20

Shinto, William M., "The Asian Americans and Public Education", (Prepared for National Advisory Council on Equality of Educational Opportunity (ESAA)',1973,pp.20.
Funding Org.: National Advisory Council on Equality of Educational Opportunity (ESAA)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Pilipinos, Samoans, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Black, White, Spanish
Descriptors: Education, Financial assistance, Youth, Juvenile Delinquency, Drug Abuse
Location: National
Data variables: Asian enrollment in L.A. by school and school district, Occupation/Employment, Language, Suicides by cause,by sex for Japanese and Chinese population in 3 cities in Hawaii, Immigrants by country of birth, % wives of U.S. citizens, Educational attainment for Pilipinos

Content Description: This testimony discusses educational issues among Asians concentrating on language barriers for immigrant children and lack of financial support in higher education.

Study Methodology: Data were collected from U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Reports, the 1970 Census, and the California State Department of Education.

Findings and Conclusions: There is no summary based on data due to the author's piecemeal collection of statistics. The reasons for this are lack of research funds and research staff on Asian Americans both in higher education and in public education. Special educational units need to be set up for non-English speaking students. The public must be made aware of the need to reassess the educational status of the Asian Americans, a group that is ignored in planning and financial aid programs.

Availability: NACEEO, Washington, D.C.

Small Business Administration, "Loans Granted," (Data file), Washington, D. C.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, Blacks, Spanish, American Indians
Descriptors: Small businesses, Loans granted
Location: Counties, States
Data Variables: Amount of loans

Content Description: These files provide information on loans granted to Asian American small businesses by state and by county.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: A request for information should be made in writing to the Public Information Office, Small Business Administration, Washington, D. C.

Smith, Madorah E. and Kasdon, Lawrence M., "Progress in the Use of English After Twenty Years by Children of Filipino and Japanese Ancestry in Hawaii," in Journal of Genetic Psychology, Vol. 99, 1961 pages 129-138
Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Pilipinos
Descriptors: Children, English Language, Family Background, Language Behavior, Verbal Communication
Location: Urban Honolulu and rural Hawaii and Oahu
Data Variables: Comparison of Japanese and Pilipino children in urban and rural Honolulu by family background, by age, and by language behavior, 1938 and 1958.

Content Description: This is a report on the use of English by preschool children of bilingual background in Hawaii.

Study Methodology: Fifty Japanese children, 50 Pilipino children from Honolulu, and 51 Pilipino children from rural Hawaii, between 42 and 66 months of age, were compared in their use of English with the same number of children of similar age, origin, and socioeconomic background who had been studied in 1938. Subject children were interviewed by interviewers of the same ethnic origin.

Findings and Conclusions: The preschool children of Japanese and Pilipino ancestry in Hawaii are now, with few exceptions, no longer bilingual; however, they may still hear the ancestral tongue spoken by their grandparents or other adults in the home. For the three groups, one might conclude that by and large these children come to school speaking Pidgin English. Although there has been a gain in children's command of English since 1938, the task of teaching standard English is still a major one for the kindergarten teachers inasmuch as the children of the two racial groups studied are retarded slightly more than a year in their use of oral English in terms of the measures used in this study (author).

Availability: Journal article.

Song, Johng Doo, "Educational Problems of Korean Children in the United States," (paper presented at the Overseas Koreans Symposium, June 4-5, 1975), 36 pages.
Funding Org.: Academy of Korean Studies, Seoul, Korea

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Korean
Descriptors: Education, Elementary and secondary schools, Immigrant children, Adjustment problems
Location: Los Angeles
Data Variables: Enrollment

Content Description: This paper deals with the educational problems of children of recent Korean immigrants in Los Angeles.

Study Methodology: Largely based upon personal experience and opinions of the author with data from LA Unified School District, U.S. Census and other sources.

Findings and Conclusions: Given the youth of the population, education is the most important issue to the Korean community. Although the children are reputed to be good students, they have problems stemming from cultural differences in language, customs, and ways of thinking. Physical difference, language barrier, cultural difference and possible discriminatory treatment make it more difficult for students to adjust in a classroom situation where self confident expression is vital. Korean students have been brought into the American culture which emphasizes independence and self reliance from the Korean culture which values dependency, conformity and manners. The Korean community feels that the Korean language must be taught in schools to perpetuate the language in future generations and solidify ethnic identity. Generational conflict between parents and children is the main cause of youth problems. Author recommends hiring more Korean teachers, implementing a bilingual program, participation by parents, and organized community support on matters of the children's education. Finally, the author recommends support from the Seoul government.

Availability: Asian American Education Commission, Los Angeles City School District

Southeast Coalition of Asian Americans, "The Southeast Region Conference, Asian American Coalition, October 24, 1974," Atlanta, Georgia, 27 pages.
Funding Org.: National Institute of Mental Health

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Socioeconomics, Discrimination, Immigrants, Employment, Media, Legal Issues, Political Issues, Licensing, Professional Workers, Bilingual Education
Location: Southeast region of the United States
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: These are conference proceedings of the Southeast (Region V) coalition of Asian Americans, a regional organization of the Pacific/Asian Coalition (PAC). The conference was held to discuss social and economic status and welfare of Asian Americans in the region, and to develop some organizational structures for their concerns. The proceedings contain speeches, discusssions on problems and collective solutions, resolutions and plans for future activities.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: Close to 50 multi-ethnic groups of Asian Americans attended the conference. The conference uncovered an already existing consensus to rectify injustices incurred on Asian Americans in this society e.g., inequitable treatment and lack of adequate care, and to improve their lots as members of the society. A Steering Committee was formed to carry out the mission of the organization and to act as a core decision-making body.

Availability: Inquire to: The Pacific/Asian Coalition (PAC), 150 Eighth Street, San Francisco, California, 94103

Stevens, Rosemary and Vermeulen, Joan, Foreign Trained Physicians and American Medicine, Yale University Medical School, New Haven, Connecticut, March 1972, 184 pages.
Funding Org.: U. S. DHEW, NIH, Contract No. NIH-70-1127

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asians, Europeans, Central and South Americans
Descriptors: Foreign medical graduates, Licensing, Immigration laws, Employment status
Location: National
Data Variables: Total number, Year of immigration, FMGs by specialty, Licensing of FMGs by state, Foreign medical graduates by country of graduation, by country of birth, Foreign residents in hospitals, FMGs in graduate training programs, Number of FMGs taking the Education Council for Foreign Medical Graduates exams.

Content Description: This study reports on the status of FMGs in the United States. It provides information on their location, activities, and function; reviews political, economic, and organizational factors which have led to the current manpower situation, and analyzes data in terms of physician manpower policies and research.

Study Methodology: Information was collected from organizations involved with physician immigration, certification, manpower statistics, and research.

Findings and Conclusions: As many as 985 Philippine graduates took State licensing exams in 1969 (572 of them passed). Candidates were mostly in California, Indiana, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. English fluency remains a fundamental obstacle in passing these exams. The largest groups awarded licenses in 1970 were Indians, Pilipinos, and Koreans. The Philippines has been a major provider of interns and residents to U. S. hospitals for years.

Availability: National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland

Stewart, M. and Stewart, S., "Teaching-Learning Interactions in Chinese American and Anglo American Families: Studies in Cognitive Development and Ethnicity" (unpublished paper), September 1975, 10 pp.

Stewart, M. and Stewart, S., "The Observation of Anglo-, Mexican- and Chinese-American Mothers Teaching Their Young Sons," Child Development, Vol. 44, pages 329-337.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW/OE - Grant #OEG-9-70-0054 (057)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Anglos, Mexicans
Descriptors: Sociocultural factors, Learning, Socialization, Pre-school children, Elementary school children.
Location: California
Data variables: Test variables

Content Description: These reports are based upon observational research on mother-child teaching relationships in three ethnic groups. Cultural behavior in the homes in regard to learning and teaching roles are examined.

Study Methodology: Children of preschool and elementary school ages are examined in these studies. Parents were observed teaching children cognitive sorting and motor-skills games. Interaction was videotaped. Data were coded by ethnic group members using a parent interaction code which was based upon such variables as total time, input, alertness, format, child response and feedback.

Findings and Conclusions: Children in this study experienced different learning environments which may result in different skills and expectations brought by them into the classroom. English-speaking Chinese mothers used questions more often and statements less often than Chinese speaking mothers. The Chinese mother considered teaching to be an important component of her maternal role, and regular formal instruction of her preschool age children took place at home. Anglo mothers saw teaching as only one of her many roles and Mexicans felt that school was responsible for teaching. Chinese children are more cooperative than Anglo children regardless of who is instructing. This compliance leads to a clear distinction between the roles of teachers and learners, and probably facilitates the later high achievement of Chinese children in multi-ethnic schools.

Availability: Inquire to: U.S. DHEW, Office of Education, Washington, D.C.

Sue, Derald Wing (ed.) et al. "Asian Americans: The Neglected Minority" in The Personnel and Guidance Journal, Vol. 51, No. 6, February, 1973, pp. 385-416.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Counseling, Stereotypes, Education, Asian American studies, Culture, Racism
Location: National
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This special feature issue of The Personnel and Guidance Journal contains articles and writings by Asian American educators to enlighten counselors, educators and personnel workers about how certain cultural values and the forces of racism have served to shape and define Asian American lifestyles. Specific articles in this issue are: Watanabe, Colin, "Self-Expression and the Asian-American Experience"; Kagiwada, George and Fujimoto, Isao, "Asian-American Studies: Implications for Education"; Kaneshige, Edward, "Cultural Factors in Group Counseling and Interaction"; Callao, Maximo Jose, "Culture Shock--West, East and West again".

Study Methodology: Contributors to this issue are Asian American counselors and educators who work with the problems of Asians and Asian communities in America.

Findings and Conclusions: Watanabe points out how Asian cultural values, complemented and reinforced by prejudice and discrimination have taught Asians the value of silence and inconspicuousness. The consequence has been inadequate development of forceful self-expression which has restricted academic, vocational and personality development. Kagiwada and Fujimoto note that the emergence of Asian American studies is an attempt by Asian Americans to gain the self-respect denied them by White society. Feelings of powerlessness, humiliation and degradation have resulted in a group movement aimed at rectifying injustices. Kaneshige's article illustrates how the implicit assumptions of counseling may be antagonistic to Asian values. Cultural factors should be considered in the interpretations of behaviors in group settings. Callao cautions couselors to be sensitive to cultural perceptions of counseling itself, to avoid stereotypes, and to realize that cultural conflicts are often camouflaged and not readily apparent.

Availability: Write to: Walter J. Johnson, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003 for copies of this issue.

Sue, Derald W. and Kirk, Barbara A., "Differential Characteristics of Japanese American and Chinese American College Students," Journal of Counseling Psychology, Vol. 20, No. 2, 1973, pp. 142-148.

Sue, Derald W. and Kirk, Barbara A., "Psychological Characteristics of Chinese American Students," Journal of Counseling Psychology, Vol. 19, No. 6, 1972, pp. 471-478.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese
Descriptors: College student, Personality, Scholastic Achievement, Verbal ability, Academic ability, Academic interest, Student characteristics.
Location: University of California, Berkeley
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: These articles report on a study conducted during 1972 and 1973 among college students at the University of California, Berkeley. The purpose of the study was to make comparisons among Chinese, Japanese, and other students in academic ability, interests and personality.

Study Methodology: In the fall of 1966, all new entering freshmen were asked to participate in a testing program that included the School and College Ability Tests, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and the Omnibus Personality Inventory. Of the total 3,053 who completed one or more tests, 236 Chinese students (128 Males, 108 Females) and 106 Japanese students (60 Males, 46 Females), all of whom were U.S. born, were identified. In the 1972 study, test results of Chinese students were compared to all other students. This information was in turn utilized during the 1973 study and compared with Japanese students and all the other students. The groups were further divided by sex, making a total of 6 groups for comparison.

Findings and Conclusions: Both Japanese and Chinese groups differ from all other studnets in the same direction, eg., they score higher on quantitative and lower on verbal and combined sections of the ability test; they tend to be more interested in physical sciences, applied technical fields, and business occupations; they were more conforming, less socially extroverted, preferred concrete-tangible approaches to life and experienced greater emotional distress than other students. These similarities were a direct influence of their cultural similarity. However, comparisons between these two groups indicate that there are some differences between the two groups. Japanese groups consistently occupied an intermediate position between the two other groups on test measures, and some form of differential acculturation due to historical and political circumstances has occurred between the two ethnic groups.

Availability: Journal article

Sue, Stanley, Sue, Derald, "Asian Americans a Minority Group," in American Psychologist, September 1975, 10 pages
Funding Org.: NIMH

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipinos, Japanese
Descriptors: Mental disorders, Socioeconomics, Stereotypes, Mental health.
Location: National
Data Variables: Intermarriage by origin of spouse, by age and educational attainment.

Content Description: This research report refutes the stereotype of "the well-educated, affluent, well-adjusted Asian" by presenting a realistic statistical appraisal in the areas of income, education, and mental health.

Study Methodology: Information was based upon earlier studies and data from the 1970 Census.

Findings and Conclusions: A reassessment of the experiences and needs of the Asian American population is needed. Only then can psychological services be offered and social policies be made that are meaningful for the welfare of the group.

Availability: Journal article

Sue, Stanley and Kitano, Harry H. L. (eds) "Asian Americans: A Success Story?" Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 29, No. 2, 1973, 218 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese.
Descriptors: Stereotypes, Mental disorders, Youth, Elderly, Intermarriage, Personality, Acculturation, Socioeconomic mobility..
Location: National, California.
Data Variables: Population, Median income, Socioeconomic mobility, Interracial marraiges, Personality and achievement test scores, Admissions to mental hospitals, Political activism.

Content Description: This issue of JSI is a collection of papers examining the status of two groups, the Chinese and the Japanese. The articles are organized into two major categories: the acceptance of Asians in American society and the psychological well-being of Asian Americans. Specific articles include: Miymoto, S. F. "The Forced Evacuation of the Japanese Minority During World War II;" Levine G. N. and Montero, D. M. "Socioeconomic Mobility among Three Generations of Japanese Americans;" Tinker, J. N., "Intermarriage and Ethnic Boundaries: The Japanese American Case;" Kikumura, A. and Kitano, H. H. L., "Interracial Mariage: A Picture of the Japanese Americans;" Sue, S. and Kitano, H. H. L., "Stereotypes as a Measure of Success;" Yee, A. H., "Myopic Perceptions and Textbooks: Chinese Americans' Search for Identity;" Fong, S. L. M., "Assimilation and Changing Social Roles of Chinese Americans;" Sue, D. W. and Frank, A. C., "A Typological Approach to the Psychological Study of Chinese and Japanese American College Males;" Berk, B. B., and Hirata, L. C., "Mental Illness among the Chinese: Myth or Reality?"; Maykovich, M. K., "Political Activation of Japanese American Youth;" Kalish, R. A., and Moriwaki, S., "The World of the Elderly Asian American."

Study Methodology: The collected articles reflect research and analysis, utilizing psychological tests, medical and demographic statistics, and various secondary sources.

Findings and Conclusions: Japanese Americans have made enormous strides in upward educational, occupational and economic mobility in spite of hostility and suspicion directed toward them 30 years ago. Nearly half of all Japanese in Los Angeles are not marrying within their ethnic group. Even though the stereotypes of Asians are much more favorable now, there are negative consequences to being victims of any stereotypes. Attitudes and behaviors of Chinese may be appropriate and desirable in the subculture, but are often negatively evaluated when compared to Western standards. Japanese students in one study were generally more similar to Caucasians than Chinese students, suggesting that Japanese are more acculturated to American society. Asian American students are experiencing more stress than non-Asian students. It is the Asian elderly for whom the concentration camp experience, the overt discriminatory laws of the past, and the traditional Asian values have had the greatest impact.

Availability: Journal article

Sue, Stanley, Ph.D and McKinney, Herman, M.S.W., "Asian Americans in the Community Mental Health Care System," in American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol. 45, No. 1, January 1975, 8 pages
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Whites, Chicanos, Blacks, American Indians, "Other Asians"
Descriptors: Mental health, Mental health utilization, Mental health professionals
Location: Seattle, Washington area
Data variables: Number of patients and community population by race, 1970-1973, Demographic characteristics of patients, patients seeing various personnel at intake, psychotic diagnosis of patients by age and by education

Content Description: The study is a part of an ongoing investigation conducted to examine the utilization of 17 Community Mental health facilities, the severity of disorder, and the services received, by Asian Americans in the greater Seattle area. The report includes summary tables of the findings, and analysis.

Study Methodology: Data were collected for all patients seen at seventeen community facilities during 1970-1973. Agencies submitted standard face sheets containing information about patients to the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. From a total of 13,450 Asian American patients, a random sample of 1,190 were selected and compared with White clients on a number of variables including demographic background, diagnostic assessment, type of treatment received, type of personnel rendering treatment, and number of contacts.

Findings and Conclusions: Far fewer Chinese, Pilipinos, and Japanese utilized these facilities (Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino patients comprised 0.6% of the total patients while they represented 2.4% of the population). Asian American patients were older and less educated although there was no difference in other demographic variables such as sex, income, and marital status. Asians had a higher proportion of psychosis. There were no significant differences between the two groups in services received or in type of staff providing the initial interview although Asians did generally see greater diversity of personnel. The dropout rate for Asian patients was extremely high (52%) and they averaged fewer number of treatment sessions.

Availability: Journal article

Sue, Stanley and Wagner, Nathaniel N. (eds), Asian-Americans: Psychological Perspectives, Science and Behavior Books, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif., 1973, 30 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos
Descriptors: Mental health, Psychological characteristics, Acculturation, Sex discrimination, Culture, Social problems.
Location: Several locations including Chinatown, San Francisco, Honolulu, Seattle, Hawaii and the entire U.S.
Data variables: Ethnic identity of Japanese youth personality scores (CPI); Sex temperment among Japanese college students; Attitudes of Japanese youth; Chinese delinquency cases, 1961-1966; Japanese admissions to mental hospitals; Distribution of psychotic syndromes.

Content Description: The purpose of this book is to integrate research findings with impressionistic materials to provide a better understanding of Asian Americans. The contents are organized into five parts: 1) Introductory Section -- Ogawa, D., "The Jap Image;" Morishima, J.K., "The Evacuation;" Lyman, S., "Red Guard on Grant Avenue;" Wagner, N.N., "A White View of American Racism;" Kitano, H.H.L., "Passive Discrimination;" 2) Assimilation and Sex Roles -- Matsumoto, G.M. et al, "Ethnic Identity;" Weiss, M.S., "Modern Perspectives and Traditional Ceremony;" Fong, S.L.M. and Peskin, H., "Sex Role Strain and Personality Adjustment of China-born Students in America;" Weiss, M.S., "Selective Acculturation and the Dating Process;" Meredith, G.M., "Sex Temperament Among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii;" 3) Personality -- Meredith, G.M. and Meredith, C.G., "Acculturation and Personality Among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii;" Sue, S. and Sue, D.W., "Chinese-American Personality and Mental Health;" Chun-Hoon, L., "Jade Snow Wong and the Fate of Chinese-American Identity;" Cordova, F., "The Filipino-American, There's Always an Identity Crisis;" Sue, D.W., "Ethnic Identity;" Sata, L.S., "Musings of a Hyphenated American;" 4) Mental Health -- Kitano, H.H.L., "Japanese-American Crime and Delinquency;" Abbott, K.A. and Abbott, [illegible], "Juvenile Delinquency in San Francisco's Chinese-American Community;" Kitano, H.H.L., "Japanese-American Mental Illness;" Duff, D.F. and Arthur, R.J., "Between Two Worlds;" Brown, T.R. et al, "Mental Illness and the Role of Mental Health Facilities in Chinatown;" 5) Contemporary Issues -- Kalish, R.A., and Yuen, S.Y., "Americans of East Asian Ancestry;" Fujitomi, I. and Wong, D., "The New Asian-American Woman;" Weiss, M.S., "Division and Unity;" Sue, S., "Community Intervention;" Endo, R., "Whither Ethnic Studies;" Wagner, N.N., "Filipinos."

Study Methodology: Methodologies vary and include research findings, analysis of existing literature, essays and descriptive materials.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable (selected articles have been abstracted individually).

Availability: Science and Behavior Books, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif. 94306, $5.95.

Sue, Stanley, "Delivery of Services to Displaced Asian and Pacific Island Population," (paper presented to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, National Project on Asian and Pacific Island Americans Colloquy), Sept. 10, 1975.
Funding Org.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino
Descriptors: Mental Health, Health Service Needs, Educational Needs, Social Services Needs
Location: United States, Seattle
Data variables: Ethnic composition of mental patients in the greater Seattle area.

Content Description: The paper analyzes the needs and the services delivered to Asian Americans in the areas of health, education, and welfare, and recommends alternative service delivery models to meet these needs.

Study Methodology: The author referred to the studies published by scholars and agencies.

Findings and Conclusions: The author concludes that Asian Americans do have significant needs that have not been given proper attention and the service delivery systems, whether by local, state, or federal agencies have failed to provide adequate and responsive services to meet these needs. He recommends three methods in which to alter this inadequacy: 1) reorganization of existing agencies to respond to Asian Americans, 2) the creation of parallel agencies and 3) the development of new, nonparallel agencies.

Availability: Inquire U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1121 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20425

Sung, Betty Lee, Chinese American Manpower and Employment, U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, September 1975, 365 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Research and Development, Grant #DL-21-36-73-13.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Employment opportunities, Labor force participation, Occupations, Socioeconomic status, Discrimination, Education, Culture, Immigration, Nativity.
Location: U.S., New York City
Data Variables: Immigration, demography, socioeconomic characteristics, employment and occupations, and educational characteristics.

Content Description: A study of the employment characteristics and occupational status of the Chinese in the United States based primarily on a special tabulation of the 1970 Census and supplemented by data from other sources.

Study Methodology: 1970 Census Public Use Samples, EEOC reports, Vital Statistics of the United States, Immigration and Naturalization Service Annual Reports and public and private research materials.

Findings and Conclusions: New Chinese immigrants are handicapped by language barriers and noncitizenship. They need the security of Chinatowns to help their transition. These Chinatowns with their large and expanding immigrant populations are areas of greatest need. The Chinese population is one of extremes with concentrations at opposite ends of the pole education-wise and occupation-wise. A very narrow range of jobs such as resturant work, engineering and college teaching are the most prevalent for Chinese men. Chinese women are concentrated in garment work and clerical work. Though their proportions in the labor force is greater, the Chinese female is pitifully underemployed and underpaid compared to her White or Black sisters. The effect of employment on the Chinese women has been postponement of marriage and children resulting in a birthrate below replacement level.

One fifth of working Chinese are in government service where they have attained the middle ranks. In local governments they are absent from sanitation, fire or police departments. They are absent from the construction industry where unions control hiring and firing. The unemployment rate for Chinese is low maybe because they work at jobs beneath their ability and qualifications rather than stay unemployed. Career motivations are based more upon opportunity for decision making, doing something worthwhile and doing what one enjoys rather than more conventional motives of duty, money or status. Self employment or small business enterprise has declined precipitously among Chinese.

27 separate recommendations are provided.

Availability: National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151.

Sung, Betty Lee, Racial and Ethnic Group Population by Census Tract: The SMSA of New York City, 1970,Asian Studies Monograph I, Department of Asian Studies, The City College of the City University of New York, New York, 1974, 71 pages.

Sung, Betty Lee, Racial and Ethnic Group Population by Census Tract: The SMSA's of Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, Seattle, 1970, Asian Studies Monograph II, DAS,CCCUNY, New York, 1974, 86 pages.

Sung, Betty Lee, Racial and Ethnic Groups Population by Census Tract: The SMSA's of Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., MD, VA, 1970, Asian Studies Monograph III, DAS, CCCUNY, New York, 1974, 92 pages.
Funding Org.: U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Hawaiians Whites, Blacks, American Indians, Others
Descriptors: Demography
Location: Census tracts, Cities, SMSA's
Data variables: Population by Census Tract.

Content Description: These monographs contain tabulations of the population by race by Census Tract in major SMSA's of the U.S. according to the 1970 Census. The tables are presented as raw data and the possibilities and variety of uses are many.

Study Methodology: The information was extracted directly from the Second Count Census Tapes.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Dept. of Asian Studies, The City College of the City University of New York, 138th Street and Convent Ave., New York, N. Y. 10031.

Sung, Betty Lee, The Story of the Chinese in America,* Collier Books, New York, N. Y. 1967. 341 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Immigrants, Racism, Socio-economic profile, Community structure, Stereotypes, Social status
Location: New York, California, Washington, D.C.
Data variables: Age, Sex, Year of immigration, Employment status, Vital statistics, Demographic characteristics, Marital status

Content Description: This book traces the history and sociology of the Chinese in the United States. Immigration, discrimination, demography, Chinatowns, family structure, the laundry and restaurant businesses, assimilation, and the contributions of the Chinese in America are discussed.

Study Methodology: Sources for the book include literature on Chinese, data from the 1960 Census, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization reports, vital statistics, and other sources.

Findings and Conclusions: The modern Chinese Americans are making contributions in the fields of engineering, politics, physics, biochemistry, art, cinema, architecture, literature, and business.

Availability: Publisher: Collier Books, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022. Price $2.95.

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*Also published under the title Mountain of Gold.

Suzuki, Bob H., "Implications for Reading for Asian Americans" (position paper) prepared for National Institute of Education Conference on Studies in Reading, Washington, D.C., August, 1974, 10 pp.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipino, Japanese, Samoans, Koreans, South Asians, Pakistanis
Descriptors: Education, Language skills education, Bilingual/Bicultural Education, Multilingual/Multicultural Education
Location: National
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper describes the problems that Asian Americans encounter in education due to lack of English language skills.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Multicultural/multilingual reading materials must be developed which can be used for all the Asian subgroups. The author suggests that the following areas of research may be relevant: 1. Studies to determine how attitudes of teachers toward Asian Americans affect the process of learning to read, 2. Studies to pinpoint more specifically the reading problems of each Asian American subgroup.

Availability: National Institute of Education, Washington, D.C.

Tachiki, Amy, et al. (eds.), Roots: An Asian American Reader, Asian American Studies Center, University of California, Los Angeles, California, 1971, 345 pages.

Funding Org: Not applicable.
Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans
Descriptors: History, Asian American Studies, Community Issues, Identity, Racism, Youth, Asian Women
Location: U.S., California, New York, Hawaii
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This is a documentary collection of the experiences of Asian Americans from a multitude of perspectives, including a scholarly focus and also containing contemporary expressions. The volume is said to be designed to meet the needs of Asian Americans by providing a compilation of materials in readily accessible form. Three major sections (Identity, History, and Community) encompass 61 contributions. The bulk of the identity section deals with Asian American stereotypes and the changing relationships of Asians to them. The central section deals with the history of Asian Americans dating from the emigration period to present times. The Community section of the reader focuses upon three interrelated aspects of the Asian American communities: perspectives on community concept and community organization, analysis of community problems, and documentation of the Asian American movement.

Study Methodology: The materials include research reports, essays and transcripts of interviews as well as poetry and other forms of expressive writing.

Findings and Conclusions: This volume is held to be focused on the attitudes, problems, and movements of Asian American youth. It is suggested that this focus be interpreted in light of the long struggle for justice and equality by generations of Asian Americans, and in light of current Third World movements. Two questions believed not to have been adequately covered are the relationship of any ethnically based struggle to others, such as other ethnic groups or economic class-oriented ones, and that of the problem of maintaining a cultural heritage. (Author/ERIC)

Availability: Asian American Studies Center, University of California, Los Angeles, California ($5.50, paper).

Takeuchi, Stuart M., "Verbal Skills and the Asian American Student", Colorado University, Boulder, Colorado, 1974, 16 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: College Entrance Examinations, Verbal Skill, Faculty, College Student, AA-EOP (Asian American Educational Opportunity Program), Curriculum
Location: University of Colorado
Data variables: Language, SAT score by Math vs. Verbal Performance, by AA-EOP vs. University; Distribution of AA-EOP Students by Major Field; Academic Year 1973-74

Content Description: This survey was conducted at the University of Colorado, in order to focus attention on verbalization skills of Asian American students. These students' verbal skills and math skills were compared according to their SAT scores. The survey findings are discussed and suggestions on minimizing the problems that were found are provided.

Study Methodology: The SAT scores of 103 students enrolled in the University of Colorado Asian American Educational Opportunity Program were used for this study. (This sample was drawn from approximately 160 students in the AA-EOP. There are approximately 275 Asian American students at the University of Colorado.)

Findings and Conclusions: These students tend to be less verbal in class and score lower on verbal ability examinations than their university counterparts. They tend to choose majors requiring minimum self-expression but good math ability. In order to alleviate, at least incrementally, some of these problems, the AA-EOP is developing a curriculum program directed at reading, writing, and verbal skill development. The object is to develop verbal skills and to offer to the student a wider range of choices for major, career, and quite possibly, the direction of his/her life.

Availability: ERIC MF - $0.75 HC - $1.50 ERIC # ED 014 582

Tang, Benita T., "A Psycholinguistic Study of the Relationships Between Children's Ethnic-Linguistic Attitudes and the Effectiveness of Methods Used in Second Language Reading Instruction", TESOL Quarterly, Vol. 8, No. 3, September, 1974, pp. 233-251.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: English as a Second Language, Education.
Location: San Francisco
Data Variables: Not Applicable

Content Description: This psycholinguistic study investigated the relationships between Chinese children's attitudes toward their native dialect (Cantonese) as well as the second language (English) and the effectiveness of certain methods used in the teaching of second language reading.

Study Methodology: Eight special ESL classes at three elementary schools in Chinatown were assigned to two different groups, translational and non-translational. Attitudes toward the two languages were measured by a matched guise test. A reading comprehension on the basis of 20 sessions was used for both pre-testing and post-testing purposes, and the gain scores served as the dependent variable.

Findings and Conclusions: The translational method is the superior method for children in a positive attitude toward their native language and culture, while the non-translational method (English only) is superior to those who do not hold their native language in very high esteem.

Availability: Journal Article

Tom, Sanford S. and Lin, Lucy. "The Northeast Mental Health Team, Its Relation to the District's Mental Health Needs and Resources: A Preliminary Report." February 1967. City and County of San Francisco, Department of Public Health, Community Mental Health Services, 9 pages.

Tom, Sanford S., "Mental Health in Chinese Community of San Francisco," December 17, 1968, 3 pages.
Funding Org.: City and County of San Francisco, Department of Public Health

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Mental health needs, Elderly, Immigrants, Juvenile delinquency
Location: San Francisco
Data variables: Suicide by number and by rate, 1954-1965, City of San Francisco

Content Description: This is a report describing some of the major mental health needs in the Chinatown District, the existing and potential health resources, and current and possible future relations of these needs and resources. Information is given on the structure of Chinatown, the plight of immigrants and elderly, the status of juvenile delinquency, problems of suicide and gambling among residents, the status of current services available and a proposal to increase the services and service delivery.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: A high rate of mental illness is coupled with an unusually low rate of utilization of mental health facilities. The increase of immigration, large number of elderly, and identity crisis among the youth, all brought major problems into the area. The community need for health and mental health services has become urgent. Social and psychiatric services, educational counseling and law enforcement services are provided by various agencies in the area currently. However, the need to coordinate these services and to develop consultation and training referral services has increased.

Availability: Write to City and County of San Francisco, Dept. of Public Health, Community Mental Health Services.

Training Project for the Asian Elderly, *On the Feasibility of Training Asians to Work with Asian Elderly: A Preliminary Assessment of Needs and Resources Available to Asian Elderly in Seattle, Washington*, Seattle, WA., March 1973. 144 pages.
Funding Org.: DHEW, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Administration on Aging, Grant No. 94-P-50126/0-01.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Elderly, Social services, Asian staff, Demography, Housing need, Health need, Community service need, Recreational need.
Location: Seattle, Washington
Data variables: Client characteristics by sex, by citizenship status, by language skill, by age, by education, by income, by occupation, by housing status, by health status, community services offered and utilized by client characteristics, type of services, and agency structure.

Content Description: This reports on a study to assess the feasibility of training bilingual/bicultural Asian staff to work with Asian elderly. The report includes a statistical overview of Asians in Washington State; a profile of elderly Asians drawn from a survey taken in Seattle; a summary of concerns expressed by Asian community leaders; a survey of social service agencies, examining their employment practices and the extent to which Asian elderly utilize their services; and a discussion of self-help mechanisms in Asian communities.

Study Methodology: The survey of Asian elderly in Seattle was conducted by bilingual interviewers. A sample of Asian elderly respondents 50 years old or over were identified through community organizations, churches, community leaders and in gathering places of Asian elderly. There were 132 respondents--74 Japanese, 31 Chinese, 25 Pilipinos and 2 Koreans--interviewed for this study. In addition, officials in thirty-four social service agencies serving the elderly in the Seattle area were interviewed.

Findings and Conclusions: Short-term training programs to attract more Asian Americans into social services, inservice training for agency personnel, basic education for new immigrants, establishment of affirmative action employment programs, expansion of services to elderly in the areas of information-referral service, nutrition, housing, nursing homes welfare, legislation and administrative rulings, transportation, and further studies to collect more data on Asians were all recommended.

Availability: Write to Administration on Aging, Social and Rehabilitation Service, D.H.E.W.

Tseng, Wen-Shing, McDermott, John F. Jr. and Martzki, Thomas, (eds), People and Cultures in Hawaii: An Introduction for Mental Health Workers, Transcultural Psychiatry Committee, Department of Psychiatry, University of Hawaii, School of Medicine, 1974, 93 pages
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Portuguese, Caucasian
Descriptors: Culture, Mental Health, Counseling, Therapy, Mental Disorders, Family Characteristics
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Mental Health Patients

Content Description: A collection of 11 articles on the different ethnic groups in Hawaii from the point of view of psychiatry.

Study Methodology: Literature review, professional experiences as mental health workers in the ethnic communities.

Findings and Conclusions: A review of literature on mental illness in Hawaii gives the impression that the treated prevalence of organic psychosis varies somewhat and that minor mental disorders vary considerably among different ethnic groups. Caucasian and Hawaiian groups tend to utilize facilities easily at early stages or for minor problems, the "Oriental" groups turn to facilities as a last resort and seem to get trapped by the system or stay sicker longer. Articles on individual ethnic groups discuss cultural interpersonal values and their implications for the mental health worker. For example, Chinese tend to somatize emotional difficulties and Chinese society encourages mutual dependence. The clinician needs to understand that a typical Pilipino will have great difficulty recognizing and acknowledging emotional factors as a basis for problems. The effort should be concentrated on pragmatic problem solving strategies at least until a solid relationship has been established. Maintaining close and supportive relations are more relevant than the pursuit of individual ambition for Hawaiians. Therapists must realize that the decision to seek psychiatric help is very difficult for a Japanese and represents a high degree of either family or internal tension. The most vulnerable areas for the Korean patient are those aspects of his life that he takes the greatest pride: upholding family honor, pride and filial piety toward parents. The prominent use of shaming and physical sanctions as modes of social control in the Samoan culture suggests that the area of conflict for the Samoan is relatively externalized and one might expect overt interpersonal behavior rather than intrapsychic symptoms.

Many of the authors caution that mental health workers recognize the diversity within each ethnic group and deal with their ethnic patients on the basis of their sex, age, nativity, socio-economic background as well as ethnicity.

Availability: $4.50, University of Hawaii Bookstore, Honolulu, Hawaii

Uhlenberg, Peter, "Demographic Correlates of Group Achievement: Contrasting Patterns of Mexican-Americans and Japanese-Americans," Demography, Vol. 9, No. 1, February, 1972, 8 pages
Funding Org.: The National Institute of General Medical Sciences and the Ford Foundation

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Mexican Americans
Descriptors: Demography, Social mobility
Location: National
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Educational attainment, Number of children, Marital status

Content Description: This research study contrasts demographic patterns of Japanese and Mexicans and their relation to group achievement or upward social mobility. It is assumed that although a group does not consciously develop a particular demographic system, their aggregated behavior does result in a sharp differentiation between groups.

Study Methodology: Data were collected from the U.S. Census of Population: 1960 Subject Reports.

Findings and Conclusions: The demographic patterns of the Japanese (late marriage, small family size, stable home environments) are consistent with upward social mobility for its members, while the Mexican systems tend to destroy their upward mobility.

Availability: Journal article

United Church of Christ, "National Conference on the Concerns of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the United Church of Christ," April 19-21, 1974, 41 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Hawaiian, Korean, Samoan, Indochinese.
Descriptors: Discrimination, Religion, Identity, Acculturation, Ethnic values, Immigrants, Youth.
Location: Hawaii, New York, Chicago, California
Data Variables: Pilipinos in Hawaii, population by age and birth place.

Content of Description: These conference proceedings contain speeches delivered by representatives of various Asian American communities, summaries of small group discussions to focus on specific issues and problems, and the final resolutions made by the delegates.

Study Methodolgy: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: To speak of American racism seems out of date for there have been numerous attempts to eliminate the boundaries between the White majority and the minorities in U.S. by liberation movements. In the world of faith, one should deal with cultural liberation rather than economic and political liberation. It is in value systems, belief, and psychological makeup that ethnic churches can contribute positively toward necessary changes.

Availability: Inquire; Pacific/Asian American ministries, United Church of Christ, 3275 Kempton Ave, Oakland, Calif. 94611.

United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., Research Division, "A Study of Chinese, Pilipino , Japanese and Korean Populations in the United States and Projections," New York, 1974, 38 pages

Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipinos.
Descriptors: Immigrants, Population trends, Residences, Income, Employment
Locations: Cities, SMSAs, states, regions, national
Data Variables: Year of immigration, population by states in 1973, population by states, regions and SMSAs for 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1974 (estimated), population projection for 1980, 1985, and 1995, income by region, 1969 and employment characteristics by region, 1970.

Content tescription: This report provides population data on four racial groups by year of immigration and population growth trends by locality in U.S., including estimated growth by year up to 1995. Also included are employment characteristics and income of the races (except for Koreans).

Study Methodology: Information was obtained from 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 U.S. Censuses, Annual Reports of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Statistical Abstract of the U.S. The projections were made using a "log-linear" technique which is based upon the rate of increase over recent years, rather than actual increase, and assumes that this rate will remain fairly uniform into the future.

Findings and Conclusions: The Japanese population is currently the largest of the four groups. Korean immigration has grown rapidly since 1965, and by 1995 it is expected to surpass all the other races. The Pilipino population will also grow more rapidly than the Chinese and Japanese populations. By the year of 1995, the population differences among these races will be minimal.

Availability: Mission Service Unit on Church and Race of the Program Agency of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

U. S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, Washington, D.C., May and November 1969-1973, (Semi-annual) 1970-56-pages; 1971-138 pages, 1972-500 pages; 1973-135 pages

U. S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, Central Personnel Data File Report, (magnetic tape computer print out) Washington, D. C., (current)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Orientals," Blacks, Spanish Americans, Indians, Aleut, Eskimo, others
Descriptors: Income, Occupation, Employment status, Salary, Federal Employment
Location: SMSA, State(s) except Hawaii, National
Data variables: 1969-1975, Number of Federal employees by agency, By grade, By salary, By sex, By geographic location.

Content Description: Statistical report contains comparative data on minority and non-minority Federal civilian full-time employees. The information consists of GS grade, salary, and regular supervisory position of employees in the agencies. May reports provide a national summary by agency, and November reports provide national, state and SMSA summaries by agency.

Study Methodology: Data in this report are based on an annual census of minority group employees working full-time in the Federal government. The survey was conducted as part of the overall equal employment opportunity program to determine minority group employment status in the Federal government. Data were compiled from the statistical reports submitted by all U. S. government agencies. Minority group designations are based upon the visual observations of supervisors and their knowledge of what employees consider themselves to be.

Availability: Publication can be obtained through U. S. Government Printing Office (May 1974 edition will be available February 1976). For tape, write to Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, A Better Chance to Learn: Bilingual Bicultural Education, Clearinghouse Publication No. 51, Washington, D. C., May 1975, 254 pages
Funding Org.: U. S. C. C. R.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, American Indians, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans
Descriptors: Bilingual/bicultural education, Equal educational opportunities, Identity, Legislation
Location: National
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This report has been prepared to provide educators and the general public with information about bilingual/bicultural education as a means for equalizing educational opportunity for language minority students. The report first examines the ESL approach to language teaching examining the educational principles underlying this method, then the report describes bilingual/bicultural programs and how they work, giving examples and providing information on evaluation procedures for such programs. The appendices explain the constitutional rights of students and give information about Federal and State policies on bilingual education.

Study Methodology: Numerous studies, Census and other survey data and some program operations were referred to for the purpose of this study.

Findings and Conclusions: The Commission's basic conclusion is that bilingual/bicultural education is the program of instruction which currently offers the best vehicle for the large number of language minority students who experience language difficulty in our schools. Many language minority students are not only being discriminated against because they belong to an identifiable minority group, but have also been left out from achieving as well as their English speaking counterparts.

Availability: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Clearinghouse Publication, No. 51, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Family Food Assistance Programs, Racial Participation, October 1974 , U.S. DOA, Washington, D.C., August 20, 1975, 6th series (Biennial) 16 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Racial/Ethnic Groups: "Oriental," Black, Spanish, American Indian, White.
Descriptors: Family Food Assistance Program, Participants, Food Stamp, Food Distribution.
Location: National.

Data variables: Number and percentage of participants by program and by State/Region; participants compared to U.S. population by State/Region, October 1974; comparison of participation rate between October 1972 and October 1974 by Region.

Content Description: This statistical report provides data on Family Food Assistance program participation. Comparisons of participation by race and type of program are made over two years (1972 and 1974) and two reporting periods (April 1974 and October 1974) Eight tables are included.

Study Methodology: The quarterly report racial data was collected from some 3,049 project areas (99% of total).

Findings and Conclusions: Total number of FFA participants for the reporting period was 77,000 which is a 0.5% increase over April 1974. Asian American participants recorded the largest percentage increase, (9.4%). There are 6,000 Asian American Food Stamp program participants, 24% of the increase is attributed to participants transferring from the Food Distribution program.

Availability: United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture 1969, Farm Management, Farm Operators, Washington, DC,
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, American Indian, Blacks, Whites
Descriptors: Farm operators, Business
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Number of farm operators by race, by county and by economic class of farm

Content Description: This report from the 1969 Census of Agriculture contains limited data on Asian farm operators in the State of Hawaii.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Survey Supplement, July, 1975" (Data file).
Funding Org: National Center for Educational Statistics, DHEW.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Pilipino, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Navajo.
Descriptors: English language proficiency, Bilingual education enrollment.
Location: National, Selected States.

Data Variables: (Children 3-14) School enrollment, Language spoken, Difficulty in speaking or understanding English, Instruction in English received; Bilingual instruction received (by Chinese, Pilipino, Japanese, Korean and non-Asian languages); (Adults) Languages spoken, Second languages spoken, Housing status, Educational status, Employment status, Household characteristics, Origin or descent, Mother tongue, Nativity, Year of immigration, Difficulty in speaking or understanding English, Instruction in English received, Bilingual instruction received.

Content Description: The July 1975 Current population survey of the Census Bureau included a series of NCES prepared questions designed to elicit the extent to which households and persons may be non-English-dominant.

Study Methodology: The sample consisted of 45-50,000 households. Information was gathered for all household members, but responses were specifically sought for individuals four years of age and older.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Data are now being processed. Preliminary data will include information on income.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics (U. S. Summary and by Individual States) Washington, D. C. 1973.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Detailed Characteristics (U. S. Summary and by Individual States). Washington, D. C. 1973.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Hawaiians (in Hawaii only), South Asians (U.S. Summary only), other Asians (U. S. Summary only).
Descriptors: Demography, Nativity, Mother Tongue.
Location: Counties, States, National.
Data Variables: (GPC) Total population by race, by decades; Population by central city, suburban, rural; Population by counties; (DC) Race by age, by sex, by nativity; First and second generation persons by country of origin; Mother tongue (Japanese and Chinese).

Content Description: These reports provide limited data on demographic characteristics, nativity, and mother tongue for selected Asian American subgroups. Separate volumes are available for each state and there is a U. S. Summary Volume.

Study Methodology: The 1970 Census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A questionnaire was delivered by mail to all households. The householder was requested to fill out and mail back the form. Follow ups were made by personal visits or telephone calls. The (GPC) report was derived from a 100% count from the Second Count Summary Tapes. The (DC) report was derived from a sample population from the Sixth Count Summary Tapes.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Low-Income Neighborhoods in Large Cities: A Special Tabulation from the 1970 Census" (computer tapes and printed tables)
Funding Org.: Community Services Administration (formerly OEO)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Blacks, Whites, Spanish, American Indians.
Descriptors: Demography, Socioeconomic characteristics, Poverty, Income, Education, Employment status, Family characteristics, Housing.
Location: Fresno, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Sacramento, San Bernadino-Riverside-Ontario, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose, Stockton, California.
Data Variables: Population and percent in poverty, Schooling completed, Employment status, Occupation, Household relationships, Nativity, and Schooling completed by poverty status; Transportation to work, Amount and type of income (public assistance, Social Security, earnings), Family size, Number of earners, Weeks worked, Ratio of income to poverty level, Housing conditions by poverty status.

Content Description: Operation LEAP (The CAA in Phoenix, Arizona) on behalf of many large CAA's contracted for a special tabulation of 1970 Census data for low income neighborhoods. The resulting tabulations show SMSA totals, component counties, suburbs, central cities, low income neighborhoods for 97 SMSAs in the U. S. For areas in California, all variables have been repeated for Japanese, Chinese, American Indians and Pilipinos. In the rest of the country, data on Asians are limited to toal number and percent in poverty be each geographic subdivision.

Study Methodology: All of the data in this tabulation are based on the 15 percent sample of the population in the 1970 Census of Population.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Complete sets of the tabulations are deposited with the National Archives, Machine Readable Archives Branch, with the Bureau of the Census, and with each of the ten Federal Regional Councils (FRCs).

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Minority-Owned Businesses: Asian Americans, American Indians, and Others, Washington, D. C. 1975, 171 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, South Asians, Hawaiian
Descriptors: Business ownership, Economic development
Location: SMSA's, States, National

Data variables: Selected statistics by industry, by geographic division, state, and industry division, and for SMSA's with 100 or more firms, and by legal form of organization.

Content Description: This statistical report is a part of the 1972 Economic Census which parallels the 1969 special study of minority owned businesses survey. Data cover number of firms, gross receipts, number of paid employees, location, industry, size of firm and legal form of organization of firm. The summary of the survey findings, survey methodology and a copy of the questionnaire are also included in the report.

Study Methodology: The information in the 1972 report was developed from administrative records of government agencies, a direct mail canvass, various published and unpublished source listings, and personal contracts with community and government representatives knowledgeable in this area. The prime source of administrative data are the tax records of the IRS. Data were also provided by SSA. A mail canvass was conducted of these businesses identified in the Social Security records as owned by Americans of different ancestry.

Findings and Conclusions: In 1972, 35,018 firms owned by Asian Americans were in operation with gross receipts of $2,342 million. Firms owned by Asian Americans, American Indians, and others were highly concentrated in retail trade and selected service business, and were largely located in the Pacific division.

Availability: U.S. Government Printing Office, and U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices. $3.60

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Public Use Samples of Basic Records from 1970 Census (computer tapes)

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Second Count Summary Tapes.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Hawaiians, Koreans
Descriptors: Demography, Socioeconomic status, Employment, Education, Immigration, Income, Poverty status, Social security, Public assistance, Housing, Mother tongue, Occupations, Health Professions, Educational Professions
Location: National, States, SMSA's, Cities
Data Variables: All 1970 Census variables including: numbers, age, Sex, Family characteristics, Employment characteristics, Income, Poverty status, Sources of income, Housing characteristics, Urban/rural residence, Parentage, Nativity, Schooling completed, Enrollment, Occupations, Mother tongue.

Content Description: Data on Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean and Hawaiian populations from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing are available on the 1970 Census Summary Tapes and the Public Use Sample (PUS) Tapes. The PUS contains records for 1% of the population selected scientifically as a sample of the Bureau's basic records. Six different public use samples have been drawn from the basic records, three from the 15% sample and three from the 5% sample; one each for the following three categories: SMSA's and county groups, states, and neighborhood characteristics. Every PUS record indicates the race of the subject--including Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Hawaiian, and Korean--along with age, family characteristics, income, education, occupation and other census characteristics. The Second Count Summary Tapes show a total (100%) count of the Asian subgroups by sex.

Study Methodology: Technical details and documentation for the development of the PUS sample may be obtained from the Census Bureau. The tabulations of 1% public use samples are subject to greater sampling variability than corresponding tabulations from the full census; however, if the tabulations do not involve small areas, the user has considerable flexibility in combining the variables of interest in a tabulation.

Finding and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Summary tapes are released on a state by state basis. Reels required for a particular state varies from 1 to 23. Each of the six 1% PUS samples is contained on 31-33 tapes. Copies of the 1970 Summary Tapes and PUS tapes may be purchased for $80 per reel. For further information contact, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Special Tabulations of 1970 Census, Poverty Statistics for States and Counties" (Also known as 10 special OEO tables from the 1970 Census). (magnetic tape)
Funding Org.: Community Services Administration (formerly OEO)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiians (in Hawaii only), Black, White, Spanish, American Indian.
Descriptors: Socio-Economic Characteristics, Income, Education, Poverty, Housing, Family Characteristics, Employment, Demography.
Location: Counties, states
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Poverty Status, Work Experience, Household Characteristics, Occupations, Schooling Completed, Hours Worked, Housing Characteristics, Sources of Income.

Content Description: This statistical summary file consists of numerous cross-tabulation tables containing information on individual households aggregated at the county level. The file contains 10 table types that can be subdivided by race. 1) poverty status of persons, 2) focuses upon age and work experience, 3) classifies families by number of wage earners and presence of children, 4) enumerates all employed persons by occupation, 5) categorizes persons 14-21 years of age by educational status, 6) and 7) compare ratios of income to poverty level to rent or home value and family income, 8) describes housing characteristics, 9) compares income to family size, 10) crosstabulates sources of income with percent of family income from each source. Each of the above 10 basic table types can be further broken down by race-income groups, and household types. The maximum number of crosstabulation tables for any one county is 2,000. CSA estimated that a complete printout for every state and county would require approximately 4 million pages.

Study Methodology: Derived from 15-20 percent national sample of the 1970 Census schedules that contained responses relating to 1969 population characteristics, income and employment.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: For information about tapes inquire at: Data Processing Division, Robin Building, C/o Community Services Administration, 1200 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 10506. Non-federal users may inquire about data from the National Archives, Machine Readable Archives Division, Washington, D.C. 20408. A one line per county printout showing numbers of persons by race and poverty status is now being prepared in limited quantity by CSA. A volume of this data will be on file in the CSA library. CSA's Region IX had the entire file of crosstabulations printed by county in their region. Entire sets (118 pages) will be stored at the CSA library in Washington, D.C. and also at the Region IX CSA Office. State economic opportunity offices and local Community Action Agencies in the State of California will have sets of data for their immediate area.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Subject Reports: Housing of Selected Racial Groups, Washington, D.C.,1973, 132 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Koreans, American Indians
Descriptors: Housing characteristics
Location: National, States, SMSA's, Cities
Data Variables: Tenure, Number of rooms, Number of persons, Persons per room, Number of bedrooms, Plumbing facilities, Presence and number of bathrooms, Source of water supply, Type of sewage disposal, Kitchen facilities, Private access to unit, Number of units in structure, Year structure built, Elevator in structure, Heating equipment, Air conditioning, Availability of automobile, Fuels, Selected appliances, Value, Rent and the relationship of value and rent to income.

Content Description: This is one of the reports from the Volume VII Subject Reports series. This report contains data, cross-classified by various housing and household characteristics for units with household heads who are American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean or "Other races" than White and Black. The data are presented for the United States, Census regions, States, SMSA's and cities..

Study Methodology: Data are based upon a 5% sample of the 1970 Census of Population.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Subject Reports: Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos in the United States, Washington, D. C., 1973, 181 pages.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Subject Reports: National Origin and Language, Washington, D. C. 1973, 505 pages

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Subject Reports: Occupational Characteristics, Washington, D. C., 1973, 805 pages*.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, Hawaiians
Descriptors: Demography, Socioeconomic status, Employment, Education, Immigration, Income, Poverty status, Social security, Public assistance, Housing, Mother tongue, Occupations, Health professions, Educational professions
Location: National, States, SMSA's, Cities
Data Variables: Population by sex, by age, by social characteristics, by economic characteristics, by employment characteristics, by housing characteristics, by urban/rural residence, state, region, SMSA's and selected cities; Population by parentage, by nativity, by year of school completed; Employment status and occupation, by country of origin, by mother tongue, by family background, by states, by region, by SMSA's; Civilian labor force by occupation, by age, by sex.

Content Description: These are statistical reports from the U. S. 1970 Census of Population which are part of the Volume II, Subject Reports series. The "Japanese ...." report presents statistics on the population cross-classified by various social and economic characteristics for the United States, regions, selected states, SMSA's and cities. Summary tables for Hawaiians and Koreans are also included in this report. The "National..." report presents statistics on characteristics of immigrants and their children for selected origins (Chinese and Japanese are the only Asian origins included). A table on detailed mother tongue (including Korean, Burmese, Thai, Malay, Tagalog, Polynesian, etc.) is found in this report as well. The "Occupational..." report presents national statistics on occupations of Japanese, Chinese and Pilipinos by detailed categories by sex.

Study Methodology: All reports are tabulations from the 1970 Census of Population. Statistics in "Japanese..." are based in most part on a 20% sample; statistics in "National..." are based in part on a 15% sample and in part on the 5% sample; statistics in "Occupational..." are based on a 5% sample.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

* Some (limited) Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean and Hawaiian data are also shown in the following subject reports: Women by Number of Children Every Born, Family Composition, Persons by Family Characteristics, Marital Status, Age at First Marriage, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters, School Enrollment, Educational Attainment, Industrial Characteristics, Low-Income Population, Low-Income Areas in Large Cities, Americans Living Abroad.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, We, The Asian Americans, Washington, D. C., June 1973, 14 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Koreans, Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos
Descriptors: Demography, Socioeconomics, Occupations, Family structure
Location: National
Data Variables: Annual income, Employment status

Content Description: This is one of a series of reports from the 1970 Census. It provides basic demographic information on Asians in narrative form.

Study Methodology: Data are based upon the 1970 Census.

Findings and Conclusions: Six percent of the Japanese, 10% of the Chinese, and 12% of the Pilipinos live below the low-income level. Most Asians are private wage and salary earners (71%) and about 18% are employed by Federal, state and local government agencies. Wholesale and retail trade, professional services, engineering, and manufacturing are the occupations most favored.

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, Stock No. 0324-00043, Price $.40

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Office of Minority Business Enterprise, National Directory of Minority Manufacturers 1974, March 1974, Washington, D.C., 121 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Orientals," American Indian, Blacks, Mexican/Spanish, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Central or South American, Other Spanish, Other minority.
Descriptors: Business ownership, Manufacturers, Government contracts.
Location: National, states, cities.
Data Variables: Individual minority manufacturing firms by minority group, types of product, address, number employees and date of establishment.

Content of Description: This is a directory of manufacturers in the United States owned by minorities (defined as 50% or more ownership).

Study Methodology: Data were collected through a survey with assistance from the Bureau of Census, General Statistics Division.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Write to Office of Minority Business Enterprise, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230

U. S. Department of Defense, Defense Relations Institute, Asian Americans. Minorities Studies Division Reference Book #2, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, 1975, 217 pages.
Funding Org.: U. S. DOD.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Pacific Islanders.
Descriptors: Culture, History, Stereotypes, Racism, Discrimination.
Location: National.
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This reference book, developed for the Defense Race Relations Institute's Minority Studies Division is a compilation of articles and information concerning Asian Americans. Sections in the book cover culture, historical background, contemporary issues (stereotypes, employment problems, educational problems, community organization, the Asian American movement), and general demographic data on the population.

Study Methodology: The articles have been collected from a variety of sources including magazines, ethnic media, Asian American studies programs publications, hearings testimony, and other materials.

Findings and Conclusions: Asian Americans are often portrayed as a "model minority" or an "invisible minority." The collected articles reveal the depth of historical and current problems and barriers that exist for the population.

Availability: This reference book was compiled by the Department of Defense to supplement lectures and class presentations at the Defense Race Relations Institute. The book can be further reproduced by Department of Defense agencies for classroom use. It may not be sold or commercially used. Address inquiries to: Minorities Studies Division, DRRI, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, 32925.

U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Manpower, Master Strength File (data file) Washington, D. C. (updated semi-annually)

Griggs, Anthony, "Minorities in the Armed Forces", in Race Relations Reporter, Vol. 4, No. 13, July, 1973, pp. 9-14
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental" Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Other Asian Americans, Blacks, American Indians, Spanish, Whites
Descriptors: Military, Employment status, Racial discrimination
Location: National
Data Variables: (MSF) Civilian employees, Military employees by sex, age, years of service, place of birth, MOS, and method of recruitment

Content Description: The MSF shows the complete manpower of the various military services and the Department of Defense. Griggs (1973) focuses on the unique problems that minorities face and also describes the history of participation in the U. S. military for several minority groups including the Pilipinos.

Study Methodology: Not available; during the first year of implementation, ethnic/racial data for the MSF were not available from all services. The quality of data improved for the more recent files.

Findings and Conclusions: Not available

Availability: (MSF) Statistics may be obtained by contacting Office of Public Affairs, DOD; (Griggs) Journal article.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Administration on Aging, State Plan on Aging, FY 1976 (By Individual States) (Annual)
Funding Org.: U. S. DHEW, AOA

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", American Indian, Black, Spanish
Descriptors: Elderly, Ethnic Staff
Location: States
Data Variables: Racial/ethnic composition of the population aged 60 years old or over, by service area; racial/ethnic composition of staff, by level.

Content Description: The Administration on Aging requires that State and local agencies receiving grants under Title III of the Older Americans Act must collect data on program staff and on older persons 60 years old and over by ethnic group. This requirement which is mandated under the legislation is unique.

Study Methodology: Not available.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire, U. S. DHEW, Office for Human Development, Administration on Aging.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Health Resources Administration, Licensed Optometrists in (State), Washington, D. C., 1973

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Health Resources Administration, Registered Pharmacists in (State), Washington, D. C., 1974
Funding Org.: U. S. DHEW, HRA

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Blacks, Whites, American Indians, Spanish
Descriptors: Health professions, Optometrists, Pharmacists
Location: States, Counties, Cities, SMSAS
Data Variables: Total numbers, Age, Sex

Content Description: These statistical reports provide information on pharmacists and optometrists in the United States.

Study Methodology: Data were collected by the professional organizations responsible for licensing or registering the practitioners in their particular fields.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to Health, Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Bethesda, Maryland.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Minorities and Women in the Health Field[illegible] U.S. DHEW, HRA, Rockville, Maryland, May 1974, 44 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental," American Indian, Black, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Spanish, White and Other
Descriptors: Health professionals, Allied health professions, Health education, Enrollment
Location: National
Data Variables: Total enrollments in selected health professions schools, Medicine, Osteopathic medicine, Dentistry, Optometry, Pharmacy, Podiatry, Veterinary medicine; Enrollments of dental auxiliary students.

Content Description: This statistical report presents a compilation of selected available data on the representation of racial/ethnic minority groups and women in the health fields. It includes data on health school applicants and students as well as workers in health occupations.

Study Methodology: The compilation has been based upon manpower estimates collected by health professional organizations and associations, data by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and data collected by the Health Resources Administration itself. Data are extremely limited and vary in quantity and quality from discipline to discipline. There is wide variation in the reliability, definitions and time periods covered by the data.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: U.S. DHEW, Public Health Service, Bureau of Health Resources Development, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-22.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Cancer Institute, Japanese Migrant Study: Household Surveys, 1962-1972 (Data file)

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Cancer Institute, Japanese Migrant Study: Cancer Case-Control Studies, 1962-1972 (Data file)
Funding Org.: U. S. DHEW, NIH, National Cancer Institute

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Cancer
Location: Hawaii, California and Japan
Data Variables: Rates of cancer, Site of cancer, Dietary habits, Occupational exposures, Medical history, Personal customs, Tobacco intake.

Content Descriptions: These files were developed in a study of the association of specific cancer sites (stomach, lung and colon/rectal cancer) with personal habits, customs, occupation and environmental exposures that vary for the Japanese populations in Japan, Hawaii, and California.

Study Methodology: Household interviews and interviews with hospitalized cases were made at each place. There were 3,800 cases in Japan, almost 2,500 cases in Hawaii and over 1,700 in California. Interviews were limited to persons 35 years of age and over.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable; findings from separate investigations of these data are available in medical journals.

Availability: Data tapes and tabulations can be released in summary form only. Contact National Technical Information Service, Computer Products Office, Springfield, Va. 22151.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Educational Statistics, Adult Basic Education Programs Statistics, Students and Staff Data: July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973 and Selected Summaries of Fiscal Years 1967-73, Washington, D. C. 1975, (Annual) 77 pages.
Funding Org.: Not Applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", American Indians, Blacks, Spanish
Descriptors: Adult basic education enrollment
Location: National, States
Data Variables: Adult basic education enrollment by States, By age and sex.

Content Description: This is an annual report of adult basic education statistics.

Study Methodology: Most of the data were compiled from the annual program reports filed with the U. S. Office of Education by each State and area.

Findings and Conclusions: Total Asian American enrollment in basic adult education programs during FY 1973 was 43,954--30,746 women and 13,208 men.

Availability: Inquire to: Adult and Vocational Education Surveys Branch, National Center for Educational Statistics, DHEW Washington, D. C.; also available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., $1.45.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Educational Statistics, Consolidated Program Information Report (CPIR); Federally Aided Programs Operated by Local Education Agencies for Elementary and Secondary Schools: National Estimates of Pupil Participation, Staff and Expenditures Education Division, U. S. DHEW, Washington, D. C., May, 1975, 128 pages.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center of Educational Statistics, Pupil Participation, Staffing, and Expenditures in Federally Aided Programs Operated by Large School Districts, 1972-73 Education Division, U. S. DHEW, Washington, D. C. 1976, 92 pages.

U. S. Department of Health Education and Welfare, National Center for Educational Statistics, 1972 CPIR (Computer Tapes)
Funding Org.: Not Applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", American Indian, Spanish, Black, White
Descriptors: Bilingual educational programs, Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), Title III (ESEA)
Location: National
Data Variables: Number and percent of children who participated in Title III projects active during the regular school term, 1971-72, and summer school term, 1972; Languages utilized in ESEA, Title VII projects during regular school term 1972-73 and summer school term 1973.

Content Description: The CPIR report presents statistics on Federally aided programs administered by local education agencies (LEAs). Data on participation, staffing and expenditures were collected. Data specifically on Asians were limited to ESEA Title III pupil participation and Title VII languages taught.

Study Methodology: The national sample of LEAs for the 1972 CPIR was a stratified sample of those in the "Fall 1971 Universe of Local Public School Systems" having enrollments of 300 or more pupils. Using a sample of 1,018 LEAs, national estimates have been made for all the data collected by the CPIR.

Findings and Conclusions: Not Applicable

Availability: Inquire to National Center for Educational Statistics, U. S. DHEW

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1974*, Washington, D. C., (annual), 167 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, American Indians, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans
Descriptors: Adult basic education enrollment, Higher education enrollment, Higher education faculty, Doctoral degrees, Foreign student enrollment, Elementary and secondary school enrollment, Achievement levels
Location: National
Data Variables: Sex, Enrollment, Participants in adult basic education, Selected characteristics of first time students in institutions of higher education, Demographic background of college faculty (1969), Statistical profiles of persons receiving doctor's degree, Number of foreign students enrolled in higher education, by area of origin during 1972-73 school year, Number and percent of minority students attending public elementary and secondary schools by geographic area and level of isolation, by race in 1970-72, Estimated median achievement test scores for first through twelfth grade pupils in Fall 1965.

Content Description: The Digest provides statistical information covering American education from kindergarten through graduate school. It is divided into five chapters: All levels of Education, Elementary and Secondary Education, Higher Education, Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities, and Selected Statistics Related to Education in the United States.

Study Methodology: Original sources for data on Asian Americans include: National Center for Educational Statistics surveys and estimates; American Council on Education research surveys; the Institute of International Education; and the Office for Civil Rights, DHEW

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to: U. S. DHEW, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, D. C.; also available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Stock No. D17-080-D1393-4, $2.50

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Educational Statistics, 1970 Elementary School Survey (Computer tape)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", American Indian, Black, Spanish, Other
Descriptors: ESEA Title I, Elementary school enrollment, Ethnic staff
Location: National
Data Variables: Pupils, teachers and principals in Title I and non-Title I schools by ethnicity.

Content Description: The Office of Education conducted the 1970 Elementary School Survey to determine the extent to which Title I was being implemented nationally in accordance with Title I regulations and legislation and to collect data on socioeconomic and academic characteristics of pupils, classes, school population, student achievement, and other data.

Study Methodology: A 22 cell sample matrix was designed drawing from Title I universes and non-Title I universes which had previously been identified. The universes were stratified by size of school district and the 10 DHEW regions. The resulting data are not representative at a subregional level. Ethnic pockets were missed since only a sample of schools in each district were surveyed. The data are unique and not comparable to other findings. In all the survey covered 28,000 teachers, 2,500 schools and 815 school districts.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to National Center for Educational Statistics, DHEW, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Educational Statistics, National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 (Data file)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, Puerto Rican, Latin American, Blacks, Mexican American, American Indian, White
Descriptors: High school students, Career aspirations, Work experience, Achievement tests, Attitudes
Location: National
Data Variables: Students enrolled in the high school senior class of 1972 and their family background, Education and work experiences, Postsecondary plans, Aspirations and attitudes, Test results of both verbal and nonverbal ability, and items from the students high school records.

Content Description: The general purpose of the National Longitudinal Study is to determine what happens to young people with regard to further training or education and their ultimate place in the labor force as a consequence of personal, familial, economic, societal, cultural and educational factors. A basic objective is to obtain data relevant to examining conditions and situations with implications for Federal policy on education and training. Secondary objectives include the expansion of general knowledge concerning development over the late adolescent and early adult years.

Study Methodology: Data collection for the first phase of the NLS began in 1972 involving some 21,000 high school seniors from more than 1,200 high schools across the country. Initial followup data were collected from this cohort in the fall and winter of 1973-74 through a combined mail-out and enumeration type survey. Additional follow-up data will be requested at intervals over a projected total period of 6 to 8 years.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to: National Center for Educational Statistics, Washington, D.C.; estimates and purchase forms will be provided.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Educational Statistics, Nonpublic Schools in Large Cities: 1970-71, Washington , D. C., 1974, (quinquennial) 40 pages.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, NCES, Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1970-71, Washington, D. C., 1973 (quinquennial) 90 pages.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, NCES, Nonpublic School Universe, 1970-71 (data file)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", American Indian, Black, Spanish, Other
Descriptors: Private schools, Elementary and secondary school enrollment
Location: National, States, Major cities
Data Variables: Elementary pupils in nonpublic schools by census region and state; secondary pupils by census region and state; elementary and secondary pupils enrolled by inner city, other urban, suburban and rural; numbers enrolled by years of operation, numbers enrolled in 43 large cities. Other variables on tape: affiliation of school, special programs offered, teachers by ethnic category.

Content Description: These reports provide statistical data on the status of nonpublic elementary and secondary schools in the U. S. as of the fall of 1970. Included are parochial schools, private schools for the handicapped, private college preparatory schools, military academies, "finishing" schools and practice or laboratory schools of private colleges and universities.

Study Methodology: These data were collected as part of the "Survey of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970-71". Catholic schools were surveyed by the National Catholic Educational Association and other-than-Catholic schools were surveyed separately.

Findings and Conclusions: Asian students represented 0.6 percent of the total nonpublic school enrollment. The highest representation of any one minority group within a state was found in Hawaii where 48.5 percent of the pupils were Asian. In numbers, New York City exceeded the minority enrollment of any other city with regard to Asians (2,485). In terms of percentage of total nonpublic school enrollment, the highest percentage of Asian enrollment was in San Francisco where 8 percent of the students were Asian (Honolulu data were not available).

Availability: Inquire to National Center for Educational Statistics, DHEW. Publications may also be purchased from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, Characteristics of Vocational Teachers and Students, 1969, 1972 (Data file)

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Educational Statistics, Vocational Education: Characteristics of Students and Staff: 1972 Washington, D. C. 1974, 226 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, American Indian, Blacks, Spanish
Descriptors: Vocational education enrollment, Vocational education teachers, Vocational education student characteristics, Vocational education teacher characteristics
Location: National
Data Variables: Enrollment in secondary vocational education programs by program area, sex, age, grade, family background, employment status; characteristics of teachers.

Content Description: This is a triennial survey of teachers and students involved in vocational education at the secondary level and studies such factors as students background and family characteristics, part-time and full-time employment held by the students, their vocational education course of study, their plans for future study and employment, and the professional qualifications and teaching experience of staff members.

Study Methodology: The survey drew its sample from the Directory of Secondary schools with Occupational Curriculums, which includes regular or comprehensive secondary schools, specialized vocational secondary schools and other schools with vocational education curriculums in any grades 9-12. Questionnaires were mailed to schools and school districts who selected a teacher and the teacher's class to participate in the survey and administered the survey. A sample of about 2,600 teachers and 45,000 students were included in the sample.

Findings and Conclusions: The total minority enrollment in secondary vocational education was 23 percent; Asian Americans comprised 1.6 percent. Only 11 percent of the secondary vocational education teachers identified themselves with a minority group; Asian Americans comprised 1 percent.

Availability: (Publication) U. S. Government Printing Office, Stock No. 1780-01322, $2.50; (Tapes) Inquire to National Center for Educational Statistics, U. S. DHEW, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Cooperative Health Statistics System: Health Manpower Statistical System (Data file)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, American Indian, Black, White, Spanish Origin
Descriptors: Health occupations, Employment characteristics
Location: States
Data Variables: Occupations, Highest degree earned, Demographic characteristics, Years of practice, Mobility, Form of employment, Employment facility, Hours of work, Field of specialty

Content Description: The CHSS is a network of state and local health statistical centers being coordinated by the National Center for Health Statistics. The Health Manpower Statistical System component is designed to provide the means of collecting and processing continuous and periodic health manpower data from a single source to produce comparable baseline statistics for use by local, state and national users. The minimum data set which provides for collection of data on licensed persons in 13 health occupations has been implemented in 20 states thus far. Occupations include: doctors of medicine, dentists, nurses, nursing home administrators, optometrists, and veterinarians.

Study Methodology: Data are collected at the state level and are based upon 100 percent coverage of all persons licensed in particular health occupations.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: For information about tapes contact Division of Health Manpower and Facilities Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, Health Resources Administration, U. S. DHEW, Rockville, Md.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, "Preliminary Data From the Survey of Podiatrists: United States, 1974," in Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Health Manpower Survey Data, Vol 24, No. 7, October 24, 1975, Rockville, Maryland, 8 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service

Ethnic/Racial Groups: (Chinese and Japanese)(Pilipinos and Hawaiians and Koreans), White, Blacks, Native Americans
Descriptors: Health manpower, Podiatrists
Location: National
Data Variables: Chinese/Japanese podiatrists by age, Pilipino/Hawaiian/Korean podiatrists by age.

Content Description: This report contains highlights of demographic and employment characteristics of persons trained in the field of podiatric medicine in 1974. This is the first NCHS health manpower survey that includes ethnic/racial data (breakdown for Asians were done in two categories; Chinese/Japanese and Pilipino/Hawaiian/Korean).

Study Methodology: Information was obtained during a survey of the Nation's podiatrists, conducted by NCHS, between October and December of 1974. Of the 8,261 podiatrists surveyed, 7,253 (88%) completed this survey questionnaire.

Findings and Conclusions: There were 25 active podiatrists of Chinese/Japanese background, and 3 active podiatrists of Pilipino/Hawaii/Korean ethnicity.

Availability: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Resources Administration, NCHS, 5600 Fisher Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

U.S. DHEW, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I--Natality, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-1113, Rockville, Md. 1975. (Annual)
U.S. DHEW National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Natality Data Files, Detail File (magnetic tapes) (Annual).

Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian and Part Hawaiians, Pilipinos, White, Black, American Indian (Guamanian also included on tape)
Descriptors: Births, Vital Statistics
Location: States, Regions, National
Data Variables: Publication data for Asian Americans were available in total numbers only, Tape data variables include; Residence of mother, Age of parents, Birth weight of infant, Education of parent, Gestation period, Legitimacy, Live-birth order, Place of birth (State, County), Race of child and parents, Sex of child, Total birth order.

Content Description: Statistical report compiled by NCHS. Data included are demographic information on place of birth and residence, age of mother, live-birth order, race, attendant at birth, and birth weight. The publication also contains a technical appendix.

Study Methodology: The data are based on information obtained from a 50% sample of microfilm copies of all certificates of live birth filed throughout the U.S. When the data are received from the various registration offices, the information on the sampled microfilm records is coded onto magnetic tape, edited by computer and tabulated for adjusted sampling factor. The data are limited to births occurring within the U.S. for residents and nonresident aliens.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability:
Publication: U.S. Government Printing Office Stock #017-022-00390-2(1971), $11.1
Tapes $3.95 available for each year from 1969-1973 inquire of the Scientific and Technical Information Branch, National Center for Health Statistics, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20852

U.S. DHEW, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II--Mortality, Part A, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-1114, Rockville, Md. 1975 (Annual)

U. S. DHEW, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics Mortality Data Files, Detail File (magnetic tapes) (Annual)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, White, Blacks, American Indian, Others, (Guamanian, Hawaiian and Pilipino also included in tape*)
Descriptors: Deaths, Vital statistics
Location: State(s), National
Data variables: Published data include deaths by sex and by state, and death by 281 selected causes; tape data also include:residence of decedent (state, county, city), age at death, month of death, sex.

Content Description: Statistical report compiled by NCHS. Tables in this report contain information on demographic and medical characteristics with classification by place of occurance and residence, age, race, sex, and underlying cause of death. The publication also contains a technical appendix.

Study Methodology: Death and fetal-death statistics are based on information obtained from copies of the original certificates received from the registration offices of all states, certain cities, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. The statistical data were edited, coded into magnetic tape and tabulated. Fetal deaths are classified and tabulated separately from all other deaths.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Publication; U. S. Government Printing Office stock # 017-022-00378-3 (1971) $14.30, tapes; $3.95 available for each year from 1968-1973 inquire of the Scientific and Technical Information Branch, National Center for Health Statistics, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20852

*No. of ethnic groups identified have increased each year.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health, Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs, "Overview of Programs in Minority Group Mental Health, A Report to the National Advisory Mental Health Council," U.S. DHEW, NIMH, March 1974, 21 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, NIMH

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Blacks, American Indians, Spanish
Descriptors: Mental health research, Mental health training, Federal funding
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a preliminary report which defines and delineates the goals, objectives and accomplishments of the Center for Minority Group Mental Health. The Center was established within NIMH to serve as a focal point for all activities, including programs of research and training to meet the mental health needs of minority groups. A list of research and training grants awarded by title, discipline, amount and ethnic groups studied is attached to the report.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: During the reporting period the Center established an Ad Hoc Review Committee to advise on grant proposals submitted to the Center, awarded several research and training projects, sponsored national mental health conferences including the Asian American Mental Health Conference, and developed a plan for research and development centers.

Availability: Inquire to NIMH, Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health, Center of Minority Group Mental Health Programs, The First National Conference on Asian American Mental Health (held April 27-29, 1972, San Francisco, Calif.), National Institute of Mental Health, Rockville, Md., 1974, 65 pages.
Funding Org.: NIMH and AASW (Asian American Social Workers)

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Mental health, Social service program needs, Research needs
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a summary report of the conference process and results. The conference was held to determine and document precise needs, goals, and priorities in mental health for Asian Americans by using the collective experiences of selected professional and lay workers within the Asian American communities. The report included background information of the conference during the pre-planning stage, recommendations and resolutions resulted from the conference, post-planning summary and report of a program after the conference.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: Recommendations were formulated for developing service programs specific to the needs of new immigrants, elderly, youth, children and partners of interracial marriages. These services included various kinds of counseling programs, study groups, crisis centers, and assistance programs to deal with medical, language, employment and housing problems. Recommendations were also made to establish an Asian American Media Center, and to create an Asian American coalition in each region.

Availability: U. S. Government Printing Office, Stock No. 1724-00384. Price 90¢

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, "Civil Rights Survey of Area Vocational-Technical Schools" February, 1974
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, American Indian, Black, Spanish, Other
Descriptors: Vocational education enrollment, Equal education opportunity
Location: National, States
Data Variables: Students enrolled by sex in agri-business occupations, Marketing and distribution occupations, Health occupations, Home economics, Business and office occupations, Technical and industrial occupations. Enrollment by secondary, post-secondary and adult education levels.

Content Description: These compliance reports were filed by Area Vocational-Technical Schools in 1974.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Aggregated printout data are available by inquiring to: Bureau of Adult and Occupational Education, Office of Education, DHEW, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, Compliance Report on Instructional Services for Students Whose Primary or Home Language is Other than English, 1975 (Data file).
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, American Indians, Blacks, Spanish
Descriptors: English language proficiency, Bilingual education enrollment, Elementary and secondary school students, Lau v. Nichols Testing.
Location: Selected school districts
Data Variables: Number of elementary and secondary school students by ethnicity, by primary language, by extent of language dominance; Enrollment in bilingual education by language; Number of bilingual teachers by language; Tests used for student placement, screening, program evaluation and health screening by language of instrument.

Content Description: This is a compliance report administered in 1975 by the Office for Civil Rights and completed by selected local education agencies through the Chief State School Officer of each State. The purpose of this report was to provide the Office for Civil Rights with information on the programs that each school system has designed for children whose primary or home language is other than English, and on the types of instruction being provided. The information will be used by the Office in determining the compliance status of the school district pursuant to the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and Lau V. Nichols.

Study Methodology: The investigation was limited to 101 school districts identified to have a) at least 1,000 ethnic minority students less than 10% of whom were receiving bilingual instruction or b) at least 4,000 ethnic minority students not receiving bilingual instruction. The sample was developed from the 1972 OCR, Elementary and Secondary School Survey results. The results cannot be considered generalizeable.

Findings and Conclusions: Not available

Availability: Inquire to Office for Civil Rights, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, Elementary and Secondary School Civil Rights Survey, 1974 (Data file)

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, Directory of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Selected Districts: Enrollment and Staff by Racial/Ethnic Groups, Fall 1970, U. S. DHEW, OCR, Washington, D. C., 1972, 1609 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, American Indian, Black, Spanish, Other
Descriptors: Elementary and secondary school enrollment, Elementary and secondary school staff
Location: National, States, Counties, School districts
Data Variables: Number of pupils enrolled by level; Full-time teachers (until 1972 only); Students by grades, Handicapped students, Suspended students, Estimates of dropouts, Total enrollment (not by ethnic group) in bilingual education.

Content Description: These data files contain reported information on the racial/ethnic composition of pupils in school districts in the continental United States (not including Hawaii). These data were reported to the Office for Civil Rights by school district superintendents and/or State education agencies, as required under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The survey has been administered annually from 1968 but was not given in 1975.

Study Methodology: A stratified sampling plan based upon size of school district was utilized; all school districts with 3,000 or more pupils were surveyed, 75% of school districts with 1,200 to 2,999 were surveyed, etc. In addition all school districts eliminating racial imbalance under terms of voluntary plan agreements or Federal court order were surveyed regardless of size.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: (Tapes) inquire to Office for Civil Rights, U. S. DHEW, Washington, D. C.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, Racial and Ethnic Enrollment Data from Institutions of Higher Education, Washington, D.C., Fall, 1972, 136 pages.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, "Compliance Report of Institutions of Higher Education" (magnetic tape, 1968, 1907, 1972, and 1974)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", Black, American Indian, Spanish Surname, "Other".
Descriptors: Higher education, College students, Graduate students, Professional education, Health professions, Education professions.
Location: National (48 coterminous states and the District of Columbia), HEW regions, States, and individual institutions.
Data Variables: (Publication) Undergraduate, graduate, and professional enrollment in private and public higher education institutions by region, by state, by field, fall 1972; enrollment change by region 1968, 1970, 1972; enrollment change by level 1968 and 1970; (Magnetic Tape) full-time/part-time status, year of full-time students.

Content Description: A statistical report summarizing the data collected by OCR in compliance with Tital VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Contents of the report include a synopsis of the reported data by institution, enrollment summaries by region and state, enrollment summaries by field of offering, and comparisions of enrollment data in 1968, 1970 and 1972. Appendices include definitions of terms used, explanations of codes used and the survey instrument form. This reporting function has been discontinued as NCES is adding racial/ethnic categories to its elementary and secondary school data collections.

Study Methodology: Reports are submitted to OCR by higher education institutions receiving or expecting to receive some form of Federal financial aid or assistance.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: (Publication) inquire to U.S. D.H.E.W., Office for Civil Rights, Washington, D.C. 20201. (Tape) The data are being reformatted so that OCR will have a comparable data base over four years and are expected to become available in Spring 1976. Inquire to Assistant Director of Administration and Management, Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Program Planning and Budget Program: Beneficiary Data, 1971, 1972, 1973 (computer printouts)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Blacks, Spanish, American Indian, Minority "unallocated."
Descriptors: DHEW beneficiary data, Program expenditures
Location: National
Data Variables: Program expenditures by ethnic group

Content Description: Between 1971 and 1973 in accordance with the Program Planning and Budget Program (PPBP), program units were asked to estimate the proportion of their appropriations which went to particular target groups: age groups, ethnic/racial groups, and income groups.

Study Methodology: The data were collected from operating agencies of the Department annually. Estimated expenditures for Asian Americans in a variety of programs including Library Resources, Vocational and Adult Education, Child Development, Elementary and Secondary Education, Education for the Handicapped, Higher Education Health Services Delivery and Social and Rehabilitation Services were provided, but the source of those data are not considered reliable.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: These data are not generally available. For further information, contact the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Systems, OASPE, DHEW

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, Project Head Start 1969-1970: A Descriptive Report of Programs and Participants, July 1972, Washington, D. C., 314 pages and appendix.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", American Indian, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Black, Eskimo, Caucasian, Other
Descriptors: Head Start programs, Client Characteristics, Staff Characteristics
Location: National
Data variables: Ethnicity of Children, Language Used at Home, Ethnicity of Head Start Staff Members, and by Position, Medical/Dental Information

Content Description: This book is a statistical report of Head Start program participants and personnel.

Methodology: During the Full Year 1969, Summer 1969 and Full Year 1970, Head Start programs, forms and questionnaires were sent to Head Start Centers to be completed by center personnel. As information was received from the grantees, sample centers were selected and data collection instruments were sent to the centers. Follow-up forms were sent and phone calls were made.

Findings and Conclusion: Not Applicable

Availablity: Research and Evaluation Division, Office of Child Development, U. S. DHEW, Washington, D. C.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, Tips on the Care and Adjustment of Vietnamese and Other Asian Children in the United States, DHEW Publication No. (OHD) 75-72, Washington, D. C., July 1974, 26 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Koreans, Vietnamese
Descriptors: Orphans, Adopted children, Adjustment problems, Culture, Health problems
Location: Not applicable
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This booklet was prepared as reference information for adoptive parents of Korean and Vietnamese orphans, to help them understand and assist the child in his/her adjustment into their home. It contains step by step instructions on how to deal with physical, emotional and cultural shocks which affect child involved in international adoption, and provides health information including types of diseases and general medical and dental conditions of children as well as their dietary habits.

Study Methodology: The article was prepared by the Director of Social Services, medical staff, and consultants of the Holt International Children's Service, Inc., who are directly involved with adoption services to orphans and adoptive parents.

Findings and Conclusions: In general, these children might be emotionally confused and in less than perfect health condition. The adoptive parents must try to follow the life style, cultural habits, and family relationships which the children were previously exposed to in their mother countries. Understanding these factors is the key to a successful adoptive relationship between a child and his/her adoptive parents.

Availability: U. S. Government Printing Office, Price 65 cents.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education, Vocational and Technical Education: Selected Statistical Tables, Fiscal Year 1972. Washington, D. C. 1973 (Annual) 55 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental", American Indian, Black, Spanish, Other
Descriptors: Vocational education enrollment, Recipient data
Location: National, States
Data Variables: Total number enrolled in vocational education in the U. S. and by state.

Content Description: This report consists of computer printouts of statistical data compiled by State from State annual reports. Programs were financed by Federal, State and local funds and were conducted under the approved State plan for vocational education. Due to changes in reporting requirements and new legislation, collection of data by ethnic/racial category was discontinued after FY 1972. The requirement was reinstated in FY 1975 so that the next report will again contain ethnic/racial data.

Study Methodology: Data were compiled from State annual reports

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to: Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education, Office of Education, U. S. DHEW.

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Postsecondary Education, Institutional Fiscal-Operations Report(s) for Federal Student Financial Aid Programs, (Data File) Washington, D. C., FY 1971, (data through FY 1974 being processed)
Funding Org.: U. S. DHEW, Bureau of Post-Secondary Education

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Orientals", Blacks, American Indians, Spanish, Other
Descriptors: Educational assistance, Educational Opportunity Grants, College Work-Study Program, National Direct Student Loans, Beneficiary data
Location: States, National
Data variables: Total students by program, Total Federal dollars support

Content Description: This is program data by ethnic group on students served in the College Work-Study Program, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program, and the National Direct Student Loan Program.

Study Methodology: The data on all students in the programs are sent in by postsecondary institutions.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Division of Student Support, Bureau of Postsecondary Education, Office of Education, DHEW, Washington, D.C. Summary tables are available.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Division of Bilingual Education, "ESEA Title VII Project Summary, By State and Project Location Giving 1975 Grant Award Totals," Washington, D. C., August 26, 1975, 75 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Pilipinos, Chinese, Korean, Samoan, Japanese, Native Americans, Spanish, Portuguese, Italians, Greeks, French, Jews, Germans, Eskimos
Descriptors: Bilingual Education, Elementary Schools, Secondary Schools
Location: National
Data variables: Language Groups Served by Project City, Grades Being Served, Pupil Participation, School District by Ethnic Group Served

Content Description: This statistical report gives information on individual Bilingual Programs funded under Title VII for Fiscal Year 1975.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to U. S. DHEW, Office of Education, Division of Bilingual Education.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Division of Bilingual Education "Report on Asian American Bilingual Education, FY 1974" (prepared for the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Bilingual Children) Washington, D. C., November 15, 1974, 14 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, Spanish, Native American
Descriptors: Bilingual education, Program funding, Participant data
Location: National, Individual school districts
Data Variables: Total number, Languages spoken, number of projects by amount awarded, bilingual project by students served, by grade level, by teaching staff.

Content Description: This statistical report supplies information on the Asian school age population, bilingual and multilingual projects and funding for these projects.

Study Methodology: Data were compiled from the 1970 Census, reports of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the National Center for Educational Statistics, the Office for Asian American Affairs, proposals and evaluations for funded projects and interviews with project directors.

Findings and Conclusions: Most of the foreign born Asians who immigrated to the United States recently have limited or no English-speaking ability. Asian Bilingual programs have not been well developed in numbers. Recommendations include: improvement of cooperation and coordination among Asian projects; strengthening of communication between Asian Bilingual projects and communities; investigation of potential new proposals in large urban areas; utilization of bilingual programs funded by the Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education; Extention of currently funded Asian projects from K-6 to K-12 since most Asian families have immigrated with children of all ages.

Availability: Division of Bilingual Education, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Special Concerns, Office for Asian American Affairs, "A Preliminary Report on the Concerns of Asian Americans in the Seattle/King County Area," June 4, 1973, 28 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Pilipinos, Samoans
Descriptors: Socioeconomics, Elderly, Employment needs, Social service needs, Health service needs, Housing needs, Legal service needs, HEW regional offices
Location: SMSA, Seattle, Washington
Data variables: Annual income, Employment status, Caseload, Educational attainment.

Content Description: This report, which was authored by Phil Chin, assesses the employment, health services, social services, housing and legal service needs of Asians in the Seattle/King County area.

Study Methodology: (OAAA) Staff and Asian American community members conducted an assessment of needs and concerns from a wide spectrum of Asian community organizations, various state, local, and community agencies.

Findings and Conclusions: In spite of their size and problems, Asians have not been recognized as a disadvantaged minority group. They have not had access to services for the poor due to lack of bilingual staff. Recommendations were: To effect an affirmative action recruitment plan for Asians at grade levels above GS-7; To implement programs for health care services, bilingual education, and social services; To integrate Asian concerns into the total planning process of the Regional office.

Availability: Office for Asian American Affairs, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Special Concerns, Office for Asian American Affairs, "Asian American Employment in DHEW," Washington, D.C., June 1974, 10 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans (Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, and Samoans).
Descriptors: Equal Employment Opportunity, Federal Employees, Employment Status.
Location: Regional and national levels of HEW.
Data variables: Not applicable

Content of Description: This paper, which was authored by Juanita Tamayo Lott, focuses on the employment problems of Asian Americans working or applying for employment within the U.S. DHEW. It describes and analyzes several specific types of problems and their causes. Recommendations to improve the situation and to implement an effective Equal Employment Opportunity program are also included.

Study Methodology: Information was obtained from various studies, statistical surveys, and Census data. Other information was obtained through interviews with the DHEW staff and job applicants.

Findings and Conclusions: There are three problems that continually surface in relation to Asian American employment at DHEW; underemployment, lack of promotional opportunities, and low employment in programs relevant to Asian consumers. Problems were due mainly to low Asian population parity estimates, non-citizenship status which disqualifies Asian Americans from employment in the federal government; geographical concentrations of Asian populations resultin in competition among Asian Americans in limited areas. The agency recommends that a more accurate profile summary of Asian employees in the DHEW be developed; assessment of needs of various employment positions (e.g., utilization of bilingual talent), development of affirmative action plans utilizing this information, and establishment of a resource/skills bank of Asian American job applicants and staff for more effective recruitment and promotional practices.

Availability: OAAA, Office of Special Concerns, DHEW, Washington, D.C.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Special Concerns, Office for Asian American Affairs, "Asian American Field Survey: Consumer Survey Data File" (Computerized tape).

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Special Concerns Office for Asian American Affairs, "Asian American Field Survey: Consumer Survey Data File," (Computerized tape).
Funding Org.: U.S. DHEW, Office of the Secretary

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Samoans
Descriptors: Health needs, Health service utilization, Educational problems, Social service needs, Social service utilization, Public assistance needs, Demography, Socioeconomic characteristics, Ethnic staffing, Immigrants, Elderly, Language problems, Employment status, Underemployment, Bilingual/bicultural education needs, Bilingual/social service needs.
Location: New York City, Chinatown (Chinese sample); San Francisco, California (Pilipino sample); Los Angeles, California (Japanese, Korean, and Samoan samples)
Data Variables: (Consumer survey): Age, Sex, Household composition, Nativity, Year of immigration, Housing conditions, Languages spoken, Languages read, Income, Source of income, Employment status, Occupations, Education completed, Major health problems in past year, Utilization of health facilities, Source of information about health facilities, Difficulties encountered, Health checkups, Enrollment in health insurance plans, Attitudes about nursing and old age homes, School enrollment, Preferences for English language problems, Need for postsecondary school educational programs, Social service needs, Help sought for social service needs, Problems encountered, Enrollment in social security, Enrollment in Medicare, Medicaid programs. (Agency Survey): Asian service population, Program components, Ethnic staffing by rank and by function, Bilingual staffing, Training programs, Outreach mechanisms, Bilingual forms, Transportation services, Community advisory boards, Translation services.

Content Description: These data were collected in a 1973 three-city survey of the educational, health and welfare needs of low-income Asian American populations. The objective of the study was to determine the effectiveness of selected DHEW programs. Both Asian consumers and public agencies were surveyed.

Study Methodology: Data were collected through household surveys and interviews with agency officials. In all, 305 Japanese households, 289 Chinese households, 164 Pilipino households, 208 Korean households and 121 Samoan households comprised the sample. The sample was drawn from populations of each of the five Asian American subgroups residing in identified low income neighborhoods. The interviews were conducted by ethnic, and in some cases, bilingual interviewers.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Inquiries about data tapes should be addressed to: Office for Asian American Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. DHEW. A final report will be completed later this year (1976).

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Special Concerns, Office for Asian American Affairs, "A Summary of Asian American Health,Education,and Welfare Problems," April, 1975, 17 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Population, Social service problems, Health problems, Educational problems, Welfare problems, Data problems
Location: National
Data Variables: Year of immigration, Nativity, Geographical distribution

Content Description: This paper, which was written by Juanita Tamayo Lott, serves as a general introduction to Asian American concerns, particularly in light of recent migration patterns. It outlines the current level of effort expended in DHEW services on behalf of Asian Americans.

Study Methodology: Data were collected from Census and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reports. Other information came from reports of various public agencies.

Findings and Conclusions: Available health professionals have not been utilized effectively to bridge the gaps between the health delivery system and health services needed by Asian communities. The lack of communication specifically in terms of bilingual/bicultural information, is a hindrance to access to welfare services. Paucity of data on health, education, and welfare limits knowledge of actual needs of Asian Americans.

Availability: Inquire to: U.S. DHEW, Office of Special Concerns, Office for Asian American Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20201

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Refugee Task Force, "Indochinese Refugee Data File," December 1975.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Indochinese
Descriptors: Demography, English language skills, Employment skills, Refugees, Refugee resettlement
Location: National, States

Content Description: The data file contains information on the demographic, educational and employment characteristics of the Vietnamese refugees up until they were released from the camps.

Study Methodology: Data were collected while the refugees were in camp. Total number of records vary from 114,858 to 128,381.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to: Interagency Task Force for Indochina, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Summary tables are available.

U.S. Department of Health, Education,and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, National Center for Social Statistics, 1975 AFDC Study (Data File)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian, White, Black, American Indian, Spanish
Descriptors: AFDC beneficiary data, Work Incentive Program (WIN), Public assistance
Location: Cities, States, National
Data variables: AFDC recipient by case status, by residency, by family characteristics, by household characteristics, by type of assistance, by financial status.

Content Description: This is data filed by caseworkers to provide information concerning each AFDC case which the agency handled during FY 1975. The information will be totaled and used by State and Federal governments in evaluating the AFDC program and in planning for improvement by legislative and policy changes.

Study Methodology: The information is provided by caseworkers from current information in the case record, caseworker's own personal knowledge of the case or the personal knowledge of another agency worker.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: DHEW/ SRS/NCSS, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1973 HUD Statistical Yearbook, U.S. DHUD, Washington, D.C., 1975 (annual) 359 pages.

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Low Rent Public Housing, Supplements, and 236 Recipients (Data File)

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Administration, Mortgage Insurance (Data File)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental ", White, Black, American Indian, Spanish, Other Minorities
Descriptors: Low rent public housing, Housing mortgage insurance
Location: National, States, Cities
Data variables: Characteristics of families in low-rent public housing: number of workers, age of family head, presence of spouse, number of minors, size of family, gross rent, annual income, types of public assistance and benefits received; FHA-Insured Multifamily and Section 202 Unit occupancy by program; HUD-Insured 232 Nursing Homes occupancy by age, source of payment.

Content Description: The HUD Statistical Yearbook brings together comprehensive and detailed data on program and financial operations of the Department and statistical information related to housing and urban activities. Program statistics are shown for the calendar year and, in some cases, comparative statistics for earlier years are also provided.

Study Methodology: The data were compiled by the administering offices, other government departments, and some private organizations.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: The Yearbook may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Stock No. 023-000-00286-8, $5.05; Low Rent data file inquiries should be addressed to the HUD, Housing Management Statistics Division, Washington, D. C.; Mortgage Insurance data file inquiries should be addressed to the Federal Housing Administration.

U.S. Dept. of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports, Washington, D.C., 1973 (annual) 282 pages.

U.S. Dept. of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Uniform Crime Reports" (magnetic tape).
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese and Chinese
Descriptors: Crimes Committed, Arrests Made
Location: State and National
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Murder Victims by Age, Arrests by Urban/Rural, Arrests by Offense, by Juvenile, Non-Juvenile

Content Description: Statistics on crime in the United States

Study Methodology: 11,000 city, county and state law enforcement agencies contribute to uniform crime reports: 22 states have implemented state Uniform Crime Reporting programs and furnish data directly to the National Program.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Annually published data available in the FBI report, Crime in the United States (published yearly), data available by request in writing to Uniform Crime Reporting Section, FBI.
Annual report available through U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, $2.95; stock number 2701-00012. Write to Uniform Crime Reporting Section, FBI, for printout from magnetic tape.

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice
Annual Indicator of Immigration to the United States of Aliens in Professional and Related Occupations Fiscal Year 1969, June 1970, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., Annual 1967-1969, 177 pages.
Funding Org.: U.s. Department of Justice

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Malaysian, Pilipino, Thai, Vietnamese, and all other national groups
Descriptors: Immigrants, Occupation, Professional Workers
Location: National
Data variables: Year of Immigration, Number of Immigrants by Immigration Status, by Occupation, Adjustment of Immigrants Status and Occupational Status, 1969; Number of Exchange Visitors by Waiver Granted, by Occupation, Adjustment of Immigrants Status and Occupational Status 1969.

Content Description: The statistical report provides an annual data compilation of professional, technical and kindred workers who immigrate to the United States. Information is given on the occupation and immigration status of immigrants from each foreign country, their occupational and immigration status as of the reporting year and nonimmigrant and visitors occupation and immigration status at the entry and adjustment as of the reporting year. Summary tables are also provided for most of the data.

Study Methodology: Data were compiled by the request by Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State and the Interagency Council on International Education and Cultural Affairs. In addition to the data available at the Service, information was obtained from the following sources; Department of State, Department of Justice, National Science Foundation, Institute of International Education.

Findings and Conclusions: Among the total 358,579 immigrants during 1969, 11.30% or 40,427 reported their occupation in the professional, technical, and kindred worker category. This is a decrease of 17.1% compared to the prior year. Asian professional workers consisted of about 7% during 1965 but increased to 41% for 1969 with Pilipinos accounting for nearly half of the increase.

Availability: U.S. Government Printing Office, Stock No. 19700-398-296, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Annual) Washington, D.C. Approx. 130 pp.
U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, "Immigrant Tape" (magnetic tape).
Funding Org.: U.S. Dept. of Justice

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Indian, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, Thai, Vietnamese, all other countries.
Descriptors: Immigration Laws, Demographic characteristics, Citizenship status; occupation, Residence, Visa status
Location: Cities (Selected), States, National
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Year of immigration, Occupation/Employment (former), Classes by which aliens are admitted, Place of intended residence, Deportable aliens located, Aliens naturalized, Temporary visitors, Temporary workers admitted.

Content Description: Annual report of the Commissioner on Immigration and Naturalization. Over 30 tables contain data on immigrants and other aliens born in specific countries. These tables relate to immigration, naturalization, passenger travel, alien address reports, deportations and various other action taken by the Service. The report also contains general information about immigration and naturalization procedures and functions of the Service.

Study Methodology: The information was obtained from the local records files of the Service and compiled by the Centralized Statistical Coding Section of the Service.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability:

Publication: May be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office 1974 report is Stock No. 2702-00151, $2.00. Tapes: May be obtained by writing to: Associate Commissioner of Management, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C. Ask for cost specifications on the magnetic tape containing statistics on Immigrant Admissions. (It should specify that the data are for statistical purposes only and that all data identifying an individual are to be removed). (Computerized data are available over 10 years. 1965-1969 data are not as complete as 1970-1975 data, however). Inquiries about additional statistics for earlier years and other data may be made to the INS Statistics Branch, 425 I St. N.W., Wash., D.C. 20536

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Grants Management Information System (Mag. tape), Updated daily
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Caucasians, Blacks, American Indians, Spanish Surname, "Other"
Descriptors: Employment, Law Enforcement, Training Grantees
Location: Cities, States, Congressional Districts, National
Data variables: Type of Grant, Grant Title, Project Number, Abstract, Race of Grantee

Content Description: Information about recipients of LEAA's service, hiring and training grants.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Not available

Availability: At cost of computer time, written request can be sent to the Office of Grants, Management and Information Services

U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration,*
Employment Training (Data file) (quarterly) Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration,
Employment Service (Data file) (monthly) Washington, D. C.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Whites, Blacks, Native Americans, Spanish
Location: National, States, Cities
Data Variables: (ET) Persons in work or training programs; (ES) Persons seeking employment by age, by sex and by whether or not they were placed in a job, counselled, tested, or referred for training.

Content Description: These are the basic program participant reports submitted to ETA by CETA prime sponsors and local Employment Services.

Study Methodology: Employment training data are submitted to DOL regional offices quarterly by CETA prime sponsors; Employment Service data are submitted monthly to DOL by State Employment Services

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Requests for Printout data should be directed to: Office of Administration and Management, Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor

*Formerly known as Manpower Administration

U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Training and Entry Into Union Construction, Manpower Research and Development, Monograph 39, Washington, D.C., 1975, 20 pages
Funding Org.: U.S. DOL

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Oriental," Black, Spanish Surnamed, American Indian
Descriptors: Union, Building trade, Apprenticeship, Journeymen, Labor market, Mechanical trade
Location: Atlanta, Austin, Chicago, Columbus, Houston, Jackson, New York City, San Francisco-Oakland
Data variables: Representation in Building Trades Union by City, 1970, Representation in Mechanical Trades by City, 1970

Content Description: The survey study was first conducted on a pilot basis in Atlanta, Austin and New York, then extended to five other cities. The study focuses on the issue of admission trends and procedures of the American construction trade union for craftsmen and mechanics and minority members. The report includes introductory descriptions on the purpose of the survey, and conclusions and recommendations based on the findings. The report also contains background information on the construction industry, building trade unions, and apprenticeship; procedures and standards which building trades unions use to admit craftsmen to journeymen status and comparison between apprenticeship graduates and others. Data for Asian Americans was limited to numbers in building trades unions and mechanical trades.

Study Methodology: Materials for this study were gathered from several sources, including: 1) Interviews with union officials and management representatives; 2) Interviews with rank-and-file journeymen; 3) Sampling of data from pension trust fund records; 4) telephone, mail, and personal survey of contractors concerning their supervisory personnel; and 5) an extensive review of published and unpublished materials on the construction industry.

Findings and Conclusions: Of the 43,045 (19.2% of the total) minority represented in the building trade union, 685 were "Orientals." Of the total in mechanical trades 0.7% were "Orientals." In the lower paying construction trades "Orientals" represented 0.3%, and in the lowest paying trades, 0.5%.

Availability: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402
Stock No. 029-000-00239-8 Price $2.80

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, The Fatal Accident File, Preliminary Version, 1973-74 (annual)
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: "Orientals", Blacks, Spanish, American Indian, Aleutian, Eskimo, other (non-minority).
Descriptors: Automobile Accidents, Fatalities, Driver Characteristics
Location: Cities, counties, states, national
Data Variables: Characteristics of Drivers in Fatal Accidents, Types of Accidents.

Content Description: Data file on about 75% of the fatal accidents occuring in the U.S.

Study Methodology: Data are collected from local police reports by state fatality analysts. It is not known how accurately or completely the data on race of driver is collected by local police.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability of Material: Written request should be made to Office of Statistics and Analysis, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, 440 7th Street, S.W. (Small requests might be handled free, costs would be negotiated on larger requests.)

U. S. General Accounting Office, Review of Preliminary Estimates of Evacuation Costs, Temporary Care and Resettlement Costs of Vietnamese and Cambodian Refugees (Report to the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate), Washington, D. C., May, 1975, p. 32
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Vietnamese, Cambodians
Descriptors: Refugees, Resettlement costs, Health needs
Location: National
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This report presents information on the preliminary cost estimates provided from the Indochina Postwar Reconstruction funds as of May 1975. Each section includes information on the basis for the estimates, and comments on their validity. Sealift, airlift facilities, daily maintenance, resettlement costs, welfare and medical sections are included.

Study Methodology: Information was collected from interviews with representatives from the Interagency Task Force on Vietnam, Departments of State, Defense, and HEW that were responsible for examining documents and developing estimates. Information was also received from camp representatives.

Findings and Conclusions: The most immediate educational needs are instruction in basic English. Many refugees will be unable to be self-supporting for a number of months due to lack of English ability, medical problems, and lack of job opportunities; public assistance will be needed. Medical care is needed to assure that communicable diseases are not transmitted into the United States.

Availability: U. S. General Accounting Office, G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

U.S. House of Representatives, Ninety-Third Congress, Second Session on H.R. 9895, "The New Amcricans Education and Employment Assistance Act", Hearings before the Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities of the Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, D. C., November 19, 1974, 204 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Samoans, Hawaiians, Guamanians, Vietnamese, Thais, Malaysians, Indonesians
Descriptors: Educational needs, Immigrants, English language skill, Aculturation, Job training, Housing problems, Health needs, Equal opportunities, Public agencies, Private agencies
Location: U.S., Hawaii, San Francisco, New York, Los Angeles, Seattle, Chicago
Data Variables: Major Occupational Groups of Immigrants in New York, by Chinese, Philipino and Korean (FY 1973): County of Los Angeles Population by Race (1970): Population in U.S. by Race, 1970, and 1974: Population in San Francisco Oakland SMSA, 1973: Leprosy in Hawaii by race, 1973 and 1974: Korean Immigrants to U.S. 1965 to 1973: Economic status of Korean in Los Angeles, Long Beach Area, 1970: Population in the Olympic Blvd. Environs by Race, 1970.

Content Description: These hearings include the text of the Bill, oral statements, prepared statements, supportive letters, articles, documents, and resolutions which were presented at the hearing by the representatives of various governmental agencies, public and private agencies, and state, city and community representatives, in support of the Bill.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: Immigrants who come to the U.S. experience difficult periods of transition and adjustment to the new society. Their ethnicity, cultural differences, language difficulty and unfamiliarity with service systems often result in their social isolation, poor health, employment difficulty, housing problems and poverty. The Bill is designed to assist their making a smooth transition into our society to quickly become productive members of our society. It offers assistance in improving English language skill, communication, cultural orientation and job training.

Availability: U.S. Government Printing Office

U. S. Senate, Hearings before the Select Committee on Educational Opportunity of the United States Senate, Ninety-Second Congress, First Session on Equal Educational Opportunity, Part 9A and 9B, 1971, pp. 3975-4901.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Spanish, Blacks
Descriptors: Equal educational opportunity, Language problems, Elementary and secondary schools, Discipline problems, Curriculum needs, Educational discrimination
Location: California
Data Variables: Elementary and secondary enrollment; Population; Income levels; Employment rates; Reading, Language and math test scores.

Content Description: These hearings were held in San Francisco to obtain testimony from students, teachers, parents, community representatives and school officials about the issue of equality of educational opportunity. Subjects covered included school integration, needs for bilingual education programs, differential achievement, lack of adequate curriculum and employment problems of ethnic teaching staff.

Study Methodology: The testimonies are based upon individual experiences and educational records.

Findings and Conclusions: Asian Americans have not been considered in the area's school integration program, reflecting the pattern of educational discrimination against Asians that is reflected in lack of relevant curriculum, employment discrimination, etc. Thousands of Chinese students at all levels have been placed in classes by their ages, sent through the school system and sometimes graduated without knowing the language. What used to be unthinkable or rare among "docile" Chinese students such as absenteeism, suspensions, disciplinary problems, disciplinary transfers, dropouts and delinquent behavior have become normal routine at some schools. Asians are not given fair treatment in school textbooks. There is a lack of Chinese teachers due to discrimination by the school district. Potential teachers are discouraged from entering the field, are stereotyped as having accents and thus unable to teach; qualified bilingual teachers are excluded as a potential threat by monolingual teachers.

Availability: Copies may be read at the Library of Congress

United States Senate, 94th Congress, First Session, "A Study Mission Report" (prepared for the use of the Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected with Refugees and Escapees), Committee on the Judiciary, June 9, 1975.
Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Vietnamese, Cambodian
Descriptors: Refugees, Camps, Resettlement, Voluntary Repatriation, Voluntary Agencies
Location: U.S. Camps and overseas military camps.
Data Variables: Refugee Flow by Camps, and Third Country Resettlement by Country (as of June 5, 1975). Refugee resettlement projections.

Content Description: This describes the impact of the President's refugee program for the Vietnamese and Cambodians; the status of the refugees in the overseas camps and in U.S. camps; the resettlement program and its effectiveness; the involvement of the international community and voluntary agencies; and processing problems.

Study Methodology: Information was gathered by the subcommittee from each refugee camp located in the United States (4 camps), and overseas (6 camps), and from various governmental agencies involved in assisting the refugees.

Findings and Conclusions: As of June 1975, 131,000 refugees have come to the United States. Of this total, 80% or 102,314 still remain in camps, over half in the overseas bases, and the rest in the continental U.S. camps. Failure to provide support to the voluntary agencies, the unnecessary screening process of refugee resettlement, and overall failure of the President's refugee program are the main reasons for the slowness of the refugee resettlement process.

Availability: Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate.

U. S. Supreme Court, Lau v. Nichols, (The Court's Opinion), January 21, 1974
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Lau v. Nichols, Educational equality, Bilingual education
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is the text of the Supreme Court ruling on Lau v. Nichols. The Court's opinion (delivered by Justice Douglas) and two concurring opinions were included in the document. No dissent was entered.

Study Methodology: U. S. Supreme Court decision

Findings and Conclusions: This class suit was brought by non-English speaking Chinese students against officials responsible for the operation of the San Francisco Unified School District seeking relief against the unequal opportunities which were alleged to violate the 14th Amendment. In reaching its decision, the Supreme Court reversed the ruling of the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court ruled that merely providing students with the same facilities, textbooks, teachers, and curriculum was not equality of treatment for students who do not understand English, are certain to find their classroom experiences wholy incomprehensible and in no way meaningful. At the same time, imposition of a requirement that before a child can effectively participate in the educational program, that s/he must already have acquired basic English skills is to make a mockery of public education. The Court relied solely on Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which bans discrimination based "on grounds of race, color, or national origin in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Availability: Document was reprinted in Integrated Education, January-April, 1974, pp. 33-35.

United Way of King County, "Annual Service Data Report" Seattle, Washington.
Funding Org.: United Way of King County

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Other Asians, Black, American Indian, Spanish, White
Descriptors: Social service recipients
Location: Seattle, Washington,
Data Variables: Clients served by program

Content Descriptions: These are statistical reports filed by member United Way agencies.

Study Methodology: Program records were used to supply data.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Inquire to Research and Statistics Department, United Way of King County, 107 Cherry Street, Seattle, Wa. 98125

University of California, Berkeley, Asian Studies 1970, *Asian Women*, 1971
University of California, Berkeley, California, 144 pages
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian American, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese
Descriptors: Women's issues, History, Immigration, Identity, Discrimination, Political movements.
Location: Not applicable
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description; This journal is a compilation of articles, essays, analytical papers, poems, art works, photos, short stories, interviews, and conference reports, having to do with Asian American and Third World Women. Articles vary in topics and style, some analytical, some based upon research and some based upon personal experiences. They focus on the issues of Asian women's identity, sex, and racial discrimination against Asian women in the United States; love and unity among Asian women, and political activism of Asian women. This document is unique in that to date it contains the most comprehensive collection of writings on Asian American women yet assembled.

Study Methodology: Writers include Asian women in the community, scholars, political activists, students, housewives, daughters of immigrants, and working women. The journal was compiled by Asian women, most of whom attended a preseminar on Asian women at U.C. Berkeley.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Asian American Studies Department, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720

University of California, Berkeley, Asian Studies Division, "Curriculum Philosophy for Asian American Studies" in Amerasia Journal, Vol. 2, 1973, pp. 35-46.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Asian American Studies, Curriculum
Location: Not applicable
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: A statement of curriculum drafted by a subcommittee of the Contemporary Asian Studies Division in the Department of Ethnic Studies, General Courses, History Courses, Language Courses and Community and Institution Courses are described.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Ghetto existence and chronic poverty conditions remain the only way of life for a substantial number of Asians, especially the elderly and immigrants. While the university has provided technical training for its Asian students, it has failed to, in terms of transmitting knowledge about the Asian experience, develop Asian self-awareness and leadership and serve the needs and interests of the Asian community. In a "brain-drain" process, the University has educated many young talented Asians, prepared them to work in the professions, but drawn them away from their communities. Although approximately 100 Asian premed students graduate from Berkeley each year, only eight have opened up practices in the ghetto in the past decade. During this time, the population of Chinatown swelled and health problems grew to crisis dimensions. The contemporary Asian Studies curriculum is designed to help students seek self-knowledge or self awareness, to know who they are as Asian Americans and to know their community. It is interdisciplinary, involving fields such as history, literature, language and sociology within a single program. It recognizes the importance of field work to relate theory to social reality and to have a meaningful understanding of the community. Integration of knowledge derived from field work and historical analysis can lead to new insights and a more profound analysis of the Asian experience and community. the division seeks to realize a turning of university Asian graduates toward the community to reverse the brain-drain.

Availability: Amerasia Journal, c/o Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024. $2.75 per individual copy.

University of Colorado, Law School Admission Committee, "Admission Committee Report," University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, June 9, 1975, 15 pages.

Takeuchi, Stuart M., Asian-American Educational Opportunity Program: "Memorandum to Norton Steuben, Members of Special Academic Assistance Program, Referring to Asian-Americans and Head Start," AA-EOP, Boulder, Colorado, December 6, 1974, 12 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Higher education, Law school, Academic assistance, College students, Discrimination, Stereotypes
Location: School, University of Colorado
Data Variables: Educational attainment, Income level, Occupation, and Population 1970.

Content Description: The report and memo are two of the documents that resulted from the University of Colorado's decision to exclude Asian Americans from their Special Academic Assistance Program (Head Start) in the School of Law. The report was prepared by the Admissions Committee of the Law School and explains the ways in which the Committee made its decision contending the conclusion derived by the Committee was justifiable. The memorandum analyzes the Committee's decision, points to problems in the 1970 Census data that were used as a basis for the decision, and outlines in detail reasons why it is felt that the data and method used by the Committee to reach its decision that Asian Americans are ineligible for participation in the program is unfair.

Study Methodology: The report referred to the information obtained by the Committee, mainly 1970 U.S. Census data.

Findings and Conclusions: University of Colorado Law School Admission Committee held the position that persons of Asian American descent are not eligible to enter the program because the Asian Americans are not an identifiable group that has inadequate educational and cultural opportunity or which is seriously underrepresented in the legal profession. The memoranda opposes the Committee's decision and states that the Malahowski Report does not present the true demographic characteristics of Asian Americans, the myth of Asian Americans being a successful ethnic group is not true, and Asian Americans are underrepresented in the law field.

Availability: Inquire to: Asian-American Educational Opportunity Program, 219 Willard Administrative Center, University of Colorado Campus, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

University of Hawaii, Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific, A Legacy of Diversity, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1975, 102 pages
Funding Org.: DHEW, Office of Education, Grant No. OEG-0-74-9162

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Puerto Ricans, Koreans, Pilipinos, Samoans
Descriptors: History, Culture, Life styles
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Descriptions: Although intended for school children, this handsomely illustrated book will be appreciated by adults and children alike for its perceptive insights into the history, culture and current lifestyles of the major ethnic groups in Hawaii.

Study Methodology: Personal interpretations

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific, College of Education Educational Foundations, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

University of Hawaii, Special Student Services, "Special Student Services, Annual Report, July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973," University of Hawaii at Manoa, Hawaii, (Annual), 17 pages

"University of Hawaii, Trio Project: Quarterly Report, April 1, 1975," 12 pages
Funding Org.: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Special Services Program, Division of Student Assistance, Bureau of Higher Education.

Ethnic/Racial Group: "Oriental" (Japanese, Chinese, Korean), Pilipinos, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, Samoans, Caucasians, Black, Mexican/ Puerto Rican, American Indians.
Descriptors: Educational assistance, Disadvantaged student, Higher education, Counseling, Talent Search, Upward Bound, Special Student Services.
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Clients served by ethnicity 1972-73; Clients served by ethnicity, type of program, and by location 1974-75.

Content Description: The SSS program was operated in a consortium arrangement among three colleges of the University of Hawaii system - Manoa, Honolulu, and Leeward. The program which began as a Special Student Service program to assist financially disadvantaged students in postsecondary education, was combined during the second year of its operation with two other projects, Talent Search and Upward Bound, thus changing their names to Trio project. These reports contain program background information, projects, activities, summary, and comments concerning the evaluation of the programs.

Study Methodology: Based on the program records.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: University of Hawaii at Manoa, Trio Project, Honolulu, Hawaii

Vetter, Betty M., and Babco, Eleanor L. Professional Women and Minorities, A Manpower Data Resource Service, Scientific Manpower Commission, Washington, D.C., May 1975, (updated twice a year), 656 pages.
Funding Org.,: Ford Foundation and SMC

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, "Oriental," "Asiatics", Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, American Indian, Blacks, Spanish, Whites
Descriptors: Professional workers, Women, Employment, Availability pools, Higher education teaching professionals, Scientists, Engineers, Health professionals, Social scientists.
Location: National
Data variables: Student enrollment by field, by institution, by sex; Doctoral recipients by field, by source of support, by institution, by sex; Characteristics of professionals in work force by field, by occupation; Characteristics of academic professors in the work force by field, by institutions

Content Description: This is a statistical directory of data on the participation and availability of women and/or minorities in professional areas. Data include information about sex and racial backgrounds of students enrolled in higher education by field, doctoral recipients by field and occupational participation, including academic work force information by field. Data on work force participation in the selected fields were briefly analyzed.

Study Methodology: Over 100 data sources were used to provide information for this compilation. Most of the data on Asian Americans originate from the 1970 Census. Other sources of Asian American data include: the American Council on Education, Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, National Research Council, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, U.S. DHEW/Public Health Service, and the professional associations for chemistry, physics, geology, engineering, psychology, sociology and accounting.

Findings and Conclusions: In Mathematics 2.1% of students, and in Psychology 8% of students' enrollment was Asian American; 0.6% of all doctoral chemists, 1% of all doctoral engineers, and 4% of all doctoral social science degrees were awarded to Asian Americans. Asian Americans were awarded the largest proportion of life science doctorates among all minorities.

Availability: Scientific Manpower Commission, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. $40. Set of the 2 semi-annual supplement reports, $20.

Vontress, Clemont, "Counseling Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the United States" (Paper presented at the American Personnel, and Guidance Association Convention), March 27, 1972, 16 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, American Indians, Jews
Descriptors: Counseling, Counselor Training, Cultural Factors, Cultural Conflict, Educational Needs, Helping Relationships.
Location: Not applicable
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The paper discusses six racial and ethnic groups in the U.S. in order to demonstrate how selected cultural variables may intrude in the counseling relationship.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: To be effective, the non-Japanese counselor needs to understand several aspects of the Japanese American personality: envy, shame, reserve, and generational differences.

Availability: ERIC #ED 063429, MF-$0.65, HC $3.29.

Walker, James A., "Population by Race and Mexican-American"(Memorandum), State of California, Department of Rehabilitation, Sacramento, California, February 8, 1972, 3 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Mexican American, Indian, Black, White, Others.
Descriptors: Demography
Location: California
Data variables: Population by race for State Department of Rehabilitation regions, districts, and counties. Percent distribution by race for Rehabilitation regions, districts, and counties.

Content Description: This statistical report provides population counts for California by ethnic breakdown, for the purposes of the State Department of Rehabilitation.

Study Methodology: The data were collected in the 1970 U.S. Census of Population.

Findings and Conclusions: Not available.

Availability: Inquire to: State of California Department of Rehabilitation, Office of the Deputy Director, Sacramento, California

Wang, An-Yan Tang, Erle, Richard, "Cultural Constraints in Teaching Chinese Students to Read English," Reading Teacher, Vol. 25, No. 7, April 1972, pages 663-669
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Education, Language, Teaching
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper describes different methods of teaching Chinese-speaking students to read English more efficiently.

Study Methodology: Authors' analysis of and observations about language structures.

Findings and Conclusions: Chinese students should be reminded that the English language alphabet represents sounds of the spoken language. For the purpose of directional training, typing practice or any method which guides reading from left to right would be useful. The Chinese student, having a strong visual memory for written symbols, may have more success in recognizing English words visually than auditorily.

Availability: Journal article

Wang, Ling-Chi, "Before the Special Advisory Committee of the California Judicial Council, September 26, 1975," Berkeley, California, 3 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Bilingual services, Judicial process, Legal processes
Location: California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This testimony presents an overview of the historical experience of the Chinese community in California as it relates to the need for bilingual services at every step of the judicial process.

Study Methodology: Historical documents and recent statements indicating attitudes about Chinese Americans.

Findings and Conclusions: The history of Chinese in California is inextricably tied in with California's history of legislation, court decisions and administration of justice which have discriminated against the Chinese. Recent statements about the Chinese American community still portray the population as crime-oriented. The first step toward correcting the traditional Chinese distrust of the California judicial system is to open and demystify the entire judicial process and make effective and meaningful participation possible. The author urges that the need for bilingual services in the judicial process be met by use of bilingual staff, and the council re-evaluate the present justice system in light of this testimony.

Availability: Inquire to University of California, Berkeley, Department of Ethnic Studies, Berkeley, California 94720.

Wang, Ling-Chi, "Testimony of L. Ling-Chi Wang Before the General Subcommittee on Education, Committee of Education and Labor, U. S. House of Representatives, March 12, 1974", 18 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Bilingual educational needs, Bilingual education programs, Bilingual education funding
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Students enrolled in bilingual and ESL classes by race, by school year 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73; Bilingual education/ ESL budget allocations by type of projects 1966-67 to 1972-73; Non-English and limited English speaking students by level of school, 1973.

Content Description: This testimony to the House of Representatives presents the history and impact of the recent Supreme Court decision in the case of Lau v. Nichols and discusses public education as it relates to that decision in San Francisco.

Study Methodology: Analysis of legal and educational implications of Lau v. Nichols, data on existing bilingual and ESL programs, and data on current language needs.

Findings and Conclusions: The Supreme Court, Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Federal Rules and Regulations require equal access to educational opportunity for non-English speaking children. Responsibility to enforce these legal requirements could be most adequately assigned to the Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. For alternative actions to further insure effectiveness, the author supports a bill introduced by Senators Kennedy and Carson to strengthen educational components such as bilingual teacher's training, vocational education, and research and evaluation.

Availability: University of California, Berkeley, Department of Ethnic Studies, Berkeley, California 94720.

Washington State Board for Community Education, "Asian American, Black, Chicano, Native American, Exempt and Classified Personnel in Washington's Community College System," Fall quarter, 1974, 80 pages.
Funding Org.: State Board for Community College Education (Washington)

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Asian American, Black, Chicano, Native American
Descriptors: Employment, Occupations
Location: Washington State
Data Variables: Part-time, Full-time status, Tenure status, Occupation

Content Description: This statistical study gives racial data and occupational characteristics of employees of Washington's Community College System.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable

Availability: State of Washington, State Board for Community College Education, Olympia, Washington

Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs, "Analysis of Asian Student Enrollment and Asian Certified Personnel: Washington State Public Schools," Olympia, Washington, (No Date).
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Public schools, Teaching professions, Administrators
Location: School districts, County, Washington state
Data variables: Total number students, teachers, support staff, and administrators (1971-1973) who are Asian, minority, and total

Content Description: This set of tables presents data on Asian participation in 24 Washington State School districts with 100 or more Asian students. A summary table showing % change in number of students, % Asian students to total students and % Asian teachers to total teachers by school districts is included.

Study Methodology: Data were collected by the EEO Office, and by the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Findings and Conclusions: Not applicable.

Availability: Commission on Asian American Affairs Office of the Governor, Olympia, Washington 98504.

Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs,"Educational Concerns of Asian Americans," (Testimony before the State Board of Education presented by the Task Force on Education , Seattle, Washington, December 6, 1975,) 15 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Education, Asian studies, Curriculum, Immigrants.
Location: Seattle, Washington
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This testimony discusses the need for teachers to be able to relate to minority students' backgrounds, the need for accurate portrayal of minority groups in school curriculum, and the need for school systems to be adequately equipped to handle the growing influx of immigrant children.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: Recommendations submitted by the Task Force include requiring all persons holding teaching certification to take courses on minority contributions in the development of our nation, their values and culture, and hardships which they continue to experience as a result of their visible differences. Establishment of a full-time multi-ethnic task force to evaluate, develop, and appropriate multi-ethnic instructional materials which are not available on the "market" to meet district needs was also suggested.

Availability: Commission on Asian American Affairs, Office of the Governor, Olympia, Washington, 98504

Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs, "Annual Report," in General Government Agencies, Olympia, Washington, 1975, pp. 38-39 (annual).
Funding Org.: State of Washington

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: State agency activities, State and community relations
Location: State of Washington
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This is an annual report of the Commission's activities. The Commission was established in the Office of the Governor by the State Legislature in February 1974 to examine and define issues pertaining to the rights and needs of Asian Americans and to make recommendations to the Governor and state agencies with respect to desirable changes in programs and laws.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: The Commission held various public hearings, established new programs, held conferences, and made presentations and recommendations to various public and private agencies and groups during the year. The Commission feels that there is a growing utilization of its functions by Asian Americans, elected officials and public agencies.

Availability: Write to: Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs, Olympia, Washington.

Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs, "Excerpts from Testimony on the Exclusion of Asian Americans in the Construction Industry and the King County Domed Stadium Project," (Hearings) December 19, 1974, 19 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Employment, Construction industry.
Location: Seattle, Washington
Data variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: These hearings were held to obtain testimony from construction workers, unions, and government officials on the lack of Asian workers in the construction industry.

Study Methodology: Not applicable.

Findings and Conclusions: Testimony concerning discrimination in admitting Asians to unions was summarized. The union structure discourages and prevents minority participation and this is further complicated by the fact that there is presently a lack of work in the construction industry.

Availability: Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs, Office of the Governor, Olympia, Washington.

Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs, Report to the Governor on Discrimination Against Asians, Olympia, Washington, June 1973, 116 pages
Funding Org.: State of Washington

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Pilipinos, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans
Descriptors: Stereotypes, Racial discrimination, Employment opportunities
Location: Washington State
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This is a report of the Public hearing conducted on March 3, 1973 by the Washington State American Advisory Council which focused attention on the fact that racism has existed and still does exist against Asians. The hearing addressed the issue of racism and how its resultant effects have excluded and subordinated Asians in ways unique to Asians as well as in other ways similar to other minorities. Representatives of the participating ethnic groups provided historical background. Individuals also testified on specific cases of discrimination in communications, construction, driver's licenses, employment and other related subjects. Recommendations for remedial action are provided.

Study Methodology: The testimony was based upon personal experiences.

Findings and Conclusions: Discrimination is an ugly element in American society which affects Asian Americans. Being made to feel inferior, subject to ridicule, rejecting one's own identity, feeling helpless, enraged, and frustrated is no strange experience to Asians. To overcome prejudice, changes must come from within individuals. A combination of political action and personal interchange is the means to eradicate prejudice and discrimination.

Availability: Write to Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs, Olympia, Washington

Washington State Planning and Community Affairs Agency, Non-White Races State of Washington, Olympia, Washington, 1968, 132 Pages.
Funding Org.: University of Washington, Washington State Census Board, Washington State Planning and Community Affairs Agency

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Native American, Black
Descriptors: Demography, Occupations, Vital statistics, Education
Location: Washington state
Data variables: Age, Sex, Occupation/employment, Marital status, Vital statistics, Geographical distribution by county and large cities, Trends in educational attainment

Content Description: This statistical study presents a detailed analysis of facts concerning demography, socioeconomics, and education, and changes in these characteristics of nonwhite racial groups in the state of Washington from 1870-1960.

Study Methodology: Sources of data for this study include published reports, special transcripts and tabulations, tapes of the U. S. Bureau of the Census (1960), and reports from the National Center for Health Statistics and the Washington State Department of Health.

Findings and Conclusions: The occupational hierarchy is similar to that of education with Chinese and Japanese holding first and second positions; Caucasians, third; Blacks, fourth; Pilipinos, fifth; and Indians, sixth. For the income dimension, the White population is is in first place, followed by the Japanese and Chinese.

Availability: Washington State, Planning and Community Affairs Agency, Olympia, Washington

State of Washington, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Teacher Resource Packet for Vietnamese Students, Olympia, Washington, July 1975, 30 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Vietnamese
Descriptors: Cultural differences, ESL, History
Location: Not applicable
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This packet contains basic information on Vietnamese cultural practices, ESL teaching strategies, and teaching resources. The book covers history and general information, cultural differences, a Vietnamese language guide with useful phrases, short stories by Asian immigrant children, suggestions for ways to interact with non-English dominant students and a bibliography of reference materials and curriculum.

Study Methodology: Information was compiled with the assistance of public agencies and organizations and knowledgeable individuals.

Findings and Conclusions: Vietnamese students should not expect to perform in school at the same rate as native English speakers. The student should be encouraged to teach the class words in his language and share customs from his country. Vietnamese students should be assigned "buddies" who should be carefully informed of their duties.

Availability: Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Washington, Old Capitol Bldg., Olympia, Washington, 98504

Weiss, Melford S., Valley City: A Chinese Community in America,
Schenkman Publishing Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1974
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: History, Demography, Socioeconomics, Settlement patterns
Location: "Valley City", California
Data variables: Total number, Annual income, Enrollment, Demographic characteristics, Housing characteristics

Content Description: This is a historical and sociological study on community organization, settlement patterns, acculturation, and social patterns of the Chinese in an unidentified community in Calif.

Study Methodology: Information was obtained from interviews, local records and documents.

Findings and Conclusions: Valley City's Chinese are no longer restricted to a ghetto, but are still concentrated as an ethnic group in specific residential areas of the city. Changes in the internal structure of the community, attributes of acculturation and assimilation of Chinese into American life and the relationships of Chinese both to Caucasians and other minorities are examined.

Availability: Schenkman Publishing Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Price: $8.95 hard cover and $5.95 paper cover.

Werner, E., Simonian, K., and Smith, R., "Ethnic and Socioeconomic Status Differences in Abilities and Achievement Among Preschool and School Age Children in Hawaii," Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 75, No. 1, June 1968, pages 43-59.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Pilipino, Hawaiian, Portugese, Caucasians
Descriptors: Socioeconomics, Learning Ability, Mental Health, Language Problems
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Mental Health, Test Scores, Mental and Social Ability

Content Description: This research study reports the effects of ethnicity and socioeconomic status upon "intelligence."

Study Methodology: The Cattell Infant Intelligence Scale and Doll's Vineland Social Maturity Scale were given to 635 two year olds in Hawaii in 1957. These children were "followed-up" at age 10 with school reports, IQ testing, and rating of family's socioeconomic status.

Findings and Conclusions: Authors claim that ethnicity affected both level and pattern of primary mental abilities. The relative superiority of the Japanese over the other non-Caucasian groups was shown in IQ, while Pilipino infants ranked at the bottom. At age ten, Caucasians and Japanese children had fewest achievement problems and poor grades in basic skill subjects.

Availability: Journal article

Westside Community Mental Health Center, "Youth Involvement in Community Mental Health", December 1973, 23 pages
Funding Org.: Not available

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese
Descriptors: Youth, Mental Health, Mental Health Services, Drug Abuse, Youth Involvement
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This monograph describes the historical background of the Westside Community Mental Health Center, the work of people who were involved in starting the Center, and how youth became representatives in the decision-making process of the mental health services in the community, and a vital service staff of the Center.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: Based upon success of youth involvement, the paper recommends that for a successful mental health service, the whole community's involvement is desireable.

Availability: Westside Community Mental Health Center, San Francisco, California

Whalen, Thomas E., Jew, Barbara, "San Francisco Unified School District, Title VII Chinese Bilingual Program, Annual Evaluation Report," Evaluation Associates, Hayward, California, (Annual), August 1973, 35 pages.
Funding Org.: San Francisco Unified School District

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Black, Spanish, Caucasian, Other
Descriptors: Bilingual education, ESL, Program evaluation
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Not applicable.

Content Description: This is an annual progress report of the Chinese Bilingual Program. Program description, goals, and evaluation of pupil performance are provided.

Study Methodology: The instructional component of the Chinese Bilingual Program was assessed through a standardized achievement test given to first, second, and third grade classes participating in the program. The parent involvement component was assessed through a questionnaire survey.

Findings and Conclusions: Children participating in the Chinese Bilingual Program performed at significantly higher levels than an ESL comparison group and are still doing well in English and math skills, and maintain satisfactory levels of achievement in basic cognitive skills in the dominant language. The parent attitude survey showed there was significant support for the objectives of the bilingual program. It should be noted that no adjustments were made to account for initial differences in comparison groups on entry-level behavior.

Availability: Evaluation Associates, Department of Educational Psychology, California State University, Hayward, California.

1971 White House Conference on Aging, The Asian American Elderly: Special Concerns Sessions Reports, Washington, D.C., December 1, 1971, 6 pages

Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Elderly, Service Needs
Location: National
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: The conference was held to develop and recommend policies that could lead to immediate action for improving the quality of life of older Asian Americans.

Study Methodology: The Session Planning Committee was assisted by 44 Asian delegates from various Asian American groups including Samoans, Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Hawaiians, and Japanese.

Finds and Conclusions: Most of today's elderly Asians are foreign born. The magnitude of their problems are thus increased by the fact that they are not only a minority, but also immigrants. The conference committee concluded that there is a great need of supportive services that Asian American elderly are not receiving because of the myth that they do not need such services. The committee recommends that government agencies respond to these needs by conducting Federally funded research, and administering supportive services in the areas of housing, health, income, employment, training of staff, education, nutrition, transportation and legal aid .

Availability: Out of print, available from libraries on aging.

Wilber, George L. et al., Orientals in the American Labor Market, Minorities in the Labor Market, Vol. II, U.S. Dept. of Labor, 1975, 200 pages.
Funding Org: Manpower Administration, U.S. DOL

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Koreans, Whites
Descriptors: Employment, Immigration, Occupation, Population, Educational Attainment, Mobility, Income, Citizenship.
Location: National
Data variables: Total number; Age; Sex; Year of immigration; Annual income/salary; Occupation/employment; Immigration by year (1900-1970); Work force population by region and states, by education attainment and vocational training, by occupation, by age and by sex, by family background, by citizenship status and nativity, by occupation score, by occupation mobility and by income (1970); unemployment rate by age, by sex and by education level.

Content Description: This report which is part of a study that includes Whites, Blacks, Spanish Origin and American Indians, is aimed to achieve better understanding towards differences in achievements of minorities in the labor market. The report contains data and analysis of data by comparisons of dissimilarity between Asian Americans and the White population.

Study Methodology: The survey includes persons 14 to 69 years of age who were actual or potential members of the Labor force in 1970. The basic information was derived from the PUS (Public Use Sample) files of the U.S. Census for 1970. These files represent records from the 1970 Census Sample questionnaires. Each of six primary PUS's constitutes a 1% sample and each is self-weighing, which means that a person included in a 1% sample can be assigned a weight of 100 to obtain an estimate of the frequency of a particular characteristic for the entire population.

Findings and Conclusions: The conclusion that Asian American workers are highly successful in the American labor market requires elaboration and modification on the basis of differences among Asian workers. Despite an admirable overall record of occupational achievement, there are a number of variations between Asian subgroups. They differ in their preparation for work, in kinds of jobs they hold, and in their levels of achievement. The differences occur in two kinds of comparisons: between White and Asian workers, and between men and women for each of the subgroups.

Availability: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (Formerly the Manpower Administration). Summary article is found in Jaco, D. E. and Wilber, G. L., "Asian-Americans in the Labor Market," in Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 98, No. 7, July 1975, pp. 33-38.

Wilson, Enosa, "Problems of the Samoan Immigrants in the United States and Hawaii" Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Regional Office Coordination, U.S. Office of Education ,6 pages and appendices
Funding Org.: U.S. Office of Education

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Samoans
Descriptors: Demography, Socioeconomics, Immigrants, Adult education program needs
Location: National, Hawaii
Data variables: Population in 8 selected cities; Employment status and educational level of Samoans in Hawaii

Content Description: This study was conducted to define the demographic and socioeconomic status of Samoans in the U.S. and Hawaii. The report contains other documentation which also deals with Samoan problems and needs. Those documentations included a letter from the Model Cities Education Center presenting a brief summary of problems of Samoans in Hawaii, a proposal from Kalihi-Palama Education Center which includes data based on the governor's survey findings on Samoans in Hawaii, and various newspaper articles and other letters.

Study Methodology: The author visited 7 Samoan communities in California, Utah, and Missouri to verify the problems among Samoans.

Findings and Conclusions: The majority of Samoans are economically disadvantaged, have little or no education, are low or unskilled laborers, have difficulty in communicating in English, have a high birthrate, have a high rate of crime, and receive a relatively large percentage of public assistance. The author recommends more education on family planning, job training and basic education for adults, orientation programs for newcomers and for those about to migrate and comprehensive community services to Samoan communities.

Availability: Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Regional Office Coordination, U.S. Office of Education, 400 Maryland Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202

Wong, Daisy et al, "Lower East Preparatory School, 1972-1973, Final Report," Teaching and Learning Research Corporation, Elmhurst, New York, 1973, 36 pages
Funding Org.: New York City Board of Education, New York

Ethnic/Racial Group: Chinese
Descriptors: Disadvantaged Youth, Educationally Disadvantaged, Special Education, ESL, Dropout Programs
Location: New York City, New York
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This report assesses the progress of the Lower East Side Preparatory School, whose main goal is to provide basic educational requirements for graduation with improved self-image for students who are dropout/returnees from the lower east side. 60% were Chinese with substandard reading abilities. Objectives included increase of English proficiency, improvement in attendance, improvement in academic achievement and progress in credit acquisition for graduation.

Study Methodology: School records and documents were reviewed. Interviews were conducted with administrators, teachers, and other staff during six on-site visits to the school. The students were surveyed through an attitudinal questionnaire.

Findings and Conclusions: The ESL students significantly increased their proficiency in English. The facilities, programs, and numbers served need expanding. Absenteeism was significantly reduced. The students increased their rate of acquiring credits for high school graduation in 1972-1973 over that of the year prior to dropping out.

Availability: EDRS ERIC Price MF - $0.75 HC- $1.85 plus postage ED# 094 059

Wong, Harold, "The Relative Economic Status of Chinese, Japanese, Black, and White Men in California" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley), 1974, 200 pages.
Funding Org.: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration

Ethnic/Racial Group: Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Black
Descriptors: Socioeconomics, Employment, Acculturation
Location: California
Data variables: Annual income, Educational attainment, Employment status

Content Description: This study compares ethnic earning differences in an effort to interpret economic problems confronting Black and Asian communities. Historical, theoretical, and empirical analyses were employed to examine labor experience, education, vocational training, disability, location, and acculturation factors.

Study Methodology: Utilizing the 1970 Census Public Use samples, data were collected on 750 Chinese, 737 Japanese, 4,967 Black and 5,674 White men, 21-65 years old in the San Francisco-Oakland and Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSAs. Additional information was obtained from the literature.

Findings and Conclusions: The following conclusions were drawn: 1) differences in annual earnings resulted from differences in weekly wages, not in labor force participation or unemployment; 2) Asian earnings were greatly decreased by apparent lack of American acculturation; 3) self-employment was positively related to wages for all minorities; 4) government employment was negatively related to the earnings of all races except Blacks; and 5) White earnings exceeded minority earnings even when personal characteristics of members of the two groups were considered equal, and consequently the lower earnings of minority members were judged to result from racial discrimination.

Availability: Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia, PB 23716/AS, Price $6.00

Wong, James I., "Aspirations and Frustrations of the Chinese Youth in the San Francisco Bay Area: Aspersions Upon the Societal Scheme", (manuscript) 1975, 114 pages
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: History, Acculturation, Youth, Aspirations, Political affiliations, Attitudes
Location: San Francisco-Bay Area, California
Data variables: Age, Annual income/salary, Enrollment, Occupation/employment, Length of residence, Political affiliation, Family characteristics, Educational attainment, Distribution of residence, Religious background, Aspirations, Discrimination experienced

Content Description: This study deals with historical, economic, sociological, and psychological aspects of the cultural diaspora experienced by many Chinese American youth.

Study Methodology: Data were gathered by distribution of a questionnaire to 330 Chinese youth with a median age of 17.9. Other information was obtained through a review of the literature.

Findings and Conclusions: The Chinese in the United States have not been completely assimilated into American society for complete integration cannot be achieved until the problem of racial bias has been entirely solved. Chinese youths reflected a variety of aspirations, concentrating essentially on education, occupational, advancement, success-orientation, and altruistic happiness.

Availability: Inquire to American Ethnic Studies Division, Calif. State College, Sonoma, 1801 East Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, Calif., 94928

Wong, Jean H,"Chinese-American Identity and Children's Picture Books," 1971, 17 pages
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Cultural images, Stereotypes, Preschool children
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This paper reports on a survey made to determine the reality of representation of the Chinese in children's books. Various books are examined and selected bibliographic citations are listed.

Study Methodology: A survey was made of all children's books about Chinese, Chinese Americans, or China for pre-kindergarten through third-grade reading level to determine how the books represent the Chinese or Chinese American to the young child.

Findings and Conclusions: For the most part, the Tales and Legends of Ancient China have been well executed and Bishop and Wiese's "The Five Chinese Brothers" remains the best known and most popular, exerting strong influence on young children's perceptions of Chinese people. The stories with a U. S. Chinatown setting contain occupational stereotypes, overgeneralize the culture and traditions of Chinese society, and rarely show interaction with the dominant American society. It is recommended that authors and publishers be encouraged to produce high quality books, that present Chinese and Chinese Americans authentically. (ERIC)

Availability: ERIC - EDRS price MF -$0.65 HC -$3.29 ED #067 663

Wong, Mary, A Survey Report on Medical Care in Oakland's Asian Community, Asian Health Services, Inc., Oakland, California, May 23, 1975, 34 pages and Appendices.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans, Other Americans
Descriptors: Health care needs, Health facilities, Health facility utilization
Location: Chinatown, Oakland, California
Data Variables: Type of medical care, Reason for visit, Method of payment, Transportation to facility, problems encountered, Type of treatment preferred, Demographic characteristics of respondents, Socioeconomic characteristics of respondents, Estimates of Asian physician visits, Hospital discharges and dental visits for the United States.

Content Description: The survey was conducted to improve and expand 1970 Census information which the agency is presently utilizing, to assess adequacy of health care among Asians residing in the area. The report contains findings of the survey, comments and discussion of the adequacy of the health care based on the survey findings.

Study Methodology: Questionnaires were developed by a survey committee. Personal interviews were administered to a sample of households in the surrounding area of the Health Center in randomly selected blocks (cluster sampling) by a trained team of men and women interviewers who were bilingual and biliterate in Chinese, Japanese or Tagalog/English. All interviews were conducted between October 21, 1974 and November 19, 1974. A total of 135 households were contacted and 87 interviews covering 255 people were completed.

Findings and Conclusions: Taking into account dissimilarities in rates related to data bases, definitions and terminology, it is believed that comparative results in rates of utilization of health care for the Asians residing in the 86 block area surrounding the Asian Health Center and for the United States population in general, vary appreciably in magnitude to conclude that the Asian population utilizes health services at significantly lower rates than the general population. Taking into account age and sex differences in calculations, the Asian utilization rate is one-half of that expected. Income data from the Asian survey are striking enough to substantiate the socioeconomic base for low utilization and affirm the hypothesis that many Asians lack adequate care due to economic, language and cultural barriers. A large percentage of these low income people suffer both the effects of increased need for care due to aging and lower ability to pay. The effects of language and cultural barriers quite probably explain the less than average impact of Medicare and Medi-Cal on low-income Asian utilization rates. For reasons stemming from language and cultural differences, Asians may postpone or even avoid seeking care. For these same reasons, Asians may not seek or use public insurance or medical assistance.

The survey data support the argument that the Asian community experiences economic barriers to care and that these economic problems are compounded by language and cultural problems. Apparently the social problems prevent effective mitigation of the economic ones as well. Thus, it becomes imperative that bilingual, culturally sensitive medical services be made available and accessible to insure that Asians obtain adequate and quality health care.

Availability: Inquire to: Asian Health Services, Inc., Oakland, California

Wong, Paul, Bay Area Social Planning Council, "A Survey by Dr. Paul Wong of Chinese Immigrant Youths in San Francisco, 1970, BASPC Staff Analysis", January 1971, 61 pages.

Funding Org.: Rosenberg Foundation.

Subgroups: Chinese
Descriptors: Immigration, Youth.
Location: San Francisco.
Data Variables: Age, Sex, Occupation/employment, Attitudes, Length of residence, Religion, Family status.

Content Description: The questionnaires yielded information on demographics, background characteristics, and attitudes toward the present situation of the Chinese immigrant youth.

Study Methodology: The author interviewed 275 volunteer Chinese youth immigrants in San Francisco on two successive Saturdays in May 1970. The volunteers were recruited by intensive campaign activities. Of 275 completed questionnaires, 255 were used. (This population does not represent the status and characteristics of the total Chinese youth immigrant population.)

Findings and Conclusions: The majority of Chinese youth immigrants express satisfaction with the U.S. The length of residence seems to have little relation to their satisfaction with the U.S. Problems of the Chinese in San Francisco most often cited are crime and juvenile delinquency, unemployment and low wages, and the housing shortage. Six in ten do not know whether they will return to their Asian home.

Availability: Bay Area Social Planning Council, San Francisco, California.

Wong, Sui N. and Yuen, Jack, Final Report of the Second Asian Business Conference Held in San Francisco, Calif. on May 2, 1975, Lincoln University, San Francisco, Calif., June, 1975, 17 pages
Funding Org.: Office of Minority Business Enterprises, U.S. DOC.

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Causasian, other
Descriptors: Business ownership, Business students
Location: San Francisco
Data variables: Participants by age, by sex, by type of business owned, by size of business; Students background by class status, by career objectives, by business objectives; Employed in business by employment status, by business objectives; Business employer by type of business, Status of business, by level of education, by government help received.

Content Description: Some 570 conference attendees from Lincoln University's Business and Education Center for Asian Americans participants, conference staff, and business representatives were given questionnaires concerning their business background and the effects of the conference on their business activities. This is a report on the survey findings.

Study Methodology: Of the 570 participants, 300 questionnaires were completed and 275 were submitted for analysis. The questionnaire was divided into four parts, 1) general information by all conferees, 2) students, 3) employees, and 4) employers.

Findings and Conclusions: The study results show a high level of interest in business entrepreneurship. Financial capital seems to be a major factor in decisions to enter one's own business. Through the Conference, they have learned of the technical assistance available to them. The Conference participants have become encouraged to enter business. Those who now own their businesses are encouraged to diversify and to expand their businesses.

Availability: Write to: Lincoln University, 2518 Jackson St., San Francisco, Calif.

Wood, Jean Stockard, "A Study of the Long-Term Adjustment of Children of Korean Heritage Adopted by American Families: a Summary of the Final Report", 9 pages
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Koreans
Descriptors: Adoptions, Discrimination, Community reaction, Adjustment problem, Orphans
Location: West Coast
Data Variables: Adjustment problems, Community reaction, Instances of discrimination.

Content Description: A summary report on the Holt International Children's Fund, Inc. and Holt Adoption Program. The study attempts to understand more about the dynamics and outcomes of inter-country and interracial adoptions. Survey information was tabulated and analyzed.

Study Methodology: A sample of 100 families with 138 adopted children of Korean heritage (Korean, Korean-Caucasian, Korean-Black, Korean-Hawaiian or Korean-American Indian) in the West Coast were chosen at random from the agency files. These children were adopted at the age of six months to thirteen years before 1965, and were at least 14 years of age at the time of this study. Questionnaires were sent to the children and their parents. Two separate mailings were held approximately 6 months apart. 61 children responded independently, and 52 parents with 72 children in the sample responded. In addition, the parents were asked to give names of people who could provide further information about their child and home community. 112 names were obtained and 107 gave usable responses.

Findings and Conclusions: Many families and young people encountered problems either in relations with peers and community members or in adjustment to life in this country. However these problems subsided or diminished over time for most of the families. Sex of the child, age at adoption, and medical condition at the time of placement were all related to the adjustment variables of parents and children.

Availability: Holt Adoption Program, Eugene, Oregon

Wood, Ruth and Lavine, Linda, "San Francisco Chinese Bilingual Program. Content Analysis Schedule for Bilingual Education Programs," May 10, 1971
47 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese,

Descriptors: Biculturalism, Bilingualism, Curriculum design, Learning theories.
Location: San Francisco, California
Data Variables: Language spoken at home by school level, by enrollment in ESL classes; Cultural affiliation of teachers, aides, project director, and evaluators by number and percent

Content Description: This content analysis schedule for the Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program of the San Francisco Unified School District presents information on the history, funding, and scope of the project in its second year. Included are sociolinguistic process variables such as the native and dominant languages of students and their interaction. Materials, student grouping, tutoring, curriculum patterns, and cognitive development are analyzed. The report also discusses self-esteem, learning strategies, the bicultural and community components, and means of evaluation.

Study Methodology: All students were evaluated at the beginning of the school year for English proficiency. The pupils participated in a state-wide reading test required of all first grade children in May and June 1970.

Findings and Conclusions: An actual evaluation of the program had not been made at the time of this publication.

Availability: EDRS - ERIC Price - MF $0.65 HC - $3.29 ERIC # 080 017

Woodell, Thomas M., "The Chinese in Houston" (Paper presented at the Mid-America Linguistics Conference, Iowa City, Iowa, October, 1973), 6 pages.
Funding Org.: Not available

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Bilingualism, Community structure, Acculturation
Location: Houston, Texas
Data Variables: Not available

Content Description: This is a summary of a study of the extent of bilingualism in the Chinese community of Houston and its relationship to the acculturation process.

Study Methodology: Not available

Findings and Conclusions: There are 7-8,000 Chinese living in Houston, but there has never been a predominantly Chinese community in the city. The lack of geographical focus has prevented the development of easily identifiable aspects of ethnic concentration such as a Chinese school or a Chinese business district. Apart from the obvious racial component, Chinese ethnicity involves an individual's largely voluntary association with organizations classified as business or fraternal, religous and educational. Chinese is spoken in all three types of organizations. Cantonese, Toisanese and Mandarin are all found in the population. It is unusual, however, to find third-generation Chinese who speak the language. The Chinese in Houston, do not seem to be interested in maintaining the ethnic mother tongue. There is, however, considerable interest in preserving family traditions and influence and the future of a conscious Chinese ethnic identity seems secure.

Availability: ERIC, # ED101554, MF-$0.76, HC-$1.58

Worthington, Robert M., Ph.D., "Integrating Asian Americans Into the Business Community," (Commencement address presented at the Commencement Exercises at Lincoln University), San Francisco, California, July 1973, 12 pages.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Asian Americans
Descriptors: Business, Educational Programs, Federal Programs
Location: National
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This speech concerns the findings of a task force established to develop recommendations concerning education and training for minority business enterprise. The speaker is the Associate U.S. Commissioner of Education, National Center for Adult, Vocational, Technical, and Manpower Education.

Study Methodology: Not applicable

Findings and Conclusions: Since the Asian American response to poverty, discrimination and ethnic visibility has been the development of small business ownership, this entrepreneurial spirit must be kept alive and allowed to expand. Asian American youth should be oriented to the world of business at an early age. Distinctions should be made between new immigrants and native born. Asian American businessmen should be taught English skills as required. Sophisticated management training programs should be expanded, technical assistance should be expanded, advisory boards of local businessmen should be established to assist others in the community and an administrative project should be established whereby trainees would form their own businesses operating under guidance of successful entrepreneurs.

Availability: EDRS ERIC Price MF $0.75. HC - $1.50 plus postage ED# 091 582

Wu, Robin, "New York's Chinatown, An Overview" in Bridge Vol 1, No. 1, July - August, 1971 pp 13-15.
Funding Org: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Health problems, Social welfare problems.
Location: Chinatown, New York
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Descriptions: This article summarizes the findings from two studies of New York City's Chinatown - the Chinatown Study Report (1969) and the Chinatown Health Report (1970) which provided a close and wide ranging examination of Chinatown.

Study Methodology: The CSR surveyed 565 families while the CHR sample 100 families and patients in three health units.

Finds and Conclusions: The sharp increase of immigrants has led to a considerable expansion of the boundaries of what is called Chinatown. Housing conditions have deteriorated--many apartments have no bathing facilities, are infested by rats and roaches and are frequently burglarized. Chinatown is a self-contained community; resturants, garment factories, noodle factories and grocery stores are the main employers. Most workers work more than 5 days a week, 12 hours a day. It is common for both parents to work full time. Only 64% of the elderly received social security, welfare was rejected out of pride. There are only 20 Chinese doctors and 5 Chinese dentists in the area. Appointments sometimes had to be made far in advance. Only 2/3rds of the families were covered by health insurance. 9% of the school-aged children were not in school. Nearly 60% of the adults could not speak or read English. The average education of 18-64 year old adults was 7.4 years. 61% lived in Chinatown because of a familiar culture and the presence of friends and relatives.

Availability: Write to: Bridge Magazine, c/o Basement Workshop, 22 Catherine Street, N.Y.,N.Y. 10038. $1.00 per back issue.

Yee, Min S. "Busing Comes to Chinatown" in Race Relations Reporter Vol. 3, No. 1, January 3, 1972, pp. 18-21.
Funding Org.: Not applicable

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Busing, School integration, Racial discrimination. Elementary students, School and community relations
Location: Chinatown, San Francisco
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This article describes the reaction of the Chinese community to Federal court orders that San Francisco elementary students be bused to achieve a racial and ethnic balance in the 1971-72 school year.

Study Methodology: Case study

Findings and Conclusions: Initially, Chinese parents organized and joined the anti-busing groups, participating in demonstrations and establishing "Freedom Schools". The busing question was the first issue that brought the Chinese community together in decades of social hiatus. The crusade, however, crumbled in part because of the conservatives' insistence upon closer political unity in international politics. The movement was doomed by the inimical political goals of the various factions. The author suggests that the movement--rightly or wrongly--represented a new community awareness and victory because the community was fighting back.

Availability: Journal article.

Yip, Beverly C. "Toward a Model of Social Services for Pan Asians" (A Report Submitted to the Human Care Services Program, County of San Diego), San Diego, California, June 1975, 25 pages.
Funding Org.: County of San Diego, Human Care Services Program

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipinos, Samoans, Cambodians, Guamanians, Koreans, South Asians, Vietnamese
Descriptors: Social Services Delivery Models, Bilingual/Bicultural Services, Mental Health
Location: San Diego, California
Data variables: Age, Sex, Caseload, Marital Status, Place of Birth Interracial Marriages

Content Description: This paper reports on the difficulties social service agencies encounter in providing services to meet the needs of the Asian groups. Bilingual/Bicultural services and other types of personal service contact are suggested.

Study Methodology: Sources include a literature search of materials on intercultural aspects, data on client characteristics from the San Diego County Human Care Services Program, and the author's experiences with the United Pan Asian Community of San Diego.

Findings and Conclusions: There are many difficulties in providing services to the Asian groups, due to the variety of languages spoken and different cultural characteristics found among Asian Americans, which must be taken into consideration. Attempts are being made at local and national levels to devise a workable model for developing a united organization to serve diverse ethnic communities.

Availability: Human Care Service Program, County of San Diego

Yoshioka, Robert B., Coordinator, et al., Joint Committee Study on the Master Plan for Higher Education, Asian Americans and Public Higher Education in California, California Legislature, Sacramento, Calif., February 1973, 152 pages.
Funding Org.: California Legislature Assembly.

Racial/Ethnic Groups: Japanese, Chinese, Pilipino, Korean, and Asian Americans
Descriptors: Educational Needs Discrimination, Women's Issues, Asian Stereotyping, Higher Education, College Students.
Location: California
Data Variables: Enrollment

Content Description: A critical, descriptive narrative detailing nature and extent of AA participation in public higher education; evaluating AA studies programs throughout California; and providing substantive recommendations. Subjects discussed include AA stereotypes; lack of uniform statistics; bilingual and counseling needs of immigrant students; and needed thrusts of AA studies programs.

Study Methodology: Literature review, personal interviews and two surveys (96 institutions and 27 community representatives).

Findings and Conclusions: Recommendations included: mandatory AA studies programs for teachers and counselors; increased financial aids to the low-incomed; expansion of vocational training and adult education opportunities; expansion of minority recruitment programs; research and evaluation regarding women participation; increased control over and involvement in education by local communities; initiation of bilingual/bicultural Asian teacher training programs; and funding of curriculum development projects.

Availability: California Legislature Assembly, P.O. Box 83, State Capitol, Sacramento, California 95814

Young, Nancy Foon (ed.), Asian-Americans in Hawaii, Selected readings: Chinese - Japanese - Koreans - Okinawans, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1975, 159 pages
Funding Org.: Office of Education - Grant no. OEG - 9-74-0004 4

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Okinawans
Descriptors: Immigration history, Discrimination, Culture, Acculturation, Education, Race relations, Community organization
Location: Hawaii
Data variables: Not applicable

Content Description: This book of historical, and sociological readings on Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Okinawans in Hawaii was developed for secondary school usage but will be useful to older readers as well. The 64 excerpts are divided into the following sections: background to emigration, plantation struggles, leaving the plantation, racism in a Democracy, compatibility of values, the price of assimilation, relating to others, changing communities, and still searching for the promised land. Each of the sections concludes with suggestions for field activities that relate to the issues and themes of that particular section.

Study Methodology: The excerpts have been drawn from journal articles, books, newspaper articles and research reports.

Findings and Conclusions: Some Chinese in Hawaii have difficulty in discovering their own identity due to Americanization at such a young age. The largest ethnic group of people over age 65 in Hawaii are Japanese, the Issei. This group is physically, socially, and culturally isolated. Koreans have assimilated more rapidly than other groups because they have lived scattered among the diverse racial elements in the communities.

Availability: General Assistance Center for the Pacific, Educational Foundations, College of Education, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822

Young, Nancy Foon (ed), Searching for the Promised Land, Filipinos and Samoans in Hawaii, Selected Readings, General Assistance Center for the Pacific College of Education, University of Hawaii, 1974, 100 pages.
Funding Org.: Office of Education, Grant No. OEC-9-73-0151

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Filipinos, Samoans
Descriptors: Immigration, Culture, Employment conditions, Housing problems, Economic problems, Family characteristics
Location: Hawaii
Data Variables: Not applicable

Content Description: A collection of 33 high school level readings on the history and contemporary problems of Pilipinos and Samoans in Hawaii. Readings are organized around 7 themes: the search for the promised land, stereotypes and myths, not all alike, meeting basic needs, cultures in conflict, contributions, alternatives.

Study Methodology: The readings were collected from diverse sources including newspaper articles, manuscripts, theses, agency reports, books, hearings transcripts, and other sources.

Findings and Conclusions: Not available.

Availability: Write to: General Assistance Center for the Pacific College of Education, Department of Educational Foundations, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

Young, Nancy F., "Socialization Patterns Among the Chinese of Hawaii," in Amerasia Journal, Vol. 1, No. 4, February, 1972, pp. 31-51
Funding Org.: In part, National Science Foundation Grant GS-2165 and NIMH Fellowship 1-FOL-MH-41454-01

Ethnic/Racial Groups: Chinese
Descriptors: Childrearing, Children
Location: Honolulu, Hawaii
Data variables: Mean age of independence training

Content Description: This article reports on research conducted in immigrant and local (Hawaii-born) Chinese families with preadolescent boys to identify patterns of childrearing. Fathers of immigrant boys were blue collar workers while fathers of local boys were primarily professionals.

Study Methodology: From June to October 1969, 32 local and 20 immigrant families were formally administered standardized tests and questionnaires.

Findings and Conclusions: Several principles of childrearing are applied by both immigrant and local parents: a secure and nurturant environment, concensus concerning what comprises good and bad behavior, early and strict discipline often involving physical punishment, limitation of social interaction to close relatives or peers. There are also important differences: local boys are much richer in terms of material possessions and varied life experiences. The parents desire to raise a well-rounded boy. Since education is viewed as the primary means to better life in terms of socio-economic status and material comforts, the immigrant parent's emphasis is on academic achievement rather than a well-rounded individual. Consequently the typical immigrant child in this study spends much of his time in academic activities. Local parents use more verbal-praise, joke more with their children and give them more choice in every day decisionmaking. Parent-child relationships in the immigrant family are formal and there is little verbal communication outside of commands or scoldings. The overall strategy in childrearing is the same for immigrant and local parents. The message is that the parents are willing to exchange their time and efforts for the children's sakes in exchange for the children's obedience and conforming behavior. Through an examination of traditional Chinese childrearing patterns, educators can set up day care and educational programs that embody some of the principles set forth in this article. Educators can ease the transition of youngsters into the Western setting.

Availability: Write to: Amerasia Journal, c/o Asian American Studies Center Publications, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, Ca. 09924. Additional findings are reported in the author's Ph.D. thesis: "The Development of Achievement Oriented Behavior Among Chinese of Hawaii," University of Hawaii, 1971; in Young, N.F. "Independence Training from a Cross-Cultural Perspective" American Anthropologist, Vol. 74, No. 3, 1972, pp. 629-638; and in Young, N.F. "Changes in Values and Strategies Among Chinese in Hawaii" Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 56, No. 2, 1972, pp. 228-241.

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Due to time and staffing constraints, the reference sources which were identified could not all be accessed and abstracted. For those interested in additional references on Asian Americans, a supplementary bibliography of current references, not abstracted in the main part of the directory, is provided here.

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APPENDIX B

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APPENDIX C

Curriculum Materials

Listed below are curriculum materials developed for ethnic studies and bilingual/bicultural education programs. No attempt has been made to classify these materials by educational level. For further information on these materials, institutions or agencies should be contacted directly.

Asian American Studies Central, Inc.; East/West Activities Kit; Los Angeles, California; (no date).

Asian American Studies Center, UCLA; Course Proposals; Los Angeles, California; 1969 - 1973.

Bainbridge Island School District No. 303, Minority History Committee; They Cast a Long Shadow: A History of the Non-white Races on Bainbridge Island; Bainbridge Island, Washington; 1975.

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Chicago, Board of Education; Curriculum Guide For Chinese Language Arts, Literature, Levels A and B; Chicago, Illinois; 1975.

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Lew, Helen; Chinese as a Second Language, Level 1: Teacher's Manual; San Francisco Unified School District; San Francisco, California; 1974.

Los Angeles City Schools, California Division of Career and Continuing Education; Beginning English for Adults, Vol. I, Asian Project; Los Angeles, California; 1973.

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Los Angeles City Schools, California Division of Career and Continuing Education; Beginning English for Adults, Vol. 4, Asian Project; Los Angeles, California; 1973.

Los Angeles City Schools, California Division of Career and Continuing Education; Intermediate English for Adults, Vol. 5, Asian Project; Los Angeles, California; 1974.

Los Angeles City Schools, California Division of Career and Continuing Education; Pronunciation Lessons for Adults, Vol. 6, Asian Project; Los Angeles, California; 1974.

Los Angeles City Schools, California Division of Career and Continuing Education; Bridging the Asian Language and Cultural Gap, Vol. 7, Asian Project; Los Angeles, California; 1974.

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Oakland Unified School District; The Chinese in America: A Chronology; Oakland, California; March 29, 1974.

Oakland Unified School District; Chinese Foods; Oakland, California; (no date).

Oakland Unified School District; Gung Hei Fat Choy; Oakland, California; (no date).

Oakland Unified School District; Holidays And Special Days; Oakland, California; October 8, 1971.

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Richmond Unified School District, California; Asian American Studies Project: *The Chinese Experience and the Japanese American Experience, Elementary Guide, Intermediate Grades*; Richmond, California; 1973.

San Francisco Unified School District, California; *The Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program, ESEA Title VII, 1974*: Program Guide; San Francisco, California; 1974.

Sanger Unified School District, California; *Study Trips - Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program*; Sanger, California; 1974.

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University of California, Davis; *Asians in America*: Selected Student Papers; Davis, California; 1974.

University of California, Los Angeles: *A Proposal For An Undergraduate Interdepartmental Major In East Asian Studies At UCLA*; Los Angeles, California; May, 1970.

University of California, Los Angeles; *Contacts And Conflicts: The Asian Immigration Experience*; Los Angeles, California; September, 1975.

University of Hawaii, Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific College of Education, Dept. of Educational Foundations, *Ak Dai Comes to Hawaii*; Honolulu, Hawaii; 1975.

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University of Hawaii, Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific College of Education, Dept. of Educational Foundations, *A Legacy of Diversity*; Honolulu, Hawaii; 1975.

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University of Hawaii General Assistance Center for the Pacific College of Education, Dept. of Educational Foundations, Introducing English Phonemes to Ilokano Children; Ilokano-English Comics Presents, Parts 1 and 2; Honolulu, Hawaii; 1975.

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University of Hawaii, General Assistance Center for the Pacific College of Education, Dept. of Educational Foundations, We Want to be Americans: A Story of a Korean Immigrant Family in Hawaii; Honolulu, Hawaii; 1975.

University of Hawaii, General Assistance Center for the Pacific College of Education, Dept. of Educational Foundations, Come Walk Along The Street: A Day in the Life of a Street in Kalihi; Honolulu, Hawaii; 1975.

Wing, Linda; Sojourner IV; Berkeley Unified School District; Berkeley, California; June, 1974.

APPENDIX D

Resources

Listed below are major resources including bibliographies, libraries, and print media sources identified in the course of this study. Offices and individuals interested in pursuing a subject in greater detail are encouraged to consult the appropriate sources.

Bibliographies

American Psychological Association, Psychological Abstracts, Washington, D.C. (monthly Abstract journal)

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Jayatilleke, Raja, The Education of Asian Americans: A Bibliography, ERIC/CUE Urban Disadvantaged Series, No. 43, Eric Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Columbia University, New York, N.Y., August 1975.

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Robson, Barbara and Kenton Sutherland, A Selected Annotated Bibliography for Teaching English to Speakers of Vietnamese, Vietnamese Refugee Education Series: 4. Center for Applied Linguistics, Arlington, Virginia, 1975.

Rockman, Ilene F., "Japanese-American Identity in the United States, 1945-Present" January 1975. (Available from ERIC, #ED 102 091).

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Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute, University of Hawaii, Approaches to Hawaii's Social Problems: A Listing of Publications, Projects and Expertise Related to the Social Aspects of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, May 1975.

Sociological Abstracts, Inc., Sociological Abstracts, Brooklyn, N.Y. (abstract journal issued 7 times a year).

Suzuki, Peter T.,Ph.D., Minority Group Aged in America: A Comprehensive Bibliography of Recent Publications on Blacks, Mexican-Americans, Native Americans, Chinese and Japanese, Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography #816, Monticello, Illinois, June 1975.

....The Filipinos in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography, Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii (forthcoming).

Tong, T.K. Annotated Bibliography on Asians in America, City College of the City University of New York, N.Y. (forthcoming).

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Data on Selected Racial Groups Available from the Bureau of the Census Data Access Descriptions No. 40, Washington, D.C., May 1975.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Education, Current Index to Journals in Education (monthly abstract journal).

U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare, National Institute of Education, Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), Resources in Education (monthly abstract journal; selected materials are available for purchase in their entirety in microfiche or paper copy).

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Directory of Data Sources on Racial and Ethinic Minorities, Bulletin 1879, Washington, D.C. 1975.

U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Manpower Research and Development Projects (annual publication summarizing projects funded by the Office of Manpower Research and Development).

White, Anthony G. An Urban Minority: Japanese Americans, Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography 478, Monticello, Illinois, November 1973.

Xerox University Microfilms Dissertation Abstracts, Ann Arbor, Michigan (monthly abstracts journal; dissertations are available for purchase in their entirety in microfilm or paper copy).

Young, Nancy Foon, The Chinese in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography, Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1973.

Bibiographic Data Files

Smithsonian Institution, Smithsonian Science Information Exchange Data File, Washington, D.C. (computerized data file on current research and development available for on-line searching).

System Development Corporation, SDC Search Service, McLean, Virginia (commerical firm providing on-line computer searching services of a variety of bibligraphic data files including: ERIC, Congressional Information Service, Library of Congress Cataloguing, National Technical Information Service, and the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.).

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Education, Educational Resources Information Center Data Files (computerized data file available for on-line searching, ERIC Clearinghouses).

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine, Medline (computerized data file of abstracts to literature for on-line searching).

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health, National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information Data File (computerized data file of abstracts to literature available for on-line searching).

Libraries

Asian American Studies Center Library, University of California, Los Angeles

Asian American Studies Library, University of California, Berkeley

Hawaii and Pacific Branch, Hawaii State Library, Honolulu, Hawaii

Hawaiian and Pacific Collections - University Library of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii

National Institute of Education Library, Education Division, Washington, D.C.

National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland

Parklawn Library, U.S. Public Health Service, Rockville, Maryland

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Library, Washington, D.C.

Bookstores specializing in Asian American literature

Amerasia Bookstore, 338 East Second Street, Los Angeles, California

Everybody's Bookstore, 840 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California

Print Media Sources

The following newspapers, newsletters, or magazines contain articles about Asian American communities:

AACTION, Asian American Council of Greater Philadelphia, Inc. (indexed)

Amerasia Journal, UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif.

Asian American Bilingual Center Newsletter, Berkeley, Calif.

Asian American Mental Health Research Center Bulletin, UCSD, La Jolla, Calif.

Asian American Review, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Balitaan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Bridge Magazine, New York, N.Y.

Chinese for Affirmative Action Newsletter, San Francisco, Calif.

Eastern Wind, Washington, D.C.

East/West, San Francisco, Calif. (indexed)

The Filipino American Herald, Seattle, Washington

ImPACt, Pacific/Asian Coalition, Region I, Seattle, Washington

Indochinese Refugee Alert Bulletin, Center for Applied Linguistics, Arlington, Virginia.

Korea Week Newspaper, Washington, D.C.

Office for Asian American Affairs Newsletter to Pacific and Asian American Communities and Organizations, DHEW, Washington, D.C.

Pacific/Asian Coalition Memo, San Francisco, Calif.

The Pacific Citizen, Japanese American Citizen's League, Los Angeles, Calif.

The Pan Asian Bulletin, Union of Pan Asian Communities, San Diego, Calif.

The Philippine News, San Francisco, Calif.

Major newspapers in cities with high concentrations of Asian Americans; for example the New York Times and San Francisco Chronicle.

GPO 904-184